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SAN FRANCISCO NEWS LETTER
California Advertiser.

DEVOTED TO THE LEADING INTERESTS OF CALIFORNIA AND THE PACIFIC COAST.

Vol. 29. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1879. No. 52.

Office of the San Francisco News Letter, Merchant Street, Nos. 607 to 615, San Francisco.

GOLD BARS—890@910—SILVER BARS—6@16 ⅛ cent. disc. Mexican Dollars, 6@7 per cent. nom.

☞ Exchange on New York, ⅛@1-5 per cent.; On London, Bankers, 49¼; Commercial, 49⅛@49⅜d. Paris, sight, 5 francs per dollar. Telegrams, 15-100@¼ per cent.

☞ Price of Money here, ¾@1 per cent. per month—bank rate. In the open market, 1@1½. Demand active.

CALIFORNIANS

"AT THE PLAY"

The proofs of this magnificent work of art are in every way satisfactory, and the admiration of every one has heen roused hy the accuracy of the likenesses and the really artistic grouping of the various distinguished characters, here brought together in a grand composition. The extremely delicate processes, and the great care to be observed in the adjustment of the plates, will make it necessary to delay the issue of the picture till the 19th of July. The presses are at work ni ht and day, but the numher of impressions—50,000—will compel caution and comparative slowness in order to secure thorough finish and effect. Out of 1,435 pbotographs sent in, we have taken, in the order of their reception, 300 for the first issue; this numher being all that the plate would take. We shall follow up these first, however, with the others arranged in classes, so that due justice may be done the merchant princes of our city, with the various professions, and all those prominent citizens, whose energies and intelligence have contributed to place San Francisco in the proud position she occupies to-day in the eyes of the whole civilized world.

Beerbohm's Telegram.—LONDON AND LIVERPOOL, July 11, 1879.—Floating Cargoes, steady; Cargoes on Passage, rather easier; No. 2 Spring off Coast, 43s.; Red Winter off Coast, 46s.; California off Coast, 47s.; California Nearly Due, 46s. 6d.; California Just Shipped, 46s. 6d.; No. 2 Spring for Sbipment, 41s.; Liverpool Spot Wheat, quiet; California Cluh No. 1. Standard, 9s. 10d.; California Cluh No. 2 Standard, 9s. 5d.; California Average—Western, 9s. 5d.; White Michigan, 9s. 8d.; Red Western Spring, 7s. 11d.@8s. 9d.; Extra Amount State Flour in London, 11s. 8d.; Extra Amount State Flour in Liverpool, 11s. 8d.; Liverpool Western Mixed Corn, 4s. 2d.; Liverpool Canadian Peas, 6s. 9d.; English and Freuch Country Markets, generally dearer.

Latest from the Merchant's Exchange.—NEW YORK, July 11th, 1879. United States Bonds—4s, 101⅝; 4½s, 105¾; 5s. 103⅜. Sterling Exchange, 4 86½@4 88½. Pacific Mail, 15. Wheat, 110@120. Western Union, —. Hides, 19½@20. Oil—Sperm, 75 @ 77. Winter Bleached, 87 @ 96. Whale Oil, 35@40; Winter Bleached, 42@49. Wool—Spring, fine, 20@30; Burry. 11@14; Pulled, 25@35; Fall Clips, 14@18; Burry, 13@20. LONDON, July 11th.—Liverpool Wheat Market, 8s. 10d.@9s. 6d.; Cluh, 9s. 4d.@9s. 9d. U. S. Bonds, 5's, 104⅜. Consols, 98.

Complimentary to the News Letter.—As we do not meet with compliments every week, we give insertion to the following from one of our live contemporaries:

Although we allude to the part heretofore taken hy the editor of this journal in directing attention to the advantages to this country of steam communication hetween California and the Colonies, we hy no means claim the premier position, which we readily concede to the San Francisco *News Letter*. The information contained in that journal on the subject has been at all times of the most reliahle character, and the articles written were forcible and to the poiut.—*Irish and American Home News.*

Young Friedlander.—We are pleased to see that our friend, the worthy son of Isaac Friedlander, our late Grain King, has made application to the Produce Exchange for membership, being the first applicant under the new rules. It is just one year ago since the death of Isaac Friedlander.

London, July 11, 1879.—Latest Price of Consols. 98.

PRICES OF LEADING STOCKS AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

SAN FRANCISCO .....July 11, 1879.

Stocks and Bonds.	*Bid.*	*Asked*	*Stocks and Bonds.*	*Bid.*	*Asked*
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s 1867-68..	105⅝	—	Omnibus Railroad Co... ..	30	35
Legal Tender Notes.....	99¼	—	Central Railroad Co.....	40	45
S. F. City & Co. B'ds, 6s,'58	105	107	N. B. and Mission R. R. Co.	65	67
S. F. City Bonds, 7s	105	107	Front St., M. & O. R. R. Co.	—	—
Sacramento City Bonds....	28	30	Fireman's Fund Ins. Co....	115	116
Yuba County Bonds, 8s....	100	—	Union Insurance Co	115	116
San Mateo Co. Bonds, 7s...	—	—	Pacific Bank.....	112	115
S. F. Gas Light Co.....	84	85	The Bank of California.....	—	70
National G. B'k & Trust Co.	60	70	Central Pacific Railroad....	—	—
Spring Valley Water Co....	86	87	C. P. R. R. Bonds.....	—	—

D. Z. YOST & Co., Brokers, S.E. cor. Montg'y and California st.

THE STOCK MARKET.

The continued decline in the north end stocks has exercised a depressing influence on the whole general market, and with the heavy assessments being levied at this time, there seems to be little prospect of any immediate recuscitation of values for the present. The balance of the Comstocks are heavy, and without demand. Outside stocks show little or no improvement.

London, July 11th.—The scene last night in Committee on the Army Discipline hill was most exciting. Parnell, memher from Meath, accused the Speaker of a breach of privilege and of one-sided conduct. This caused an altercation with Raikes, Chairman of the Committee, whom Parnell attempted to silence by shouting. A tumultuous debate followed, during which recourse to physical violence appeared not improhable.

Fruits.—Our market is copiously supplied with Apples, Apricots, Berries of all kinds, Cherries, Currants, Figs, Pears, Peaches, Plums, etc., also Oranges, Lemons, Limes, etc. These are all the product of our own orchards. A few Grapes have made their appearance. The crop is very promising, and our Raisin and Wine makers will soon have their hands full.

Wool.—Oregon is now sending forward her spring clip. The steamship *Oregon*, just at hand, bringing 2,005 sks. The general market is very slack at the moment. We quote Eastern Oregon, 18@21c.; Valley, 24@26c.; California rules from 12½c. for Burry, Southern, up to 27c. for best Humboldt.

The business outlook seems bright and cheering. Political troubles are practically at an end, the crops are good, the mines productive, and the revival of trade in other parts of the country must make an impress on this and the other Pacific States and Territories.

Berlin, July 11th.—It is understood there will he a general election for the Prussian Diet in October, when Bismarck proposes to appeal to tbe country on questions of financial reform and purchase of private railways hy the State.

From Philadelphia.—The ship *Standard*, 147 days from Philadelphia, is to hand, and is consigned to George Howes & Co. She brings a large and well assorted cargo of hard wood, lumher, demijohns, iron, window glass, etc.

The steam yacht "Enchantress," with the remains of the Prince Imperial, has arrived in the Thames, but will lie helow Woolwich until four o'clock P. M., July 10th.

London, July 10th.—A dispatch from Cape Town, June 23d, says: General Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived to-day and immediately started for Natal.

Teas.—Owing to the present scarcity and short supply of Japan Paper Greens, the price of diamond "L" and other choice marks have heen advanced to 35c.

Telegrams received at Cape Town state that the British forces are within twenty-five miles of Cetewayo's Kraal.

FREDERICK A. BEE,
His Imperial Chinese Majesty's Consul.
Office: 917 Clay Street. *Residence: 620 Eddy Street.*

Printed and Publisbed by the Proprietor, Frederick Marriott, 607 to 615 Merchant Street, San Francisco, California.

PIGTAILS AND SCISSORS.

After deliberating over the matter for many months, the Courts bave at last decided that it is unconstitutional to deprive the imprisoned Chinaman of his queue. All right-thinking people will be glad of this. Tbe queue-clippiug ordinance was simply a bid for the lowest sort of popular applause on the part of the municipal authorities who decreed it. That applause was dictated by pure malice, and nothing short of it. While the matter was iu abeyance, the anti-Chinese organs did not hesitate to approve of the ordinance—and to attempt to bully the judges into approving it—on tbe ground that no greater humiliation could be inflicted upon the Mongolian than the loss of his "pigtail." They argued that this, more than anything else, would deter him from committing crimes for the purpose of getting cosy quarters in jail, and in this strain they ran on, quite unconscious of tbe fact that they were advocating class-discrimination and betraying their unwholesome prejudices at every word. If they had been equally anxious that some similar scheme of degradation should be devised for the innumerable white loafers who make a practice of getting into prison when stealing-times are hard, then it would have been different. But, no! The whipping-post for hoodlums they wouldn't bear of; they even doubted the propriety aud humanity of a chain-gang. According to their gospel, the rigbts of negroes, greasers and vagabond whites must he rigidly respected, but if auy special method of persecution could be arranged for the beuetit of poor "John," they would be delighted. As for their talk about queue-clipping being necessary to ensure cleanliness, that is all bosh, and they know it. The meanest Cbinaman is incomparably cleaner in his person than the class of Caucasians who are his jail-mates. You see no filtby, matted shock of hair about him, either in prison or out of it. His head is washed daily, and is close-sbaven, with the exception of a little patcb at the back. On tbat patch the bair is allowed to grow to what lengtb it may—a foot or two, perbaps—and being conbed and plaited witb the greatest neatness, is eked out, "for the sake of "style," with two or three feet more of silken braid. Compare this sleek creature with the unwashed and unkempt brutes who await seutence in the dock with him, and you will see that if tbe Cbinaman ought to lose his queue for the sake of cleanliness, the Caucasians ougbt to be flayed from bead to foot witb the same object.

THE MALTHUSIAN THEORY DOWN EAST.

From the recently published report of the Boston Board of Registration many striking facts are elicited suggesting an extensive practice of the theories of the late Mr. Malthus. Notwitbstanding the increase in population the birth-rate bas fallen from 11,760 in 1874 to 10,185 in 1878 (in the city of Bostou), while in the entire State the annual increase per 1,000 has fallen from 30.4 in 1856 to 24.1 in 1877. During the latter year 1,233,008 of the native-born people produced 16,897 childreu, while 418,904 foreigners produced 18,071! That is to say tbe average increase of natives per 1,000 was but 13.72, while that of foreigners was 43 per 1,000. A fair rate of births would have been 33 per 1,000. A comparison with recent European statistics shows that in England tbe births per 1,000 average 36 per annum; in Prussia and Austria, 40 per annum; Italy and Spain, 36; Netherlands, 36; Scotland, 34½; Norway aud Sweden, 31. So it is apparent that in the Old World, where food as a rule is scarce and dear, humanity prospers, so far as coming into the world is concerned, vastly more than it does in the most enlightened State in the Union. In the neighboring State of Vermont, where the foreign element is comparatively smaller, it is noted tbat in 1877 the native increase was 17½ per 1,000, while that of foreigners was 22, so it would seem that the *idea* had slightly infected the latter class. In a farming town in Vermont, which, with an equal number of inhabitants formerly contained five schools, but one small building is now required. As an old farmer put it: "People don't have many children uow-a-days—they kill 'em off!" This charge of foeticide has been frequently urged by doctors and clergymen, who knew what they were talking about, and as frequently denied by self-constituted champions who either did not know or didn't want to know; but, in the face of official statistics it is no longer wise nor prudent for New England people to deny or disregard the incontrovertible. The same authorities which we have drawn upon state tbat when the natives marry it is most usually a pre-arranged condition tbat there shall be no children. Is it any wonder then that New England is in a fair way to see her Anglo-Saxon stock die out and he replaced by the Celt and German? Possibly a people or a nation have as much right to commit suicide as an individual, hut as to the social and political changes foreshadowed, we shall consider them hereafter.

THE DESERT OF SAHARA.

Among all the great undertakings of the world it seems as if ere long the Desert of Sahara will be taken in hand by some bold projectors, so as to try to turn it to some useful purpose. South of the desert is Soudan, with a population of 50,000,000 of semi-barbarous but not savage people. They produce palm oil, cocoa nuts, dates, figs, wheat, corn, yams, beans, tobacco, cotton, indigo, etc.; and there is a trade with Algiers, hy horses and camels, of $20,000,000 annually, cousisting of gold dust, attar of roses, gum arabic, ivory, indigo and ostrich feathers, in exchange for cotton goods, cutlery and weapons. In the whole region, however, surrounding the Sahara there is an estimated population of 150,000,000, and there are various projects on foot to open up this couutry by railway communication, advantage being taken of water transportation by the lakes and rivers to reduce the expense of continuous communication. The British, French and Germans are anxious to open up commercial relations with these vast populations.

The Desert of Sahara is 3,000 miles long and 1,000 miles wide, and, though called a desert, there is much of it that is cultivated here and there, and there are occasional high ridges, some of them with a growth of timber. Wben tbe sea hreezes, in passing into the interior, lose tbeir moisture, the air becomes very dry, though hy no means unhealtby, and the soil becomes sterile. It is seriously contemplated to flood the Sahara from the Mediterranean, and thus briug an inland lake into this dry region, which would promote moisture, and probably iu time alter the whole climatic conditions of the country and bring into cultivation large tracts of fertile soil that only need water to be fruitful. It is estimated by a French engineer that tbe building of a railroad across the Sahara would be a much less formidable undertaking than the Pacific Railroad was, and there are signs that capitalists are looking in that direction for new enterprises.

Smith's American Organs, 200 Post street, corner of Dupont.

EXPLOSION AT BODIE.

Bodie, July 10th.—A terrible explosion occurred at 7:30 this evening of a powder magazine, near the old Standard incline. The works were blown to atoms, and everythiug near them was blown to the ground. The Summit works, hut a short distance off, were also leveled to the ground, and the building shattered to pieces. The shock was distinctly felt at Bridgeport, 25 miles distant. It proved to be the magazine of the Giant Powder Company, near the old hoisting works of tbe Standard Mine, coutaining ahout five tons of giant powder. There were a good many buildings, such as boarding houses, dwellings and other houses near the magazine, which were torn to atoms. The dead numher six as far as heard from: Frank Fyle, hlacksmith; Thomas Flavin, miner; William O'Brien, miner; Charles Molloy, miner; Hugh McMillan, engineer, and John McCarthy. There are others dangerously hurt. The number of wounded will not fall far short of forty. There will be no cessation of work on the Standard Mine, tbe new shaft being perfectly competent to do all tbe hoisting required.

I heard the following amusing story of Mr. J. E. Millais the other day: He was introduced to a lady whom he was to take down to dinner, but neither he nor his partner caught the other's name. So soon as they were seated at table the lady opened fire with the usual stock questions. "Have you been to the Academy?" "I have," said Mr. Millais. "And did you notice that odious old Millais' pictures?" "Well, yes, I saw them, too." Presently the champagne came round. Said Mr. Millais, with his best smile: "I am going to ask you to take wine with me, and not a mere sip, but to drain your glass to me, to strengthen your nerves." The lady pledged him accordingly. Then said the artist, quietly: "Now that you are fortified, I may venture to tell you that I am the odious old Millais." The lady put up her hands in horror. "Good gracious!" was all she could find to express herself.—*T. T., in Truth.*

King George III. first found his way to Weymouth in 1789, traveling by carriage, in a very simple way, with few atteudants, and woke up sleepy old vil'ages which had scarcely ever realized that royalty was a reality. In one of his excursions during his first visit, in the hay barvest, he was passing through a field where only one woman was at work. Tbe king asked her where the rest of her companions were. Sbe said, "They were gone to see the king." "Aud why did not you go with them?" he inquired. "Tbe fools!" she said, "they have gone all the way into the town, and they will lose a day's work hy it. That is more than I can do; I've five childreu to work for." "Well, then," said the king, putting a piece of gold into her hands, "tell your companions who have gone to see the king that the king came to see you."

Emily Faithful, in her last London *Express*, June 2d, says: "Henry Ward Beecher's great clerical rival, the Rev. Dr. Talmage, of Brooklyn, is here. He preached on Sunday at Dr. Davidson's church in Islington, and somewhat astonished his hearers by observing that some men spoke in their prayers about the sun, uoon and stars, and in fact 'gave the Lord a gread deal of astronomical information that must he very gratifying to Him.' English congregations are scarcely prepared for American pulpit humor, and Dr. Talmage tried his hearers considerably by further remarking 'that it wasn't till Job got his carbuncles and a pest of a wife that he wanted to leave this world.' The congregation did not know whether to laugh or to be shocked."

Memorial to the late Baron de Rothschild.—An influential committee is being formed for the purpose of founding a fund and college for the benefit of widows and orphans of decayed bankers and merchants. It is proposed that the fund shall be raised to perpetuate the memory of the late Baron de Rothschild, whose name as a merchant "prince," a statesman and a philanthropist have endeared him to a wide circle, and thus renders one and all, irrespective of creed or professiou, unanimous in tbe desire to contribute to the proposed fund, in order to make it an appropriate and fitting tribute of honor to the memory of the deceased Baron, and also acceptable to his bereaved family.—*London City Press.*

Californians Registered at the Office of Groves & Blackburne, Successors to Charles Le Gay, No. 1 Rue Scribe, Paris, June 20, 1879.—Arthur M. Hickox, Mrs. Hickox, Dr. Ellis Martin, James L. Flood, Luke E. Donnelly, Mrs. Wm. Kohl, Miss Mamie Kohl, R. Spreckles and family, L. Newfield, A. B. McCreary, Chas. McLaughlin, James A. Folger, Mrs. A. Folger, Miss Lizzie B. Folger, Miss Emily Hochkofler, O. Schoemann, E. H. Sanderson, Joe Chambers, Jeremiah Lynch, E. J. de Santa Marina, Henry Schmiedell and family, Mrs. W. F. Lent and family.

The Annual Circular of St. Mary's Hall, Benicia, shows a prosperous condition of this excellent seminary for young ladies. Founded in 1870, the school is now entirely in the hands of the Rev. L. Delos Mansfield, as Rector, and of Mrs. Mansfield, as Principal, with an Advisory Board, presided over hy the Right Reverend J. H. D. Wingfield, D. D., LL. D. Among all the schools in our State tbere is not one which hears a higher character or offers more substantial guarantees for the moral and intellectual traiuing which go to form a noble Cbristian character. See advertisement in another column.

Failures Among English Farmers.—Mr. Richard Seyd, the English statistician, has compiled the following figures: Numher of farmers whose failures were announced in 1870 were 229; in 1875, 354; in 1876, 480; in 1877, 477; in 1878, 815; and in 1879 (to Juue 10th), 614. This is very clear evidence of the distress among English farmers the last eighteen mouths, and Mr. Mechi, the well-known agriculturist of Tiptree Hall, stated in the *London Times* three days ago that the continued rains had given the finishing stroke to the hopes of a fair harvest in England, and that further ruin must ensue to English farmers.

Ruffler, in Vanity Fair, June 21st, says: "Baron Lionel De Rothschild's personal property bas been sworn uuder £2,700,000 for the probate of the will. He was always supposed to be worth between £15,000,000 and £16,000,000. The will has been found. Gunnershury and the house in Piccadilly are left to Baroness Lionel Rothschild for her life. The large Buckinghamshire estates will be eventually divided among the three sons. I hear that Mr. Leopold Rotbschild will undertake the management of the racing stud.

Smith's American Pianos, 200 Post street, corner of Dupont.

SPORTING ITEMS.

Boxing.—Edwards and Chambers are at Skaggs' Springs for a little relaxation, the hard work they did at the California Theater having somewhat used them up.——Mr. William Riley received a telegram from Mike Donovan, stating that he would leave Chicago to meet McClellan on Monday next, and that he was in good trim for the match.——McClellan is training very hard, and appears anxious for the fight. He is, perhaps, a trifle too heavy, but has plenty of time to reduce.——Fred. Busby, the glove-maker, has just finished an entirely novel boxing-glove, which is far superior to the style now in use. Instead of having fingers, the glove is shaped like an apple, with an aperture for the hand to enter; there is a leather ring inside for the hand to grasp, allowing the fist to be properly clenched. The great advantage of the glove is, that it puts a stop to cutting, on account of its peculiar shape.——Mr. Harry Maynard will open the gymnasium under the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., on Sutter street, next Tuesday. Harry offers to bet a hundred dollars that in eight weeks he can make a good boxer out of any one, besides strengthening the muscles and improving the carriage of the pupil.

Pedestrianism.—The six days' walk now progressing at the Mechanics' Pavilion is the most important pedestrian contest ever held on this coast, and, in some respects, is ahead of any similar tournaments that have been held either in America or England. Two of the contestants, Messrs. Scott and McIntyre, made over one hundred miles in twenty-four hours, which is good time for the first of a six days' race. The contest has already narrowed down, several of the men being virtually out of the race. At present it looks as if four of the walkers had a good show for the belt, but, in our opinion, it will go to either Scott, Callahan, or Edwards. McIntyre looks as if he would not last. Bowman did some good work the first day, but fell behind, taking longer rests than most of the men. The race will be finished at 12 P.M. Tuesday next. The six day go-as-you-please contest, for ladies, will commence July 17th. Mme. La Chapelle, Bertha Von Berg, Fannie Edwards, and several other ladies are already entered.

Swimming.—Professor F. Cavill, who called himself champion long-distance swimmer of the world, left town last Monday, and left several unpaid bills behind him. His departure was perhaps somewhat hastened by the challenge that Daily sent to swim him any distance for any sum from five hundred to five thousand dollars.——We hear that Mr. Wonderlich, of the Newport Baths, has secured Mr. Flemming as swimming teacher.——There will be a race at North Beach, on Sunday, for the gold badge, for members of the Neptune Club, and two handicap races. The Neptune boys are working very hard to make their club a success. We think they will succeed. Their membership list is nearly full and they have splendid accommodations. The club numbers among its members the best amateur swimmers on the coast.——Captain Webb left England for America on July 7th.——The Terrace Baths, Alameda, are adding new attractions each week.

Yachting.—The coming race between the *Consuelo* and the *O'Connor* excites a great deal of interest among yachtsmen. Opinions as to which is the faster boat are very evenly divided. The yachts have been out together several times, but never under conditions that would prove anything.——While escorting the *Jeannette* out to the heads, last Tuesday, the *Frolic* was fouled by the pilot-boat *Geo. Peabody*, and lost a boat that was hanging from the davits.——Captain White is building a new schooner at North Beach.

Picnics.—St. Rose's Sunday School, Badger's Park, to-day (Saturday)——Ariel Rowing Club, Badger's Park, Sunday.——Italian Mutual Benevolent Society, Schuetzen Park, Alameda, Sunday.——Centennial Mill employes, Fassking's Park, Alameda, Sunday.——Excursion to Cremorne Gardens, Martinez; the steamer *S. M. Whipple* leaves Washington-street wharf at 9 A. M. Sunday.——Excursion to Sonoma; steamer *Herald* leaves Washington-street wharf at 9 A. M. Sunday.

Rowing.—A harge race has been arranged between the Neptune and Ariel Clubs, for a silver pitcher, given by W. H. Bovee. It will most likely be rowed at 10 A. M. Sunday, from North Beach, that early hour being set because of the Ariel's picnic coming off on the same day. The Neptune Club will use their new harge *Kate*, which is thought to be a very fast boat.——There will be several races at Badger's Park Sunday.

Baseball.—Games last Sunday: Knickerbocker vs. Reno; score, 12 to 2.——McMahon vs. Franklin; score, 9 to 4.——Oakland vs. Mutual; score, 5 to 4.——Games to-morrow at Oakland Grounds: Athletic vs. California.——At Recreation Grounds: Knickerbocker vs. Eagles.

Racing.—Running race at Oakland Park to-day (Saturday); half mile heats; between Mr. Louis' "Sam Brannan" and Mr. Smith's "Stranger." In addition there will be a trotting race, mile heats, best three in five.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11th, 1879.

Dear Editor News Letter: In last Saturday's issue of your valuable paper, I notice, under the head of "Brilliant Mine Management," the question: "Who is he, anyway?" referring to the President, Middlemiss. He can be seen at the Palace Hotel dining-room, leering in the most insulting manner at every lady that enters, and at those who, unfortunately, sit near him during the entire meal. It is fortunate for him that he has never visited Texas, as there they hang horse-thieves on suspicion, and his suspicious looking face might condemn him the moment it is shown, guilty or not, though his own opinion of himself is simply immense.

Yours, ——.

Dr. Glenn, the Would-be Governor.—This man has been accused by a great many newspapers in this State of the crime of employing Chinese. We do not know whether he has or not, but we notice with pride and satisfaction that, as yet, no newspaper has pitched into his mother, his wife or his daughters. This looks as though a period might yet arrive when a decent man can become a candidate for office, as in other countries.

The School Census of Los Angeles gives the following result: White—boys, 1,429; girls, 1,548; black—total, 9; children below 5 years, 1,220; children at public schools, 1,404; do. at private schools, 365; of American parentage, 2,516.

Bradbury Pianos, 200 Post street. Established 1854.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

Bullion Mining Company—Location of Principal place of business, San Francisco, California—Location of works, Gold Hill, Storey County, Nevada—Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the ninth day of July, 1879, an assessment (No. 10) of One and one-half Dollars per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Corporation, payable immediately, in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, 418 California street (Union Insurance Building), San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the THIRTEENTH day of AUGUST, 1879, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the THIRD day of SEPTEMBER, 1879, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

JOSEPH ORUSS, Secretary.

OFFICE—418 California street, (Union Insurance Building, San Francisco, Cal.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

Exchequer Mining Company.--Location of Principal Place of Business, San Francisco, 418 California street (Union Insurance Building).—Location of Works, Gold Hill, Storey county, Nevada.—Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 9th day of July, 1879, an assessment (No. 14) of One and one-half Dollars (1½) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Corporation, payable immediately, in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, 418 California street (Union Insurance Building), San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the FIFTEENTH day of AUGUST, 1879, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on FRIDAY, the FIFTH day of SEPTEMBER, 1879, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

JOSEPH ORUSS, Secretary.

OFFICE—418 California street (Union Insurance Building), San Francisco, Cal.

DIVIDENO NOTICE.

Office of the Hibernia Savings and Loan Society, northeast corner Montgomery and Post streets, San Francisco, July 7th, 1879.—At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this Society, held this day, a Dividend at the rate of six and three-fourths (6¾) per cent. per annum was declared on all deposits for the six months ending with June 30th, 1879, free from Federal Tax, and payable from and after this date.

July 12. EDWARD MARTIN, Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Candidates on the State Ticket and the Members of the Committee are requested to attend a meeting of the Committee, to be held TUESDAY, July 15th, at 1 P.M., at 218-20 Sansome street. Prompt and full attendance is desired. By order A. J. BRYANT, Chairman.

T. M. O'CONNOR, Secretary, P. O. Box 1202. July 12.

HEADQUARTERS DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Chairman and Secretary of the several County Committees throughout the State are respectfully requested to send their Post-office address to the Secretary of the State Central Committee.

A. J. BRYANT, Chairman.

T. M. O'CONNOR, Secretary, P. O. Box 1202. July 12.

DIVIDENO NOTICE.

Franco-American Savings Bank.---Guarantee Capital, $200,000. 428 Montgomery street.—This Bank has declared a dividend of seven (7) per cent. per annum on Term Deposits, and five and a half (5½) on Ordinary Deposits, for last six months, payable July 15th, free of taxes.

July 12. LUCIEN BRAND, Secretary.

BY ORDER OF THE PROBATE COURT,

The Works of the late James Hamilton, comprising Paintings and Sketches in Oil and Water Colors, are now on view to the public and for sale at SNOW & CO., 20 Post street. July 12.

FRED H. BUSBY,

Montgomery Block, 628 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Manufacturer of Archery Gloves, Finger Tips, Arm Guards, Boxing, Fencing and Base Ball Gloves, for Catchers, Long Wrist Fishing Gloves, Belts for Uniforms, etc. Archery Clubs supplied at reduced rates. Busby's Archery Clubs are the only ones in the market that will stand service and give satisfaction. July 12.

ST. MARY'S HALL,

Benicia, Cal.

The next Academic Year will begin August 5th. A Full Collegiate Course; Musical Department under the direction of MADAME HORSLEY, the Distinguished Vocalist; a resident French Teacher; a fine Art Department; horseback and carriage riding constitute some of the attractions of this School. Address, REV. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A.M.,

July 12. Rector.

Regular Republican Nominee for Governor,
GEORGE C. PERKINS,
Of San Francisco. [July 12.

Savory & Moore, 143, New Bond street, call attention to the recognized remedy for

Asthma, etc. Datura Tatula. Cigarettes and Cigars, Pastilles for Inhalation, in boxes, 3s. to 18s.

Datura Tatula for Asthma, etc. The entire plant cut and prepared for smoking; Tins, 2s. 6d. to 18s. Economical and Efficacious.

Savory & Moore's Datura Tatula in all forms for smoking and inhalations. Medical Testimonial with each Packet.

Datura Tatula for Asthma, etc. Delicate persons use the remedy as Cigarettes, or as Pastilles for Inhalation.

Datura Tatula for Asthma, etc. The words "Datura Tatula" and "SAVORY & MOORE" on the labels are the only guarantee against the risk of imitations.

For Asthma, etc., Datura Tatula. Prepared only by SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond street, London, and of Chemists everywhere. [July 12.]

CUNARD LINE.

British and North American Royal Mail Steamships between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, sailing from New York EVERY WEDNESDAY.

SCYTHIA	July 16	Aug. 20	Sept. 24	Oct. 29
ABYSSINIA	July 23	Aug. 27	Oct. 1	Nov. 5
BOTHNIA	July 30	Sept. 3	Oct. 8	Nov. 12
OALLIA	Aug. 6	Sept. 10	Oct. 15	Nov. 19
ALGERIA	Aug. 13	Sept. 17	Oct. 22	....

Passage can be secured and all information given on application to WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,

July 12. 218 California st.

THE DELIGHTS OF ENGLISH NAIL MAKING.

Rowley Regis, June 5th.

I came here to inquire for myself how much it would cost to deliver one hundred tons of coal a month by the Rowley Colliery Company at two or three given localities within a distance of ten miles; and, having satisfied myself on that point, much to my pleasure I continued my walk from the coalpit up through the fields to Rowley Old Church. I came to a place called Bell End, which is apparently a new part of the old village. Through a small window I observed a female head bobbing up and down; soon I heard the sound of a hammer; and, never having seen any rivet-making done by human hands, I threaded my way through some brick passages until I came to the little smithy where "Alice" was at work. This was the name by which her father called her, whom I met on my way, and to whom I am indebted for the following remarkable piece of knowledge. Alice, I may say, was a young wife engaged in blowing her fire, heating pieces of iron in a "gleed" forge, and producing rivets from an anvil at the rate of 3,000 a day. For this manual labor Alice, her father proceeded to tell me in her presence, gets from the warehouse 1s. 0¾d., out of which she has to pay for wear and tear of tools 1d., carriage 1d., and a like sum for gleeds, a kind of small coke, made expressly for nail and rivet forges. On Monday she does her washing, on Saturday her cleaning up; so that she only works at rivets four days in the week, and her gross earnings, therefore, amount to 4s. 3d. for forging 12,000 rivets. I have said nothing of rent which Alice would pay, and which might amount to one shilling a week. She was a sedate young woman, well spoken, with very fair hair and a low sweet voice. John Price (Alice's father) then, at my request, took me to see his neighbors, Edward and Phyllis Tromans, who lived and worked at making nails close by. Phyllis is a handsome woman, with beautiful white teeth and abundance of flesh, which Rubens might have painted; it is so plentiful and rosy. This woman was forging large nails; and the manner in which she made a nail with a point and a head an inch and a-half in circumference fly off a piece of hot iron was marvelous to behold. She worke from eight o'clock in the morning until nine at night, and in four days will forge 54lb. weight of clout naile, for which she will receive the wondrous price of 3s. 8d., out of which she has to pay fivepence for gleeds and twopence for tools. Her husband works "as hard as he can drive" from six o'clock in the morning until eleven at night; and his week's wage amounts to 12s., from which tenpence for gleede and fourpence for tools will have to be deducted, to say nothing of rent. Edward Tromans was only forty-three years of age, but looked much nearer seventy. Two other young women were hammering away at rivets in company with Phyllis; and never as long as I live shall I forget that little black smithy. I once traveled many miles to see "Vulcan's Forge" by Velasquez; but there was in that famous picture no figure to equal that of Phyllis Tromane, and I shall remember Phyllis to the day of my death. That such a woman should be slaving in soot—blowing bellows, now with her left, and then wielding a hammer with her right hand—forging clout nails for twelve hours a day, in order to earn less than forty pence in a week, is a phenomenon that I would never have believed as being possible in England if I had not seen it. As John Price and I strolled into the village, I said: "Why, everybody seems to be idling." On which John explained that "They were all on strike." The strike, I discovered, was not for more wage, or against the present rate being lowered, but against the iniquitous truck system. After the men and women at many shops had earned their five shillings for the week's wages, they had to take out the amount in "tommy." That is, they would be compelled to pay 10d. a pound for American bam worth 6d., 8d. for bacon worth 3½d., and so on for butter, cheese, currants, raisins, and candles in like damnable disproportion. At last the men struck, and they refuse to go to work again unless they can be master of their wages and spend them as they like. The masters say that they will comply with this demand after their present stock of ham and cheese, bacon, and other commodities is exhausted; but the men steadily refuse to listen to the condition. Many of these I saw on the Rowley-road as I walked on to Dudley. Some were drunk, but playing at marbles like boys at school, and using language that I could not repeat under any circumstances. There were also many young women with very pale faces, many of whom had lost their front teeth; nor do I believe that the loss is to be attributed to eating too much sugar in any form. Farther on, at Tippity-green, I encountered Thomas Tibberts, a very small old man, aged seventy-two. He had a childlike smile on his face, and there was a clean crust of bread peeping out of his waistcoat pockets. I asked him in a loud voice—the tone of which, however, he could not mistake—"why he was loafing about there; on which he gave me a happy, toothless laugh, and said that "they had turned him off because he could not make 'em [meaning the nails] fast enough;" he could earn five shillings a week once; but all that was over, and now he got two shillings a week from the parish; which, he said, wasn't much, because he had to pay out of it a shilling a week for lodging. Not one of these people asked me to give them anything, or used a cringing or even an angry word. One jester, strong in drink, but able to hold his own, requested me as he saw me writing in my ponderous note-book, to "put him down for two pounds o' soap." But that was all that passed; and when I did leave something for Phyllis, through John Price, and Tommy Tibberts, by which they were to drink good health to me at night, they did not seem to be much moved by my presents. It was their way. God made them to forge nails as He made sheep for the slaughter.

From Tippity-green you can see the Clent and Malvern hills, and Halesowen and Cradley, which lie in a valley, from which spring a hundred tall chimneys; and these send out at every beat of a man's pulse immense volumes of the blackest smoke that coal and bad burning can make—hiding sun and sky, green grass and green tree, and clothing the whole creation with a horrible darkness. This is the sooty sphere in which ten thousand men, women and children labor day and night for perishable bread, and for nothing more; and even that is sometimes denied them, even though they have given their toil without complaint or stint. —*Correspondent Pall Mall Gazette.*

On a honeymoon tour, recently, the young husband, going across from Dover to Boulogne, was suddenly very strange. "Are you ill, love?" exclaimed the anxious model wife. "Oh! say, Alfred, beloved, are you ill?" He was afraid of being doubted, and faintly replied, "I think the shrimps I had for breakfast this morning must have been alive."

Artistic Novelties, manufactured from California quarts, at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

THOS. PRICE'S ASSAY OFFICE
AND CHEMICAL LABORATORY,
524 Sacramento Street, S. F.

Deposits of bullion received, melted into bars, and returns made in from 24 to 48 hours.

Bullion can be forwarded to this Office from any part of the interior by Express, and returns made in the same manner.

Careful Analysis made of Ores, Metals, Soils, Waters, Industrial Products, etc. Mines examined and reported upon. Consultations on Chemical and Metallurgical questions.

Charges: Gold and Silver Bullion.

Gold Bars on all amounts below $1,600	$2 00
Gold Bars on all amounts above $1,600	½ per cent.
Silver Bars on all amounts below $400	$2 00
Silver Bars on all amounts above $400	½ per cent.
Dore Bars for the Gold	$2 00
Dore Bars for the Silver	½ per cent.
Determination of Gold and Silver in any alloy	$2 00

Ores.

Assay for Gold and Silver	$3 00	Assay for Tin	$5 00
Assay for Gold, Silver and Lead	5 00	Assay for Quicksilver	5 00
Assay for Gold, Silver and Copper	5 00	Assay for Manganese	5 00
Assay for Copper	3 00	Assay for Chromium	5 00
Assay for Iron	3 00	Test for any single metal	2 00

Analyses.

Qualitative Analysis of Ores	$10 00 to $25 00
Qualitative Analysis of Water	$25 00
Quantitative Analysis of Water	75 00
Quantitative Analysis of Guano	25 00
Proximate Analysis of Coal	10 00
Quantitative Analysis of Coal	50 00

Complete Analyses, qualitative and quantitative, of complex substances, at special rates. Nov. 23.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS OF

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, which are calculated to deceive the public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their signature, "LEA & PERRINS," which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see name on wrapper, label, bottle and stopper. Wholesale and for export by the proprietors, Worcestor; Crosse & Blackwell, London, etc., etc., and by grocers and oilmen throughout the world. To be obtained of Nov. 16. MESSRS. CROSS & CO., San Francisco.

ROWLAND'S

MACASSAR OIL strengthens the Hair and prevents it falling off. The bottles have a glass stopper, and *not* a cork.

KALYDOR beautifies the Complexion and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Prickly Heat, Eruptions, etc.

ODONTO whitens the Teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

EUKONIA is a new and delicate toilet powder.

Ask for ROWLAND'S articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid cheap imitations. Sold by Druggists, Bazaars, etc., all over the world. May 3.

FOR SALE---SUNNYSIOE RESIOENCE.

I have concluded to sell my Homestead, located in the pleasant town of Placerville, El Dorado County, known as the SUNNYSIDE RANCH; forty-five acres of land, orchard of the choicest fruits, house two stories, brick cellar, splendid well of water, windmill, in fact every convenience for a country home; 2,000 feet above tide water. Placerville is one of the most pleasant and healthful localities in California; first-class schools, churches and good society. To be sold at a bargain. For terms address C. B. BROWN, Placerville, or F. A. BEE, 620 Eddy street, San Francisco. June 21.

D. F. Hutchings. D. M. Dunne. J. Sanderson

PHŒNIX OIL WORKS.

Established 1850.---Hutchings & Co., Oil and Commission Merchants, Manufacturers and Dealers in Sperm, Whale, Lard, Machinery and Illuminating Oils, 517 Front street, San Francisco. Jan. 8.

JOHN JENNINGS

Hooper's South End Warehouses, corner Japan and Town-send streets, San Francisco. First-class Fire-Proof Brick Building, capacity 10,000 tons. Goods taken from the Dock and the Cars of the C. P. R. R. and S. P. R. R. free of charge. Storage at Current Rates. Advances and Insurance Effected.

MME. B. ZEITSKA'S

French, German and English Institute, Day and Boarding School, for Young Ladies, 922 Post street, between Hyde and Larkin. KINDERGARTEN connected with the Institute.

Oct. 26. MME. B. ZEITSKA, Principal.

EOWARO BOSQUI & CO.,

Pruters, Engravers, Lithographers and Bookbinders,

Leidesdorff street, from Clay to Commercial.

CALIFORNIA SUGAR REFINERY,

Manufacturers of the Standard Syrup, a superior article put up in barrels expressly for home consumption. Also, Extra Heavy Syrup in barrels for Export. Refined Sugars at lowest market rates. Office, 215 Front street, up stairs. Dec. 21.

L. E. Pratt. **PRATT & METCALFE,** J. B. Metcalfe.

Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

Rooms 20, 21 and 22, Real Estate Associates' Building, No. 230 Montgomery street, San Francisco. Accessible by Elevator at No. 230 Montgomery street, or on Laura Place, next New Stock Exchange. Dec. 7.

JOHN L. BOONE,

Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Patents,

Jan. 25.] *320 California street, San Francisco, Cal.*

IRVINE & LE BRETON

Have Removed their Law Offices to No. 217 Sansome Street.

[March 15.]

R. H. LLOYO,

Attorney-at-Law, Room 13, Nevada Block.

FACT AND FANCY.

Palace of fancy or attic of fact—
Which will my Imogeno visit to-night?
Is it her whim to see somebody act,
Or witness a play by reality's light?
I am indifferent; I have no choice—
Fancy or fact, dearest; which has your voice?

Fancy shows pictures more lurid, perhaps,
Shadowed by passion, by vice and by crime;
Fact counts its misery by the quick taps
Of a hid heart beating agony's time.
Fact lies in darkness and fancy in light;
Which will my Imogene visit to-night?

You can see trials and trouble and care,
Set off by lustre and gilding and dress;
Or you can watch them all hideously bare,
Framed in the pall of their own wretchedness.
Fact often kills, Fancy crowneth the right—
Which will my Imogene visit to-night?

Fact! Do you choose it? Well, fact let it be;
It is the basis of all of our plays,
But the five acts of the dramas we see
Really run throughout numberless days.
You hardly realize what you have read—
"Ten years elapse and the victim is dead."

Here, in this garret, a wife lying ill—
Only a line from reality's page—
You've seen the husband; you may see him still
Strut any night on a theater stage.
You've scarce observed him—forgotten him quite,
Guest at a hall for a dollar a night.

Just at this moment he's walking about,
Talking dumb show with the girl on his arm;
Dozens like him wander in and pass out,
Forming the picture that makes the scene's charm,
And his sole thought as he stands in the set—
"Is my poor girl at home lingering yet?"

She cannot live; she is past doctor's skill;
Well as he knows it he smiles and toils on;
Thinking at times with a heart-breaking thrill—
"Rent-day to-morrow, the last dollar gone."
A single set and a pitiful act,
Curtain descends on the attic of fact.

You do not like it? I thought not, my child;
We'll see no more of this terrible play.
Better the flimsiest fancy run wild
Than the dread drama of life's ev'ry day.
Weep at the well-acted woes if you list;
Soon dried are tears for what does not exist.

San Francisco, July 3, 1879. G. H. J.

KEARNEY AND THE TRADES UNIONS.

At last the Workingmen are being awakened out of their dream of high wages and of wealth to be acquired by denouncing capital and capitalists. For two years they have been talking all sorts of communistic nonsense, and threatening all sorts of dreadful things. Capitalists were, by some undefined process, to be compelled to yield up at least some portion of their wealth, and by some other equally undefined process it was to be distributed among the workingmen. This was regarded by the large mass of ignorant working people as a splendid programme, and although they may most of them have doubted its feasibility, still they applauded it enthusiastically, not thinking of the harm they were bringing on themselves. They now find that the millenium has not come, but that in place of that desired consummation of all things, they are suffering from the greatest depression of business that California has ever witnessed, and the lowest rate of wages that the State has ever known. How sane men could have expected any other result we are utterly at a loss to comprehend. We have all along condemned the Sand-lot orators in the interest of the State, but really far more in the interest of labor than of capital. As we have often said, capital can take ample care of itself; it is in a San Francisco bank this morning, and by noon it has been permanently transferred to New York or Boston or London. Capitalists are threatened with all sorts of confiscation, and they say, "Let us transfer our means beyond the reach of this villainous crew of confiscators," and they transfer their capital to some place where confiscation is not one of the fine arts but one of the qualifications for a place in the Newgate Calendar. One of our leading capitalists, a genuine Californian, and owing everything he has to the splendid opportunities this State offered to him, has made large investments in real estate in New York because there the communist is in danger of the State Prison, while deliberate proposals of robbery are altogether out of the question. We have no doubt that this gentleman breathes more freely when in California at the thought that he has no fear of the morrow, no fear of learning his property has been burned down by a mob, or that it is at the mercy of a crowd of lawless incendiaries and demagogues, such as have clustered around the foul-mouthed impostor Kearney. We maintain that the Sand-lot leaders have done irreparable injury to the State by causing capitalists to transfer their capital elsewhere, and by frightening outsiders from bringing their capital here. We read the record of the paralysis of business and of the ruin that have resulted in the number and value of deeds and of mortgages of real estate recorded in this city in the first six months of the last three years:

First Six Months of	*No. of Deeds.*	*Amount of Deeds of Sales.*	*Amount of Mortgages.*
1877	1,880	$12,095,000	$12,666,900
1878	1,268	7,065,300	6,976,200
1879	1,121	4,838,200	4,943,200

The valuation by the City and County Assessor of real estate and improvements in this city for the last three years is as follows:

Year.	*Real Estate.*	*Improvements.*	*Total.*
1877	$141,424,870	$49,547,760	$190,972,730
1878	140,384,706	50,761,465	191,146,171
1879	123,730,820	43,707,065	167,437,885

If, in the face of such a state of things as the above figures show, workingmen can go on hoping that they are going to benefit themselves by driving away the capital out of which their wages are to be paid, or that they have not seriously injured themselves by their violent and preposterous conduct, then we can only say they deserve their misfortunes. The trades unions, however, are beginning to look at the profit and loss showing of the Sand Lot movement, and they are somewhat bewildered to see that every step in its progress has been ruinous to them. We say, in the interests of labor, that the confidence that the Sand-lot impostors have destroyed must be restored by the action of the workingmen themselves; and they must reassure capitalists of their sense of justice and prudence by declaring in emphatic numbers against all the Sand Lot violence and rhodomontade, and in favor of the co-operation of laborers and capitalists in developing the trade and resources of the State. We know that many large buildings are projected in the city which nothing but the uncertainty of the attitude and policy of the workingmen keeps from being begun. Everywhere people with means are waiting, wondering how long this Sand Lot folly is going to last; how long Kearney, the worst enemy the working classes ever had, is going to be accepted by them as their leader; how much more capital they are going to drive away from this State before they are starved into the wisdom which desires to attract capital and raise wages. It would seem, at last, as if the trades union leaders are awakening to the fact that the interests of labor must be saved from further ruin by a complete reversal of the Sand Lot policy, and the sooner it is done the better.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital.....$5,000,000
WM. ALVORD.....President.
THOMAS BROWN, Cashier | B. MURRAY, Jr., Ass't Cashier

AGENTS:

New York, Agency of the Bank of California; Boston, Tremont National Bank Chicago, Union National Bank; St. Louis, Boatman's Saving Bank; New Zealand, the Bank of New Zealand; London, China, Japan, India and Australia, the Oriental Bank Corporation.

The Bank has Agencies at Virginia City and Gold Hill, and Correspondents in all the principal Mining Districts and Interior Towns of the Pacific Coast.

Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world. Draw direct on London, Dublin, Paris, Berlin, Bremen, Hamburg, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Antwerp, Amsterdam, St. Petersburgh, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Christiana, Locarno, Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama. Nov. 4.

FIRST NATIONAL GOLD BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Paid up Capital $2,000,000, Gold. President, R. C. Woolworth; Vice-President, D. Callaghan; Cashier, E. D. Morgan.

DIRECTORS:—R. C. Woolworth, D. Callaghan, C. G. Hooker, C. Adolph Low, Peter Donahue, Isaac Wormser, Edward Martin, James Moffitt, N. Van Bergen.

CORRESPONDENTS—London: Baring Bros. & Co.; Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China. Dublin: Provincial Bank of Ireland. Hamburg: Hesse, Neuman & Co. Paris: Hottinguer & Co. New York: National Bank of Commerce. Boston: Blackstone National Bank. Chicago: First National Bank. This Bank is prepared to transact a general Banking business. Deposits in Gold, Silver and Currency received subject to check or on special deposit. Exchange for sale on the principal cities of the United States, Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Commercial Credits issued available in Europe, China and Japan. Collections attended to and prompt returns made at the lowest market rates of Exchange. Jan. 19.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.---Capital paid up, $1,800,000, with power to increase to $10,000,000. Southeast corner California and Sansome streets. Head Office--28 Cornhill, London. Branches—Portland, Oregon; Victoria, New Westminster and Cariboo, British Columbia.

This Bank transacts a General Banking Business. Accounts opened subject to Check and Special Deposits received. Commercial Credits granted available in all parts of the world. Approved Bills discounted and advances made on good collateral security. Draws direct at current rates upon its Head Office and Branches, and upon its Agents as follows:

New York, Chicago and Canada—Bank of Montreal; Liverpool—North and South Wales Bank; Scotland—British Linen Company; Ireland—Bank of Ireland; Mexico and South America—London Bank of Mexico and South America; China and Japan—Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and Oriental Bank; Australia and New Zealand—Bank of Australasia, Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, and English, Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank.

May 18. FREDERICK TOWNSEND, Manager.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

Capital, $5,000,000, of which $3,000,000 is fully paid up as present capital. Reserve Fund, $300,000. San Francisco Office, 424 California street; London Office, 22 Old Broad street. Manager, ARTHUR SCRIVENER; Cashier, WILLIAM STEEL. London Bankers, Bank of England and London Joint Stock Bank; New York, Drexel, Morgan & Co.; Boston, Third National Bank. This Bank is prepared to transact all kinds of General Banking and Exchange Business in London and San Francisco, and between said cities and all parts of the world. March 30.

THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital Paid Up.....$10,000,000.
Reserve, U. S. Bonds..... 3,500,000.
Agency at New York, 62 Wall street.
Agency at Virginia, Nev.

Buys and sells Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers. Issues Commercial and Travelers' Credits. This Bank has special facilities for dealing in Bullion. July 5.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.

Deutsche Spar und Leihbank, No 526 California street, San Francisco. OFFICERS: President, L. GOTTIG. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—Fred. Roeding, Chas. Kohler, Dan. Meyer, Edw. Kruse, George H. Eggers, N. Van Bergen, H. L. Simon, Claus Spreckels. Secretary, GEO. LETTE; Attorney, JOHN R. JARBOE. May 18.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

GUARANTEE CAPITAL, ... $300,000.

Officers: President, John Parrott; Vice-President, Jerome Lincoln; Secretary, W. S. Jones; Attorney, Sidney V. Smith. Loans made on Real Estate and other Approved Securities. Office: No. 215 Sansome street, San Francisco. Oct. 14.

"PLEASURE'S WAND."

"We Obey no Wand but Pleasure's."—*Tom Moore.*

California Theater.—The present Aimee season promises well. French opera bouffe, with its light, sparkling music, and its spicy, wicked dialogue, has found great favor in this moral land. This is Aimee's fourth visit to us, and she comes this time with a good troupe and an extensive repertoire. As compared with the former organizations, this company is not as perfect as those of '72 and '74, but very much superior to that of '76. As far as can be judged by the few performances this week, its principal weakness is in the lack of a good singing secunda. Theater-goers will all remember in this capacity M'lle Stani, an admirable vocalist. The chief merits of this season will lie in the repertoire. It contains several operas entirely unknown out here, and several others that have been presented on our stage in the butchered style characteristic of Mrs. Oate's adaptations. *Les Cloches de Corneville*, as presented on Monday night, was something so pleasantly different from the garbled version lately seen at another theater, that a new vista is opened as regards the charms and attractions of *Le Petit Duc* and *La Marjolaine*. The opening performance on Monday night was greeted by a perfect crush of a house. It reminded one of old times, when this community showed more desire to encourage and help efforts to please them; efforts made by a management far less willing and ready to do its best to meet public favor than the present one. The energy shown by these lessees, in striving to place before our public all that is talented and successful in present dramatic circles, deserves some recognition, and it can hardly be said that they have received it. In singing, Aimee has improved since her last visits. The quality of her voice is better, and in execution and general style there is great progress visible. She has lost none of the charm and vivacity and thorough chic that serves to make her one of the foremost opera bouffe actresses. She shows all her wonted vivacity and diableire. In appearance, a change, and an unfavorable one at that, is noticeable. A life full of fatigue and excitement leaves its tracks behind it, and age will finally tell. Miss Aimee has lost in the last few years some of her superfluous flesh, but her features have grown harder and coarser. The old favorites, Juteau and Duplan, met with complimentary receptions. Jouard is a good baritone and a capital actor, and Mme. Delorme an excellent *bouffe duegre*. Mlle. Gregoire has a very sweet and sympathetic voice, but of very little volume. She possesses the knack of, as the French call it, saying a song. That is, to give the full meaning and expression to the text, which in opera bouffe is far more important than a mere musical rendition of the air, with no attention to the words. Mlle. Raphael is a person of rather statuesque proportions, and with a handsome face, of the Jewish type. Her voice is a light contralto. In singing and acting, this member of the troupe is rather tame. Mezieres, the character comedian, is a remarkable actor. His "Gaspard," the miser, is a wonderful piece of eccentric acting. It is intensely artistic and artistically intense. The portrayal of impotent imbecility was the handiwork of a master mind. This artist has quite a reputation in his line, and genuine treats may be expected from him. The orchestra is a very good one, and the chorus will undoubtedly become so, although it is as yet a little unsteady. The bill this week included, besides *Les Cloches de Corneville*, *La Fille de M'me Angot* and *La Jolie Parfumeuse*. On Monday we are to have *Le Petit Duc*, and on Thursday *La Petite Mariee*, said to be a charming, spicy work. In criticising and reviewing opera bouffe, it must be borne in mind that a mere musical rendering of an opera means nothing. A pretty tune is very well in its way, but the audience must be able to hear and catch all the witticisms and jokes of the text. The talent of the artist is to be determined by his or her ability to do full justice to this feature, paying at the same time proper attention to the music.

Boscovitz's "Pianoforte Recital."—A commanding display of surprising technical intricacies, which patient and long continued application can alone insure, seldom if ever arouses the enthusiastic recognition and justly deserved appreciation which so much implied industry might reasonably enough expect and look for. A Pianoforte Recital might very easily become the data! basis of some curious reflections, and if it suited Mr. Boscovitz's purpose to so wish it and go into details, many a doting mamma's expectations would be blighted. Boscovitz has an activity and power of finger that can only be attained by incessant labor for hours every day, and that, too, for years. Dexterity of finger being a purely mechanical acquirement, no amount of talent can supersede actual practice. His style of playing the piano differs somewhat from the German routine usually followed, particularly in this country. Having very small hands, he of necessity shuns the *Tarantula scramble* mode of arranging the fingers on the keys. His motions have none of the *High Jinks* spider action so conspicuous in some of his brother artists, and so thoroughly antagonistic to all principle and reason. He does not pound the keys as if he had studied his mechanism in a stamp-mill; on the contrary, his style is free from the dash and seeming brilliancy which some look upon as essential in a display of technical ability.

Clanish in sentiment, his taste inclines to the music of Chopin, who was physically unsound and mentally erratic. Ever overloaded by a melancholy induced by disease, as might with everything like reason be expected, Chopin was never in a proper state of body, or mind either, to compose great and lasting works, although certain critics would force them into domesticity, while they at the same time proclaim that not one professional in a thousand can discover the hidden beauties in them—illusive monomaniasm! Fortunate or otherwise, Mr. Boscovitz seems very much inclined to depart from the fossil schools—the B. B.'s of antiquity. With courage, and sense to back it with, he ought henceforth to eschew all the worn-out Bach and Beethoven senilities, and, if Chopin proves unequal to the task, which it hazards little to say he will, there are plenty of others to draw upon.

Boscovitz, if sometimes fantastic with his hands, is nevertheless an accomplished player—the would-be amiable, if sinister hostility of his professional brethren to the contrary notwithstanding. At the Recital he went through a very mixed programme, with very little in it to fascinate. Besides Dr. John Bull's "Village Bell" and his own two compositions, there was nothing attractive. Performing under a trio of celebrities, he betrayed no nervousness. At the tail end of his Steinway grand, Rubenstein looked a good caricature of a pious nigger; Chopin, modest and sickly looking, was supported on the right by Liszt, who appeared fascinated at a butterfly fight on the ceiling above. In the garb and with the dignity-scowl of an itinerant priest, his attitude and expression are those of a stool-pigeon or bogus bidder at a Peter Funk auction.

Baldwin's Theater.—In last week's issue justice was hardly done to the admirable representation at this theater. While the play, *The Marriage by Moonlight*, is but a weak arrangement of an old-time, improbable and impossible melo-drama, still it gives an opportunity for the excellent stock company to do some good acting. The total want of appreciation exhibited toward Miss Coghlan is something that must remain inexplicable to theater-sharps and connoisseurs. This lady gives us pictures of the highest order of dramatic art, which should set the town agog with excitement, but they only seem to bring together a corporal's guard of intelligent, appreciating listeners, whose faces are all familiar. They are members of the press, regular first-nighters, and, highest tribute of all, unemployed actors. Hardly an evening passes but what the intensely intelligent and natural efforts of this lady meet with enthusiastic applause and recalls, and still the general public keep aloof. In this play Miss Coghlan's portraiture of the heroine was something so artistic that its equal is rarely seen on the stage. There is not a point lost, every little, minute detail handled as carefully as the more important, broader effects, and the result is a finished, perfect impersonation. The different phases with which the character abounds—warmth, sensibility, dignity of manner, and mental misery—were all effectively depicted. Mr. O'Neil gave an intelligent, manly rendition of the character of the hero. His acting was very strong in the third act, and particularly so in the last scene of the play. Mr. Morrison was intrusted with one of those characters in which he is at his best—that of a villain concealed under the suavity and polish of a gentleman. The part of "Felix" gave Mr. Robinson a chance to prove that adverse criticism may result in improvement. This gentleman has an admirable voice, which he uses with proper elocutionary effects. The rigidity of manner and appearance which mars everything he does was hardly noticeable in this effort, and the result is a creditable impersonation. Mr. Bradley does his little bit in his usual conscientious, merit-deserving way. Miss Corcoran and Mr. Herne represent an element that robs the play of all its plausibility. They are gipsies of an impossible type. Although both of these characters are played with unusual ability, the utter absurdity pertaining to their presence in the dramatis personæ render them of no importance to the reviewer. The entre acts in this theater are among the most enjoyable moments of the evening, through the music of Harry Widmer's orchestra. This is composed of finished soloists, and the selections performed are tasteful and appropriate. *L'Assommoir* is announced for Monday next.

Bush Street Theater.—Mr. Locke announces that there will be one week more of old "Uncle Josh." Another proof of the success of this remarkably good play. So all of you Yankees, particularly, and everybody else generally, should lose no time in witnessing this most perfect representation of American country life. From a national and patriotic point of view, the picture of the Yankee farmer is a pleasing one. Although possessing features that cause regret, in the way of lack of polish and disregard of conventionalities, it is so full of the nobler traits of manhood, truth, honesty and integrity that one's heart warms with pity and pleasure. It is through the natural foresight of Mr. J. M. Hill that the church-going as well as the theater-going public of the whole United States are able to see this splendid production, for he was the first to discover Denman Thompson's abilities, and, by securing a good company of artists to assist him, completed the success we are all so familiar with. Mr. Hill is now about doing the same thing with Lawrence Barrett. He has engaged him for two years, and will bring to his support the very best available talent. The opening piece will be *A New Play*, one of the most powerful productions ever put upon the stage, and the language of which is truly fine. Unless Mr. Hill succeeds in getting the Fifth Avenue Theater for a year or more, the play will be produced at the Lyceum, New York. We have not the slightest doubt but that, with the wonderful business sagacity of this genial gentleman, at the end of his engagement Barrett will find himself as popular in his way as Edwin Booth or Denman Thompson are in their's. Mr. Locke announces as his following attraction Tony Pastor's Variety Troupe. While opinions differ as to the merit of variety performances, it is useless to deny their popularity with a large majority of our people, and this engagement is made in strict accordance with the policy of this theater to meet the popular wishes.

Standard Theater.—Notwithstanding the great counter-attraction of Aimee, the *Pinafore* is still sailing along successfully with a stiff breeze of plaudits and ducats. The long run has so familiarized every one with their respective parts that everything goes off as smoothly as you please. Several of the good voices in the chorus, not anticipating such a protracted success, had engaged themselves to the California, and were necessarily compelled to withdraw, but this loss is not noticeable, with the exception perhaps of Mr. Harris' basso profundo. The amateurs have sunk all mauner and semblance of such, and now do their work with the skill and ability of veterans. The wonderful youngsters continue to daily-increasing audiences, and are really a sight to behold. This, Saturday, afternoon and evening will be the last performances in this city of the Emelie Melville troupe prior to a tour through the interior; appearing first at Oakland, thence to San Jose, Stockton, Sacramento and San Rafael. We can tell our country friends they have a rare treat in store. The Juvenile Company will appear every evening next week, and at the matinees on Wednesday and Saturday.

At the Revels' Masquerade, July 3d, quite a novel feature was introduced, in the shape of a small hand fire-engine, called "New York," which was loaned for the occasion by the Exempts. On the apparatus was seated, dressed as a "Fire Jake" and carrying a trumpet, the three-year old son of P. L. Ducasse, the little fellow being a kind of Dave Scannel in miniature. It was quite a pretty innovation, and a gladsome sight to the heart of that *old vamp*, Jerry Whalen.

Woodward's Gardens offer, on Sunday only, the wonderful child violinist, Master Mitchell Banner; and to-day and to-morrow the performing dogs, the great Wambold and son in equilibristic acts, the aerial bars, grand concerts, and Buislay's amazing pantomime, *Nigo, the Stupid Waiter*. No extra charge.

St. John's Presbyterian Church, Post street, between Mason and Taylor, Rev. Wm. A. Scott, D. D., pastor. Preaching on Sunday as usual at 11 A. M. and 7½ P.M. The public cordially invited to attend. Communion (Lord's Supper) at the close of morning service. Sunday School and Bible Classes, 9½ A.M. Prayer and Praise Service at 6½ P.M.

Conservatory Pianos, $250. 200 Post street, corner of Dupont.

Chit-Chat.

Sothern's opening piece at the Park will be *Crutch and Toothpick*. ——Lilian Cleves Clark, while in Europe, proposes to complete her musical studies, and it is also likely that she may star (!!) through England in Bronson Howard's *Banker's Daughter*.——Carlotta Patti will soon be here.——Miss Lizzie Harold will spend the summer at Gardiner, Maine. She will be here in time for the new season at the California.——Miss De Belocca takes Miss Cary's place in Strakosch's company.——Miss Thurshy will return to America in September, but goes back to Europe next summer.——Emmet threatens to bring over from Ireland for his new play, *Fritz in Ireland*, a lot of real Irish men and women, who will talk the real brogue. Have mercy, Joe; are there not enough Micks hereabouts?—— Miss Cary will not be in Strakosch's troupe next season. Mapleson has made her an offer for his American tour.——The rumor that Miss Sarah Bernhardt will visit and star in this country will only be confirmed in case the lady makes up her mind to resign from the Comedie Francais. This, because the rules governing this unique organization are perfectly rigid and stringent upon this point, and are to be made still more so. This rumor is traced directly to the lady herself, who has announced, it is said, that she will come to this country before 1881, without fail.——The French Courts have legalized Marquis de Caux's opposition to Patti's appearance in Paris in conjunction with Mr. Nicolini, and the performances announced at the Gaitie for next February will not take place.——Suppé, the light opera composer, is an Italian by birth, but an Austrian subject—a Dalmatian.——Why does Annie Pixley say she will never return to San Francisco?——The highest yearly subscriptions paid to opera houses are as follows: Paris, $175,000; Berlin, $140,000; Stuttgard, $107,500; Dresden, $80,000; Vienna, $60,000.——Byron's *The Girls* has reached its fiftieth performance.——The Lord Mayor of London has invited the Comedie Francais to a banquet in their honor.——George Rignold sails from Australia to England in August.——M'lle Anizette used to be the darling of the Empire, and especially admired by a member of the Imperial family—the present head, Prince Jerome.——The London *Times* is being taken to task for its ratber unfair style of dramatic criticism, which contrasts strongly with John Oxenford'e consistent and judicious way of writing.——Locke has signed a contract with Sothern for next February. Fifty per cent of the gross, and railroading for the company from Chicago out here and back. Where ie tbe profit to come in?——Locke also has the Colville Folly Troupe, to come out about Christmas time.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

The Yellow Mask By Wilkie Collins. Appleton's Handy Volume series. For sale by Billings, Harbourne & Co.

The scene of tbis story is laid in Italy, a century or so ago. The cbaracters are few, but admirably drawn. The plot is touching and dramatic, without being in the slightest degree sensational, and the tale is told with all the grace and simplicity wbich distinguishes the best works of the illustrious author.

THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES. By J. Harris Patton. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1879. San Francisco: Bancroft & Co.

This small book is a primer intended to give, in a brief and very condensed form, a sketch of the natural resources of tbe United States. Within 102 pages it deals with minerals, metals, soil, rainfall, bealtb resorts, climate, products of the soil, the forest and the sea, and numerous other subjects. If be who runs has not time to read it, he may at least carry it in his pocket until he finds time. It gives a summary of the leading resourcee of the country, whicb every intelligent person should be aware of, and will doubtless be found very useful for the young, as well as for those who in a busy life bave not time to read more recondite works on the subjects of which it treats.

The "Portfolio" for June has Mr. McWhirter's "Vanguard," a striking picture of Highland cattle, under the lead of a bull, toiling through the snow, Merton College, Oxford, and Albert Durer's famous "Ritter, Tod und Teufel," besides the new College and Castle street, Oxford. Mr. Lang discourses of High Tory Oxford, with gossip of Queen Anne's time; and Mr. Hamerton closes his notices of Goya, with what seems to us a fair explana ion of the extravagant claims made on behalf of this artist by some continental critics: "It is the thinker in Goya, and not the artist, who has taken a place in the history of liberal ideas in Europe." What a temper the old man had he showed when Wellington sat to him. The Duke made some remark on the painter's style, when Goya snatched a rapier from the wall and made a thrust, which Wellington only escaped by leaping nimbly on one side. The Albert Duror is the very best copy of the composition we have seen, and Mr. Hamerton says its excellence is wholly due to the personal skill of M. Arnaud Durand. The *Art Chronicle* has notes of the better pictures in the Royal Academy exhibition, which seems to be on a higher level of merit than usual. Two water-color exhibitions are criticised, and there are notices of eome admirable works in the Continental pictures at Goupil's Gallery and the French Gallery in Pall Mall. Merely to read the names of the artists represented in these makes one restless. The hook reviews commend Miss Kate Thompson's "Hand Book to the Public Picture Galleries of Europe" as compact and useful, and Mrs. Jameson's "Memoirs," certainly one of the most entertaining biographiee of the year. Madame Cadart's "Annual Portfolio of Etchings," which may be had for a few ehillings, gives a connected view of the progress of European etching.

"The Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal."—The numher for July, like its rival, the *Western Lancet*, is more valuable for its foreign excerpts than for the long-winded lugubratione of local authors. It is a great pity that one really good clinical and sanitary journal cannot be published in this city. Nothing would contribute more effectually to the education of the profession and to a better knowledge of the diseases of this coast. We observe a most careless misprint in the name of Dr. J. H. Stannard for Dr. J. H. Stallard, the distinguished memher of the College of Physicians, London, whose desire to contribute some portion of his large experience, sbould not be discouraged by such a glaring mistake.

The "Commercial Herald" says the bonds of the Spring Valley Water Works were placed in New York to the amount of $2,000,000, at 92¼. They had been in our market for two years, and could not he sold on account of the newspaper clamor against the Company; though, now that New York has secured them, capitalists here see their mistake. The *Herald* knows of a lot of $300,000 withdrawn at 92¼, for which an offer of 95 has since heen made, and it predicts that the whole $2,000,000 will be floated at par and over.

AMUSEMENTS.

BUSH STREET THEATER.

CHARLES E. LOCKE..... *Proprietor.*

POSITIVELY BUT ONE MORE WEEK!

COMMENCING MONDAY, JULY 14TH, 1879.

ONLY TWO MORE MATINEES!

This Saturday, July 12th, 2 p.m.; Next Saturday, July 19th, 2 p.m.

☞ SECURE YOUR SEATS. ☜

DENMAN THOMPSON,

—AS—

"JOSHUA WHITCOMB."

[July 12.]

CALIFORNIA THEATER.

Barton & Lawlor, Managers; Barton Hill, Acting Manager. AIMEE, the Acknowledged Queen of Opera Bouffe, supported by Maurice Orau's New and Renowned FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY. Sunday, July 13th, last performance of LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE. Next Week—Two New Operas. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Sunday Evenings, and at Saturday Matinee—First and only performances here, in its original form as composed by the authors, with entirely new and gorgeous costumes, and a mise-en-scene surpassing all previous efforts, LE PETIT DUC (The Little Duke). Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 17th, 18th and 19th—First production in San Francisco of Lecoeq's very successful work, LA PETITE MARIEE, performed in Paris over 200 consecutive nights. In Rehearsal—LA MARJOLAINE. July 12.

STANOARO THEATER.

M. A. Kennedy, Manager --This (Saturday) Evening, Last Night Positively of the EMELIE MELVILLE PINAFORE COMPANY, for the benefit of the OLD LADIES' HOME. This (Saturday) Afternoon, at 2 o'clock, LAST EMELIE MELVILLE PINAFORE MATINEE Sunday Evening, July 13th, Special Performance by the JUVENILE PINAFORE COMPANY. Commencing Monday Evening, July 14th, and every evening during the week, THE JUVENILE PINAFORE COMPANY. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. July 12.

THE BALDWIN THEATER.

Manager, Mr. Thomas Maguire.--This (Saturday) Matinee and Evening, THE MARRIAGE BY MOONLIGHT. Sunday, July 13th, Benefit of HERNE and BELASCO—THE MARRIAGE BY MOONLIGHT (positively last time), and RIP VAN WINKLE. Monday, July 14tb, the great Paris and London sensation, L'ASSOMMOIR. July 12.

HASTINGS' COLLEGE OF THE LAW.

Lectnres for the Year 1879-80 will commence Augnst 7th, 1879, at the Pioneer Assembly Rooms, 808 Montgomery street. The Middle Class will meet at 4 P.M.; the Junior Class will meet at 10 A.M. Examinations of applicants for admission to the Middle Class and members of the present Class whose examination was postponed, will be held Tuesday, August 5th, at the Pioneer Assembly Rooms. Gentlemen wishing to enter either Class should apply to the Deau and Registrar, No. 2, Court Block, 636 Clay street. July 12.

MECHANICS' PAVILION.

Now Walking.---Great Six-Day Pedestrian Tournament, with the following large list of entries: John Armstrong, W. H. Scott, J. Ahel, Wm. Chenowith, James Kennovan, C. D. Thompson, John O. Macfarland, Jas. A. Santos, Frank Edwards, J. Callahan, P. McIntyre, Harry Newhoff. The Six-Day Contest commenced promptly at 1 A.M. Thursday. Admission, FIFTY CENTS. Special arrangement with street cars to run all night. Music by First Regiment Band, Uniformed. Remember, just one hour after Wednesday midnight.

MECHANICS' FAIR,

San Francisco, California,

OPENS AUGUST 5TH, 1879.

Science, Art, Industry and Natural Productions will be fully represented. Grand Instrumental Concert each afternoon and evening. Machinery in Motion, Rare Paintings, Fine Statuary, a Tropical Garden, Fountains and Promenades will make this Exhibition the most instructive and pleasant place of resort on this Coast. Those desiring space should apply at once. Office: 27 Post street. IRVINO M. SCOTT, President.

J. H. CULVER, Secretary. July 12.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES AT THE PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO, FOR THE WEEK ENDINO JULY 11, 1879.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSEL.	MASTER.	WHERE FROM.	CONSIGNEES.
July 5	St'r Alaska	Seabury	Hongkong	Williams, Blanchard & Co.
.. 5	Ship Black Hawk	Howland	Hongkong	Wm. T. Coleman & Co.
.. 5	Bark Marpa	Marquy	Bordeaux	A. Viguier & Co.
.. 8	Bark F. H. Drews	Vorsatz	Vladwostock	Master.
.. 8	Brig J. B. Ford	Soto	San Blas	W. Loarza.
.. 9	Bark Helen W. Almy	Freeman	Honolulu	Jones & Co.
.. 10	Ship Standard	Percy	Philadelphia	George Howes & Co.

CLEARANCES.

DATE.	VESSEL.	MASTER.	WHERE BOUND.	BY WHOM CLEARED.
July 5	St'r Granada	Cavarly	Panama	Williams, Blanchard & Co.
.. 7	St'r Zealandia	Chevalier	Sydney	Williams, Blanchard & Co.
.. 8	Bark Era	Johnson	Calais	G. W. McNear.
.. 10	St'r Dakota	Morse	Victoria	Williams, Blanchard & Co.
.. 11	Bark Kalakana	Jenks	Honolulu	J. C. Merrill & Co.

Conservatory Organs, $110. 200 Post street, corner of Dupont.

THE DAY BOOK

FROM

Saturday to Saturday.

Berlin, July 4th.—The Tariff Commission to-day agreed to the amendment introduced by Herr Windthrost, proposing any revenue in excess of 130,000,000 marks he distributed among the separate States.——London, July 5th.—The British troop-ship *Orontes* arrived at Madeira to-day with the remains of the Prince Imperial. The remains were transferred from the *Boadicea* to the *Orontes* at Cape Town, June 15th.——Paris, July 5th.—The Chamber of Deputies has passed the first six clauses of Jules Ferry's education hill. The debate on the principal clause, against the Jesuits, will take place to-day. The petition against M. Jules Ferry's hill now has 1,643,000 signatures.——Paris, July 5th.—Lepere, Minister of the Interior, estimated that in consequence of the had crop, purchases of foreign grain would amount to £20,000,000.——London, July 5th.—In the House of Commons last night the Government agreed to the motion of Henry Caplin (Conservative) for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the causes of agricultural depression, and how far they were created, or are remediable, hy legislation,——St. Petersburg, July 5th.—Four hundred Nihilists were arrested at Kieff on the night of June 26th, and a great store of weapons seized.——London, July 5th.—A Berlin correspondent of the *Times* transmits a report that the Chinese are committing outrages in Kuldja, and thousands of fugitives are seeking protection at Russian forts.——Cape Town, June 14th, via Madeira, July 4th.—Col. Newdigate has cleared the country between Ilyotyozic and Upoko rivers without loss. Intelligence is received of the arrival of two more messengers from Cetewayo, at Pietermaritzburg, asking time for a conference. They have been sent to headquarters. It is rumored that a fortnight's armistice has been agreed to.——Yokohama, July 5th.—Ex-President Grant and party arrived to-day from China.——Vienna, July 5th.—In the election for members of the Reichsrath thus far, the Liberals and 130 Conservatives and Nationalists have been chosen. The Liberals lost 33 seats.——New York, July 6th.—In consequence of the continued high water, Szegedin cannot he rebuilt this year. The inhabitants will live in wooden harracks during winter.——Nearly 200 delegates representing Hebrew congregations have arrived in New York to attend the union of American Hebrew congregations.——Paris, July 7th.—The authorities interdicted the great meeting at the Bordeaux Alhambra, where Blanqui was advertised to speak.——New York, July 7th.—The *Bulletin* prints the following: A private dispatch from Callao yesterday from Grace Bros. states that 850 tons of guano are heing shipped daily from the deposits in the Lohos Islands, and that forty vessels have cleared from Callao for that port to load guano.——New York, July 7th.—The Panama *Star and Herald* says: Passengers from the south coast report a hattle at Coloma and the capture of that point hy the allied forces. Tbe Chilean losses are stated to be 1,500 killed.——London, July 7th.—A Berlin dispatch says: The new German Consul-General to Samoa has received orders to abstain from iuterference with internal affairs. The suggestion of certain interested parties that Germany shall annex Samoa finds no favor in high quarters.——The latest official telegram states that the houses of fourteen out of the fifteen wards forming the most important part of Irkutsk, Siheria, were destroyed hy fire on the 4th, and many inhabitants are homeless.——Paris, July 8th.—De Lesseps does not think the expense of constructing the Darien Canal will exceed two hundred and fifty million francs. The difficulties of the work were not so formidable as those which had been overcome in the construction of the Suez Canal, as a railroad already existed along the course of the proposed Panama Canal, with a large town at each extremity. De Lesseps fully expects commencing work on the Canal next New Year's day, employing 30,000 or 40,000 workmen, some of them Chinese, and 15,000 Brazilian negroes.——Tirnova, July 8th.—Prince Alexander has arrived. His reception was one of indescrihable enthusiasm.——Rome, July 8th.—The *Diritto* announces that negotiations hetween Germany and the Vatican are likely soon to result in a general amnesty to transgressors of the May laws.——London, July 8th.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Rangoon says: Cholera among British troops at Thayetmyo is spreading.——Madrid, July 8th.—In the Chamher of Deputies to-day the Minister of Foreign Affairs stated that he had ordered two frigates to prepare to support the protest of Spain against the action of San Domingo. Señor Castelar demanded that the Government insist upon the summary punishment of Puerto Plata.——San Francisco, July 8th.—United States Bank Commissioner Langford left on the 6th for the East, having completed his annual examination of the National Banks in this State. The hanks under Mr. Langford's supervision embrace all the area west of the Missouri. As a general thing they have been found in good condition, though somewhat depressed hy the prevailing stagnation in business circles. The depression is especially true of those in this State. The hanks, as a rule, have heen found favorahle to the National Bank system.——San Francisco, July 9th.—The Arctic discovery ship *Jeannette* left here yesterday. The anchor was hove short ahout half-past three, and promptly at four o'clock the ship swung free, the propeller commenced its revolutions, and slowly she moved through the water on her way toward the Arctic seas. The *Jeannette* was accompanied hy the following yachts: *Consuelo, Con. O'Connor, Azaline, Clara, Magic, Emerald, Ida, Sappho, Lively*, and others. The tugs *Millen Griffith, Governor Irwin, Rabboni* and *Rocket* also joined the fleet. When off Fort Point, Major Hashrouck, of the Fourth Artillery, commanding the garrison, fired a salute of ten guns from the harhette. The courtesy was acknowledged hy cheering and dipping of colors hy the *Jeannette*.

An ambitious young writer having asked, "What magazine will give me the highest position quickest?" was told, "A powder magazine, if you contrihute a fiery article."

Sterling Silverware.—A large assortment of elegant designs at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

INSURANCE.

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INSURANCE AGENCY,
No. 322 & 324 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

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GIRARD.....of Philadelphia.	ST. PAUL.....of St. Paul.
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NEW ORLEANS ASSOCIATION.....of New Orleans.	TEUTONIA.....of New Orleans.
PEOPLES.....of Newark.	BERLIN-COLOGNE.....of Berlin.
REVERE.....of Boston.	LA CONFIANCE.....of Paris.
LA CAISSE GENERALE.....of Paris.	

Marine Insurance.

PARIS UNDERWRITING ASSOCIATION.....of Paris.
LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.....of London.
Capital Represented.....$23.000,000.

All Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. OF CALIFORNIA.

Principal Office, 406 California Street, San Francisco. Cash Assets, January 1, 1877, $595,291; Liahilities, $5,952; Surplus for Policy Holders, $589,339. J. F. Houghton, President; L. L. Baker, Vice-President; Charles R. Story, Secretary. R. H. MAGILL, H. H. BIGELOW, General Agents.

Directors.—San Francisco—L. L. Baker, John H. Redington, J. F. Houghton, R. B. Gray, Robert Watt, John Currey, L. L. Baker, W. F. Whittier, C. C. Burr, E. M. Root, W. H. White, J. L. N. Shepard, W. M. Greenwood, George S. Mann, Cyrus Wilson, W. T. Garratt, C. Waterhouse, A. P. Hotaling, A. Block, A. K. P. Harmon, G. S. Johnson, W. O. Wilson, A. W. Bowman, H. L. Dodge, Charles R. Story. Alameda County Brauch—V. D. Moody, Chauncy Taylor, A. C. Henry, Robert S. Farrelly, Joseph B. Marlin, W. B. Hardy, T. B. Simpsou. San Diego—A. H. Wilcox. Sacramento—Mark Hopkins, D. W. Earl, Julius Wetzlar, James Carolau. San Jose—T. Ellard Beans, B. D. Murphy, A. Pfister, J. H. Dibble, J. S. Carter, Jackson Lewis, Jacob Rich, John Auzerais, John Balbach. Stockton—H. H. Hewlett, Chas. Belding, J. D. Peters, A. W. Simpson, H. M. Fanning. Marysville—D. E. Knight. Grass Valley—Wm. Watt, T. W. Sigourney. Portland, Oregon—W. S. Ladd, C. H. Lewis, P. Wasserman, B. Goldsmith, D. Macleay. Virginia City, Nevada—John Gillig, Isaac L. Requa. March 17.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.--UNION INS. CO. OF S. F.

The California Lloyds.---Established in 1861.---Nos. 416 and 418 California street. Cash capital $750,000 in Gold. Assets exceed $1,000,000 Coin. Fair Rates! Prompt Settlement of Loses!! Solid Security!! DIRECTORS.—San Francisco—J. Mora Moss, N. G. Kittle, M. J. O'Connor, R. S. Floyd, Moses Heller, Adam Grant, Daniel Meyer, Antoine Borel, Charles Kohler, E. L. Goldstein, I. Lawrence Pool, A. Weill, Joseph Brandenstein, Charles Baum, James Moffitt, Benjamin Brewster, L. Cunningham, W. M. Hoag, Nicholas Luning, John Parrott, L. A. Booth, Julius Baum, Myles D. Sweeney, Jas. M. Goewey, Edward Cadwalader Bartlett Doe, Gustave Touchard, J. H. Baird, J. G. Kittle, George C. Hickox, C. Ducommun, Wm. Scholle, John Conly, Ig. Steinbart, W. B. Stone, J. O. Eldridge, A. B. Phipps.

GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, President. N. G. KITTLE, Vice-President.
Charles D. Haven, Secretary. Geo. T. Bohen, Surveyor. Aug 31.

THE STATE INVESTMENT AND INSURANCE CO.
FIRE AND MARINE.

Cash Assets, $450,000.---Principal Office, 218 and 220 San-some street, San Francisco. Officers:—A. J. Bryant, President; Richaan Ivers, Vice-President; Charles H. Cushing, Secretary; H. H. Watson, Marine Surveyor. Board of Directors:—Peter Donahue, James Irvine, C. D. O'Sullivan, A. Bocqueraz, R. Harrison, A. H. Rutherford, R. Bailey, E. W. Corhert, George O. McMullin, A. J. Bryant, Frank M. Pixley, E Burke, H. H. Watson, Dr. C. F. Buckley, P. J. White, E. M. Root, M. Mayblum, Richard Ivers, John Rosenfeld, Daniel Callaghan. P. H. Russell, Sacramento. John G. Downey, Los Angeles. Wm. Hood, Sonoma County. H. W. Seale, Mayfield. Geo. Rutherford, San Jose. Feb. 16.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HAMBURG.

Capital.....$1,125.000, U. S. Gold Coin.

Losses Paid in Gold Coin Immediately After Adjustment.

This Corporation holds contracts of fifteen other European Insurance Companies, re-insuring by far the greater part of every risk, as soon as accepted in our office. The combined subscribed Capital which our policies therefore offer to the public,

Amounts to	*Of which*
$16,912,500, U. S. Gold Coin,	$4,328,750 is Paid Up,

Besides the Always Available Reserve Funds.

GEORGE MARCUS & CO., General Agents for the Pacific Coast,
March 15. 304 California street.

THE MARINE INSURANCE CO. OF LONOON, ENGLANO.

[*ESTABLISHED 1836.*]

Whole Amount of Joint Stock and Guaranteed Capital..$5,000,000.
Whole Amount of Capital paid up..... 900,000.
Cash Assets December 31, 1876..... 3,710,000.

The undersigned have been duly authorized to issue Policies at current rates on Freight and Shipments to or from England, Europe, New York, Japan, China, Australian Colonies, Sandwich Islands, and Northern Coast Ports. If desired, policies made payable at port of termination.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., Agents,
Aug. 10. 218 California street.

THE SWISS MARINE INS. COMPANIES COMBINED.

Switzerland, of Zurich, Capital 5,000,000 francs; Helvetia, of St. Gall, Capital 10,000,000 francs; Baloise, of Basle, Capital 5,000,000 francs. These three Companies are liable jointly and severally for all losses that may be sustained. Losses made payable in all the principal seaports of the world. In the settlement of all claims under an English policy, these Companies will strictly adhere to the conditions and customs adopted at Lloyds, and submit to Englisb jurisdiction.

June 9. HARRY W. SYZ, Agent, 225 Sansome st., S. F.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSUR. CO. OF BOSTON.

Has transacted the business of Life Insurance for nearly thirty-five years. Its assets amount to over Fourteen Million Dollars. The law of Massachusetts makes all its Policies nonforfeitable. It is a Purely Mutual Company, dividing every cent of surplus among Policy-holders. This is the Only Company on the Pacific Coast governed by the Massachusetts Lapse Law. This company has complied with tbe new Insurance Laws of California.

WALLACE EVERSON, General Agent.
Sept. 22.] 328 Montgomery street.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INS. CO. OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital $5,000,000.---Agents: Balfour, Guthrie & Co., No. 316 California street, San Francisco. Nov. 18.

FOLDED AWAY.

[BY FIDELIA.]

Day by day, we fold away
Some treasure that our heart holds dear,
Some cherished thing to which we cling
And bless with many a kiss and tear.

A shred of lace may hold a place
That jewels rare could never win:
With love untold a ribbon old
Is laid our dearest shrine within.

A little tress we fondly press
Unto a heart that aches with pain,
Then, with a sigh for days gone by,
We fold it from our sight again.

And is there not a hallowed spot,
In memory's casket lying low,
Where day by day we fold away
Our heart-thoughts lest the world should know?

Many a one, now lost and gone,
In sweet day dreamings we behold,
Who, in our sleep, come back to keep
With us their vigils as of old.

And yet, alas! such dreams must pass,
Life's sterner duties must be met!
Quickly we turn and strive to learn
That cruel lesson—to forget!

When from the gleam of love's sweet dream
Our heart's awake in sad surprise,
How dimly burn, where'er we turn,
The lesser lights that meet our eyes!

When o'er the dead our tears are shed,
While on the silent lips we press
The last fond kiss—oh, is not this
The summit of life's loneliness?

And yet we know though all lie low
Whom we have ever loved or known,
Still we must live and learn to give
To earth the claims it calls its own.

O grief untold! with hearts grown old,
Like flowers blighted in a day,
How fondly then from sight of men
We fold our dear dead loves away!

—*Albany Sunday Press.*

SYDNEY EXHIBITION.

Editor News Letter:—Since you opened your columns to advocate the Sydney International Exhibition 1879, reports and correspondence relating thereto have from time to time appeared. The accompanying is a copy of my last communication to the Royal Commission.

July 8th, 1879. Yours truly, JOHN J. BLEASDALE.

MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY'S ROOMS,
120 Sutter street, San Francisco, July 7th, 1879.

Augustus Morris, Esq., Secretary Sydney International Exhibition, 1879:

MY DEAR MR. MORRIS—I missed writing to you by last mail through being delayed a day longer than I had anticipated on my return journey from the State of Oregon, whither I had gone in search of objects for the Exhibition. Communication had been opened with the Vice Consul, but only to convince me more strongly of the utter uselessness of depending on that class of officials to do anything of a public nature requiring time, care and address, outside of their immediate duties. They have business of their own, and naturally grudge the loss of time. When, however, I arrived at Portland, the Vice-Consul did his best to forward the objects of my journey when he understood what was wanted and how to obtain it. To him and to Mr. Reid, Secretary of the Board of Trade, the thanks of the Commission are due, for they made every exertion to induce that body to meet and hear me, but to no purpose, because it feared to be called upon for pecuniary assistance. I succeeded, however, in securing an extensive collection of grain of all kinds grown in the State, both in the straw and cleaned, as well as of grasses and their seeds, and salmon. There is some little hope of obtaining samples of woollen goods, leather and tanning materials, as also sections of wood and veneers.

Among the drawbacks of these Republican Governments stands prominent the fact that there is no manner of means of obtaining from a public source so much as one shilling for any purpose, no matter how patriotic or valuable to local industries it may be. And as to the State Legislatures of these two States, when they last met, as they do once in two years, no money could be got for even so important an object as advertising the States at the World's Fairs of Philadelphia and Paris, while all the time the mercantile classes, who are longing for an extension of commerce, and in no direction so much as Australia, have shown themselves as mean as the Legislatures. I have personally waited upon a number of the reputedly wealthiest of the citizens, both bankers and merchants, to solicit them to help this Committee a little with their wealth for the credit of the State and city, and the advancement of commercial relations with their nearest and largest markets outside of the States of the Union, but to no purpose. One merchant—and one only—promised some pecuniary assistance, but even that itself depended upon my first obtaining some like aid from other parties, which, since I have got none, might as well never have been promised. Thus far I have defrayed all expenses myself. Now do not run away with the idea that I tell you this as if I expected to be re-imbursed by the Commission—nothing of the kind—but that you may clearly understand that if the display from the Pacific Coast be not nearly so extensive and varied as it should be, it is not owing to any bungling or want of effort on my part.

In your most important department of Education, the University Curriculum, the system of Public Schools of the State will be shown very completely, through the courtesy of the University authorities and of the Superintendent of State Schools, and also of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of this city and county. By correspondence with the flourishing University of Michigan, I have obtained the Curriculum there pursued, as also several interesting educational reports and minor publications. These and whatever more of the kind I can obtain will be sent on by next month's mail.

Among the rare and valuable products of this State is a kind of marble (not alabaster), which in some respects resembles onyx. It is a wonderfully beautiful substance, about as hard as Carrara marble, of many colors and shades of color, and capable of taking the highest polish, so that one may look into it, as it were. As much as £300 apiece are paid for a single mantel-piece of it. This I have endeavored to obtain, and may now perhaps succeed, since Lord Loftus told me the other day that he had urged the owners and workers of it to send samples to the Exhibition. I have seen many rich marbles, but none, to my thinking, equal to this. But here again, "*surgit amari aliquid*," tho expense—money out of pocket, trifling though it be. Had I had at my disposal only £100 to defray the expenses of packing, freight and insurance, I could have more than doubled the quantity and value of the exhibits which will be sent. Very many have expressed their willingness to send goods to be sold at the close of the Exposition for what they would bring, who could on no account be induced to incur the preliminary expenses.

By telegram in the newspapers, I learn that the U. S. Government have at length voted £4,000 towards the Sydney Exhibition, and appointed a commission of two, and directed that all goods for the future must be sent via this port, and I have opened correspondence with the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington to ascertain at whose disposition the money is placed, and if any portion of it he available for this State, and when I learn the result I will advise you. But I am told not to look for one cent coming this way.

Hoping the two ship-loads of exhibits from the Eastern States will make a good set-off against the paltry show of the Western, and trusting to be able to judge for myself before the Exhibition closes, I am, as you know,

Yours faithfully and sincerely, JOHN J. BLEASDALE, D.D.

REGISTRATION.

Republicans, Attention!

Headquarters Republican State Central Committee, Rooms Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, No. 703 Market street, southwest corner Third street, San Francisco, June 26, 1879.

The vital importance of immediate REGISTRATION must be apparent to every Republican, when the fact is announced that the entire Registration of this city and county has been wiped out; and that no one will be allowed to vote at the September Election unless RE-REGISTERED. The State Central Committee calls the earnest attention of Republicans to this matter, and requests them, without delay, to register themselves, so as to strengthen the hands of the organization and place it in a position to win the approaching contest. No true Republican will neglect this most imperative and urgent duty. By order of the Committee.

M. D. BORUCK, Secretary. [June 28.] W. W. MORROW, Chairman.

THE AVERILL MIXED PAINT

Is manufactured from strictly pure White Lead, Zinc, and Pure Linseed Oil, to which is added Water Glass, which chemically unites the ingredients and holds them in solution, so they cannot separate. As a house paint it has no equal, producing a brilliant glossy finish, impervious to the weather, and

Will Last Twice as Long

as any other paint made. It is of pure white, and any Shade or Color desired, mixed ready for the brush, so that any one can apply it.

Our wagon and machinery paints, from the more common colors to the finest vermilion, are specially desirable.

Our fire-proof roof, barn and bridge paint, manufactured from oxide of iron, is the best and cheapest paint for the purpose that can be produced.

Put up in ¼, ½, 1 and 5 gallon cans, and in barrels, sold by the gallon. Send for sample card of colors and price list. Address,

CALIFORNIA PAINT COMPANY,

July 13. 329 MARKET STREET, San Francisco.

SWANTON HOUSE, PESCADERO.

This Popular Hotel, together with the detached Cottages, which are not the least of its attractive features, have been newly furnished throughout, and are now open for the reception of guests. Those desiring to visit the most enjoyable of all our sea-side resorts, can make no mistake in deciding upon Pescadero.

IT IS EASILY REACHED,

and is unsurpassed in the excellence of its climate, the beauty of its scenery, and in the attractiveness of its truly remarkable sea beach. Those extraordinary pebbles, among which are to be found agates, opals, sapphires, etc., were never so numerous as now, the past Winter having thrown up immense numbers of curiously-shaped stones, which for ages have been subjected to the everlasting motions of the tireless Pacific. GOOD TROUT FISHING is obtainable in the Pescadero river.

☞ **The hotel prices are fixed to suit the times.** [April 27.

FAIRFAX MINING COMPANY,

426 CALIFORNIA STREET, ROOM NO. 2.

President.....JOHN W. COLEMAN.
Treasurer.....GEN. O. H. LA GRANGE.
Secretary.....O. C. MILLER.

[October 12.]

OOORLESS EXCAVATING APPARATUS COMPANY,

Of San Francisco.

Emptying Vaults, Sinks, Cesspools, Sewers, Cellars, Wells and Excavations in the day-time without offense.

June 7. Office: 432 KEARNY STREET.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership of Snow & May was dissolved on the 6th instant.

FRANK C. SNOW,
WM. B. MAY.

I shall conduct the business under the name of SNOW & CO., and liquidate the affairs of the late firm at No. 20 Post street.

FRANK C. SNOW.

San Francisco, May 31st, 1879. June 14.

SHEEP RANCH FOR SALE IN OREGON.

An admirable sheep ranch, well stocked and watered, and capable of carrying about 20,000 sheep. Substantial residence and improvements on the property. To be sold at a bargain. Apply to

May 24. EDWARD J. JACKSON, 209 Leidesdorff street, S. F.

$777 a year and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address, June 7.] P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

THE DARIEN CANAL AND FOREIGN INTERFERENCE.

A portion of the great American people is getting desperately wrathy because it seems that this country is going to play a very insignificant part in the Isthmus Canal project. Certain of our military Bombastes Furiosos solemnly claim that in cass of a foreign war the canal would prove of incalculable advantage to the enemy; others protest against the project from a commercial point of view; but the greater part are simply savage because the United States government is not foremost in ths undertaking. All of these objections are ridiculous enough. A war between the United States and an European power would be solely a naval war, and there isn't a second-class power in the old world that couldn't whip our puny navy out of sight and lay our defenseless coast towns under contribution without need of any such facilities of communication as the canal would furnish. If we want to keep our coasts secure, we shall do so much more effectually aud creditably by building decent vessels and bringing our fraudulent naval constructors to book than by hindering an undertaking which the interest of the whole world demands. The commercial objection seems to he based upon the belief that the canal won't pay. Well, those who think so needn't he shareholders. At the same time, if De Lessep's latest estimate of total cost—$50,000,000—he correct, there can he no douht about its paying; as in that case the tax of three dollars per ton originally intended would of course be reduced in proportion to the cost. As for saying that "uothing practicable can come from the present agitation in Europe upon the subject unless this Government takes the initiative," and that we "cannot afford to allow any foreign government to strike a spade in this project except under the auspices of the United States," that is all pig-headed buncombe. The people of the United States have had abundant opportunity to construct a canal if they wished to. Nohody would have sought to deprive them of "the initiative" if they had planked down their money and gone to work, or if they had shown any disposition to do so. Even yet, if they are so terribly anxious to head the uudertaking, they can do so by paying for the privilege. But this doesn't suit them. They were quite content to see foreign engineers and surveyors do all ths preliminary work, and they are perfectly satisfied that foreign capital and enterprise shall carry the project through, but they must have all the glory, and must have it "on the cheap." And, after all, what special affair of ours is it? What have we got to do with the Isthmuses of Panama, of Darien, or of Nicaragua more than any other nation not inhabiting or owning them? If the project had any political significance, why, then our national fowl might clap his wings and scream about the "Monroe Doctrine"—and his scream has always been sharper than his talons in that particular, by the way. But the canal scheme presents no such feature. It is not an affair of governments, but of individuals, and the only change proposed to be made in the political status of the strip of country through which the artery passes is that it shall forever be sacredly neutral ground for all peaceful purposes. "Under the auspices of the United States," indeed! Under the jobbery of the United States, we suppose that means. It would be a fine field for our slippery government contractors to play their tricks in; hut we somehuw think that they will have to louk elsewhere. The down-trodden and oppressed subjects of the effete monarchies have got ahead of us—as they always do when science, liberality and the nobler sort of enterprise can win the race. We are very smart at stuffing ballot-boxes, celebrating glorious Fourths, patenting jimcracks and mixing drinks, but when it comes to cutting continents in half, we had better take a back seat. Besides, if the great powers, or any one of them, were resolved to make the canal regardless of us and our wishes, the formidable question would arise: What are we going to do about it? And echo would answer, What?

THE OAKLAND STRIKERS.

There is trouble over in Oakland about the employment of Chinese in filling in the Railroad Company's long wharf. White men were originally employed at $1 50 per day each—considerably more than Chinamen would have been paid, but they struck for $2, and the contractor now proposes to hring Mongolians on the scene. Hence all the trouble. The argument of the Caucasians, so far as we can understand it, seems to be that, since times are hard and business is dull, their wages must be increased, which is rather a queer way of putting it. But a more ludicrous feature of the affair is a protest "signed by a large number of citizens of Alameda county," who therein declare that if Chinamen are employed instead of "the sons and daughters of American citizens" they will "assert their claims as did their ancestors at Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill." Now we will venture to state our belief that not one of the actual strikers is the son of an American citizen, and that not one of ths signers of the protest had an ancestor who was an American at the time of the hattles mentioned. We are ready to swear that nine-tenths of the whole "biling" of them are Irishmen born iu Ireland, who, if they knew anything at all about their "ancestors," which they don't, would find those worthies in the British ranks if they took any hand in the war of independence. When you hear men talk so freely about their American citizenship, you may always be sure that they have acquired the honor very recsntly, and when you hear them jabber about their ancestors who fought and died in the cause of American liberty, you may wager your Sunday boots that they are fresh importations from some effete monarchy.

CALIFORNIANS ON WALL STREET.

Wall street begins, perforce, to recognize the influence and power of California capital, and the names of Keene, Mills and Tevis are becoming as familiar to the Gothamites as to ourselves. The agencies of the Nevada Bank and Bank of California, in New York, command a respect born of their mighty accumulations of the yellow metal. William M. Lent, whose luck is akin to that of Baldwin, is gradually educating the New Yorkers to a proper appreciation of our mines, and is ably seconded by a score of old San Franciscans who "know all ahout it." Besides Keene's wheat speculation, he is largely interested in Lake Shore and telegraph stock, and has recently been elected a Director of the celebrated Erie Railroad. Mr. Mills is also credited with a penchant for telegraph stock, and is said to have acquired a large interest in Lake Shore, by purchase from Jay Gould. Great things are told of the latter's new Central Union Telegraph Company, in which Messrs. Keene, Tevis and Mills are also thought to be concerned. One thing is certain, that our solid men need fear no comparison with the strongest and ahlest of Wall streeters. A graduate of our Stock Exchange has nothing more to learn—at least, not until he gets to heaven.

FREE TRADE IN THE EAST.

It is somewhat singular that while there is a strong tendency towards free trade in the Atlantic States, where they have amply tested the ahsurdities of protection, the doctrine should find favor with so eminent a statesman as Prince Bismarck. The German free trade newspapers openly avow that in the case of rails the German proprietors are combined to enforce high prices at home, in order that they may sell at a loss ahroad, and an instance is given where a Westphalian company has made a successful tender for the steel rails required by a line in upper Italy, at £4 19s. per ton, while another company (the Konigshutte) sold a quantity to the Upper Silesian Railway at £8 5s., or £3 6s. more for the German than the Italian railway. The Chancellor's new tariff is evidently aimed at ths United States and Russia. The principal articles sought to he excluded are petroleum, wheat, corn, horses and cattle, meats, canned fruits, tobacco, cigars, lard and cheese. In contra-distinction to this short-sighted German policy was the speech or Mr. Foster, M. P. for Bradford, of which the summary by telegraph, dated 30th ult., terminates: "There could he but one meaning tu protection or reciprocity, and that was a tax on food. The people of England would never stand such a tax." The American people have long since discovered that protection is nothing more nor less than systematized robbery of the community in order to enrich a few individuals. The excessive competition now prevailing in the Eastern States is due to the premium placed upon competition by Government, in the shape of a tariff which excluded foreign trade. So keen had that competition become that our manufacturers were forced to seek markets for their surplus abroad, even though the prices realized left no margin for profit. Nothing but our immense food supplies could have so long sustained such unuatural conditions. Now, when our merchants wish to enter European markets, the Continental authorities feel inclined to apply the *tu quoque* argument and say: "You rejected our trade these many years, now we reject yours!" Fencing in one's own commerce is very pretty, provided we don't fence out our neighhor's. Thereby, perchance, we lose many ducats.

A SPECIMEN CANARD.

On the 23d ultimo a certain newspaper of this city published one of its customary fabrications about a great embryotic revolution in Mexico, which would infallibly result in the expulsion of President Diaz and the succession of General Negrete. By late advices from Washington and the City of Mexico it appears that all such statements were based principally upon imagination. Minister Zamacona stated to a N. Y. *Herald* reporter that the names mentioned in the article were unknown to him, if they even existed, and while denying in toto any danger, present or prospective, of the overthrow of Diaz, Seüor Zamacona was of opinion that such revolutionary reports emanated from a class of people un the border, who, in their eagerness to enforce "claims" against the Mexican Government, would hesitate at uo means to embroil the two countries in war. One of these people possesses 1,400 such "claims," and they are usually as worthless as their "owners. Sr. Zamacona felt assured that President Diaz wuuld be continued in office by the will of a vast majority of his countrymen, who believe in his patriotism, ability and conservatism. The Minister also directed attention to the fact that imports into Mexico from the United States have risen from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000 annually under General Diaz's policy of fostering relations between these countries. From Mexico the *Two Republics* (newspaper), of the 14th ult., informs us correctly about Negrete's foolish attempt. At the instance of a Spaniard, who edited a small sheet at the capital city, General Negrete issued his pronunciamento in the columns of said sheet. The entire result was that the Spaniard left the Republic "by request," and Negrete, perceiving no effect from his attempt, went humhly to President Diaz and asked his pardon. The self-styled "General" Negrete was the laughing stock of the Mexicans, and his "army" did not even exist on paper. It looks as though the "live sheet" had been badly sold, and we suggest that it now pull "the documents in our possession" relating to this widely spread revolution!

THE ENGLISH LABOR UNION.

This organization of English mechanics and lahorers was formed about eight years ago, and now claims a membership of over 3,000,000. The weekly dues of 2d. from each individual produce a gross annual income of more than £1,300,000. These funds are divided among the sick bureau, the emigrant lureau and the labor bureau. The emigrant bureau has assisted upward of 60,000 people in ohtaining passage to New Zealand and Australia, and in placing them after their arrival there. The labor bureau attends to political affairs and differences hetween the masters and men. If wages are reduced below living rates, the men are advised by their Union leaders not to strike, but to inform the master that they will not accept the pay, and continue their work. Of course this places the responsiblity of their discharge upon the masters. Once a lock-out is begun, the Union leaders proceed to investigate whether the master has been guided merely by avarice, or forced by diminished profit to close. In the former case, the difficulty continues, but in the latter, the men heing satisfied the master is unable to pay higher rates, resume their work until prosperous times enable them to do hetter. There is considerably more common sense in such methods than in those in use in America.

GENERAL GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.

By late telegrams from Japan it is promulgated that the ex-President has considerably changed his programme, and that instead of reaching this city within a few weeks, he now proposes to visit the Australian Colonies and the Sandwich Islands. It is generally understood that this detour has considerahle political significance. General Grant, being a very prominent candidate for the Presidency, shakes off all the fatigue and worry attendant upon convention work, and leaves his calling and election in the hands of his friends. In the meantime he enjoys several months more of ease and comfort, and successfully eludes, for at any rate a hrief season, the adulations and attentions of the military of California. It has been hintsd that the latter consideration over-balanced all the rest. Certainly we shall not see the General in San Francisco for some months to come.

We always thought it was bad enough before, but they've struck tl bed-rock at last in Nevada. They call it a Carson complication. This is the end.

THE TOWN CRIER.

"Hear the Crier!" "What the devil art thou?
"One that will play the devil, sir with you."

"He'd a sting in his tail as long as a flail,
Which made him grow bolder and bolder."

Three Presbyterian clergymen have gone to Alaska, hut, alas! only for a time. We have an ample supply on hand in this city and Oakland, and prices rule uncommonly low at this season of the year. The community has always been somewhat mixed in the far North, hut the Calvinistic element has been wanting, and now is the time to introduce it. The nights are long in that region in autumn and winter, and ths stock of oil unbounded. Clergymen of the Presbyterian persuasion, beiug generally tall in person, might be utilized as wicks and afford in the process of combustion, at one and the same moment, illumination for social gatherings, and materials for a future Calvinistic martyrology. It were invidious to select among so many; but our readers will know to whom the first place is due in any practical embodiment of our suggestion.

There are fifty-five different ways of spelling Shakespeare's name, each with authority to back it, and Dennis Kearney does but pay the penalty of greatness in being misspelled hy everybody, beginning with himself. The orthography of even so simple a name as *Weller* puzzled a learned English Judge on a memorable occasion, and we may therefore he excused if we ask why people will spell Dennis with one *n*, and Kearney without a *Cur*. A cockney might answer that even one *hen* was too good for such a cockerel, and that no passahle cur would like to he taken for one of his family; but after all, why not settle upon a form of spelling until time has dispelled him altogether?

Judge Field's decision in the cass of the municipal ordinance requiring the cutting of the queues of Chinamen is a righteous one in principle, whether technically correct or not. The personal dignity of every man should be safe in a civilized community. It is the growing conviction of the sacredness of the person which has suppressed so many of the degrading punishments formerly inflicted on criminals, and the ordinance in question flagrantly violated the very spirit of American institutions. At the same time, it must he confessed that worse things might have been done to the Chinese: they might have been compelled to accept nominations to the Board of Supervisors.

A notorious doctor named Chas. O'Donnell made a complaint before the proper authorities against the Chinese Companies of this city, on information and belief. The complaint fizzled out, in the classic language of the *Post*. That is more than a charge against Chas. O'Donuell would do, if anybody could he found to make it; hut the physical impediments in the way of deposition, while hoth hands are employed in holding the nose and the physician's name chokes the wind-pipe, effectually secure the man of science against heing restrained of his libsrty. There are situations in life when one may rejoice in the hounty of nature, which gave him the polecat for a first cousin.

A more moral stand than that of the W. P. C., on the business of assessing candidates, it would he difficult to invent in the heat of a campaign. Any candidate who agrees to pay an assessment is to he dropped from the ticket, hecause the office should seek the man. The W. P. C. wander from the point. It is not the office that is sought hy these promising-to-pay candidates, hut the unhappy heings themselves, who are sought out and run to earth hy the men who sell offices. And do they sell these for moral effect? We trow not. Ths terms are and will he cash down, or good collaterals; and when one W. P. C. looks at another, does he see any green?

Mr. Augustine, of Marin county, addressed a somewhat personal open letter, on Monday last, to Dr. Carr, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Dr. Carr does uot run with the express train, and has a great deal of instructiou, public and private, to make up; and these little obstacles may serve to explain the fact that he has so far held his peace. When he does speak there will he richness, for he has chunks of wisdom laid away in him, like that intellectual man in the story, who sat thoughtfully silent through a long dinner, to break out at the sight of the dumplings with this memorahle utterance: "Them's the jockeys for I."

Can't some inducement be offered Sig. Rotura, of "Suspended Animation" notoriety, to visit San Francisco? Our good city is afflicted with several unwholesome characters, whom we would he glad to see suspended, without the use of the antidote. *Par exemple*, the Board of Supervisors could he "sat upon" for a century and a half, with material benefit to the community; the ghostly Educational conclave could he Mangled for a spell, without causing a tear; and it wouldn't do any harm to lay Kearney and the "live paper" on the shelf, where they might freeze—and forget to "come to."

The daily papers continue to advertise "250 cats wanted, to kill gophers, squirrels, etc., wild and of good size; also *female cats*, with kittens, at half price." We would respectfnlly suggest that the latter demand could he most satisfactorily filled hy applications at the stock hoards and brokers and lawyers offices. There is a very *feline* class of females in this community who could well he spared. They "*go for*" anything or anyhody, and if transported would get away with the Jersey Farm and all its destructive animals at one fell swoop!

Mr. King, a newsboy in his youth and a cripple all his life, has just presented 2,500 hooks to the Cincinnati Public Library. The moral is not so clear as it might he, hut it must he a good one. If you are a newshoy you have a fair chance of heing crippled; or if you are a cripple you may be transported to Cincinnati; or if your name is King you'll have to give away your hooks. There's no seeing through it. But it's a good example anyway where pigs are plenty, and so it can have no hearing on this coast.

A Suggestion, not Untimely. Now that Lotta's fountain is carefully screened from the public by the ugliest fence on the Pacific Coast, how would it do for our city officials to go through the washing of their soiled linen there? It has everything convenient: water in the fountain, a fence to hang the duds on, and whisky galore in the immediate neighhorhood to refresh the mind.

It is a curious and noteworthy fact that nearly all the clerks in the Registrar's office wear eye-glasses, whereas their clients are mostly natural eyes'd citizens.

The Gas Inspector has cost the city, from May, 1878, to July, 1879, $6,699 72, by accurate hook-keeping. A healthy sum for the supervision of wind, or noisome air, which we take gas to be. Accustomed as ws are to the continual inspection of gaseous hodies, ws are devoured with envy at the good luck of Inspector Bloomfield, and think he was not named in vain. Surely he disports himself in flowery fields and quietly draws his pay, to the tune of $300 a month, for trying the hills of fars in hotels all over the land. Owlglass thought he earned his money when he cat to bursting for twelve pence; what can he said of the work the Gas Inspector does in that way?

That Michigan lady who writes, we are told, with rare truth that the thonsand and one vexations of daily life start the fret, is a wonderful woman. Her father was Martin Farquhar Tupper and her mother the Sweet Singer of Michigan, and she has thrown her beautiful thought into verse worthy of hoth:

"Yes, it is that confounded corn that makes me make wry faces,
And the griddle cakes were spoiled to-day,
and the *Call* has an affidavit."

General Burnside's statue, lately described as a "perfect likeness of his whiskers, and with a heroic expression on the face," is to be placed at one end of the Darien Canal, *D. V.* (which stands for "De Lesseps willing"). The great engineer, when cautiously approached on the subject, promptly answered, "Why not? If his countrymen could stand the living one; surely other people can put up with the image. At least, that can't make a fool of itself."

The Virginia City folks introduced a little novelty into the Fourth of July husiness. A procession, of course, hut purely local in character; made up, that is, of miners and mining superintendents, Burleigh drills, Indians on foot and on horseback, and the Sazerac Lying Club. Carloads of girls representing the States, and kegs of heer representing patriotism, identified the husiness as American; hut in other respects it was wildly original.

Mr. Julian Hawthorne is no improvement on his father, and a good deal so. Every time that a wildly prancing newspaper man or woman writes a Moon-Hoax about the Hawthornes, Sir Julian mounts his red-roan charger and valiantly hurls defiance at the enemy in a couple of hundred sarcastic paragraphs. Like Mr. Charles Reade, he is incessantly spoiling for a fight; and, also like Mr. Reade, he is fast becoming a nuisance and a hore.

He doth protest too much. Mr. Perkins declared on Wednesday night that he had never, directly, or indirectly, employed Chinese; that is, he guarantees that he has never used Chinese tea, or Chinese sugar, or silk, or hamhoo, or lacquered ware, or rice, or camphor, or fire crackers, or any other thing that is Chinese, selphimgod, and amen. And we never heard anything quite like it, or hardly ever.

Ingersoll's lectures are now offered everywhere at five cents, pathetic remarks at his hrother's grave included. The coincidence in time hetween his hrother's death and the issue of this cheap edition is one of those curious accidents which relieve the monotony of life. Where a hereavement can he turned to such good account, it seems a pity that Nature has restricted the supply of relatives.

An English resident of San Francisco excused himself for keeping his store open on the glorious Fourth by remarking to a patriot, who was remonstrating with him: "Oh, d—n it, ye know, I did not have to wait for the fourth of any heastly month to get my independence. you know. Never was a slave, in fact, or any thing of that sort, you know. Pleasant day tho', isn't it?"

The Supervisors passed the tax levy over the Mayor's veto by a vote of 9 to 2. Each ons of the nine explained his vote iu a way never hefore heard of, as extorted from him hy his abiding sense of duty to the public. And what a comfort it must he to each one of them to think of duty performed, when he snuggles in his little hed! Lesser men never know these joys.

Mayor Bryant keeps up his stroke. Another veto of the tax levy, and the general approbation of mankind, in consequence. A fight so persistent should have its reward; and perhaps it will, if the Mayor gets a chance to veto anything else. There must he several matters lying about in which he could interest himself to this extent.

"D. J. T." writes to an evening paper that the "meanest vice of the polygamist Reynolds is loftier than the nohlest virtue ever imported hy any Chinaman in California." If D. J. T. is the virtue aimed at every one must agree with him; hut if he is the vice here spoken of he lacks modesty to hlow his own trumpet so loudly.

The telegrams say there is danger that the negro exodus may introduce infected haggage into Missonri and Kansas. This unworthy fling at the physiological distinction of the African race will hring Senator Chandler to the front; but wise men will keep to windward of him and his clients, under the circumstances.

Won't somebody do a little to wake up enthusiasm in this hlessed political husiness? The town is in danger of dislocating its jaws with yawning over H. B.s and Pinafore Perkins. A sleepier, more stupid, more monotonously silly affair never was known, tasteless as warm water, endless as a *Bulletin* editorial.

Reform is the order of the day. A vigorous movement was begun on Washington-street wharf yesterday by a mule; hut it was, like too many others, a hackward movement, and ended in the hay. There has been no nnity of action among these intelligent quadrupeds since they dissolved partnership with Mr. Pixley.

Denis Kearney went to Stockton on Thursday, hut the asylnm was full, or perhaps they just had plenty of him; and he went frrther. All the spice has gone out of this poor fellow; both his talk and his meetings are as tame as an Episcopalian canary.

The citizens of Chickeymncksonville are erecting a statue of their recent Fourth of July poet. He deserved it hy losing the fifty-four pages of manuscript which he had intended to deliver, and thns does reward follow quickly on the heels of merit.

Will the Academy of Science inform us what occult law of Nature transforms a hen (at night) into a rooster?

Has the saying, "It takes nine tailors to make a man," any reference to Superintendent Taylor? It looks like it.

A good name for a female squalling baby is Aurora.

C. P. R. R.

Overland Ticket Office: Ferry Landing, foot of Market street.--Commencing Monday, May 19th, 1879, and until further notice, Trains and Boats wil leave

SAN FRANCISCO:

7.00 A. M. (daily), Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Landing — Connecting with Trains for Napa (Stages for Sonoma), Calistoga (the Geysers), and Sacramento. Connecting at Davis (*Sundays excepted*) for Woodland and Knight's Landing, and at Woodland for Williams and Willows.
(Arrive San Francisco 8:10 P.M.)

7.00 A.M. (daily) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) and via Livermore arriving at Tracy at 11:30 A. M. and connecting with Atlantic Express. Connects at Niles with Train arriving at San Jose at 10:15 A.M.
(Returning, train from Tracy arrives at 6:05 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (daily), Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R R.) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland (Or.), Colfax, Reno (Virginia City), Palisade (Eureka), Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Calt with train arriving at Ione at 3:40 P.M.
(Arrive San Francisco 5:15 P.M.)

Sunday Excursion Tickets to San Pablo and Martinez at Reduced Rates.

10.00 A.M. (daily) via Oakland Ferry, Local Passenger Train to Haywards and Niles.
(Arrive San Francisco 4:05 P.M.)

3.00 P.M. (daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry and Niles), stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 5:20 P.M.
(Arrive San Francisco 9:35 A.M.)

3.00 P.M. (daily) Northern Railway Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to San Pablo, Martinez and Antioch.
(Arrive San Francisco 9:35 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (daily) Arizona Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) for Lathrop (and Stockton), Merced, Madera, Visalia, Sumner, Mojave, Newhall (San Buenaventura, and Santa Barbara), Los Angeles, "Santa Monica," Wilmington, Santa Ana (San Diego), Colton and Yuma (Colorado River Steamers), connecting direct with Daily Trains of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Arizona for Maricopa (Daily Stages for Phœnix and Prescott), and for Casa Grande (182 miles east from Yuma), and end of Track (Daily Stages for Florence and Tucson).

"Sleeping Cars" between Oakland, Los Angeles and Yuma.
(Arrive San Francisco 12:35 P.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Landing), connecting with trains for Calistoga, (the Geysers), Woodland, Knight's Landing and Sacramento; and at Sacramento with Passenger Train, leaving at 9:35 P.M. for Truckee, Reno, Carson and Virginia.
"Sleeping Cars" between Vallejo and Carson.
(Arrive San Francisco 11:10 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Wash'n St. Wharf), for Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.
(Arrive San Francisco 8:00 P.M.)

4.00 P.M. (daily), Through Third Class and Accommodation Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) connectiug at Lathrop with Train arriving at Los Angeles on second day at 11:55 A.M. (Arrive San Francisco 9:05 A.M.

4.30 P.M. (daily) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to Haywards, Niles and Livermore. (Arrive San Francisco 8:35 A.M.)

5.00 P.M. (daily) Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland Ferry and Northern Railway) to Ogden, Omaha and East.

Public conveyance for Mills Seminary connects at Semnary Park Station with all trains, Sundays excepted.

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS

From "SAN FRANCISCO," Daily.

TO OAKLAND.	TO ALAMEDA.	TO FERNSIDE.	TO EAST OAKLAND.	TO NILES.	TO BERKELEY	TO DELAWARE STREET.
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A M	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
B 6.10	12.30	7.00	B7.00	B 6.10	7.00	7.30	B 6.10
7.00	1.00	8.00	B9.00	7.30	10.00	8.30	8.00
7.30	1.30	9.00	B10.00	8.30	P. M.	9.30	10.00
8.00	2.00	10.00	P. M.	9.30	3.00	10.30	12.00
8.30	3.00	11.00	B5.00	10.30	4.30	11.30	P. M.
9.00	3.30	12.00	.....	11.30	———	P. M.	1.30
0.30	4.00	P. M.	.....	P. M.		1.00	3.30
10.00	4.30	1.30	.....	12.30		3.00	4.30
10.30	5.00	2.00	.....	1.00		4.00	5.30
11.00	5.30	*3.00	.....	3.30		5.00	B 6.30
11.30	6.00	4.00	.....	4.30		6.00	.....
12.00	0.30	5.00	.....	5.30		B 0.30	.....
.....	7.00	6.00	.....	6.30			
.....	8.10	B*7.00	.....	7.00			
.....	9.20	B*8.10	.....	8.10	A. M.	Change Cars
.....	10.30	*1030	.....	9.20	7.00	at
.....	B11.45	B*1145	.....	10.30	P. M.	West Oakland
.. ..	.....	.....	.....	B11.45	3.00	

FROM DELAWARE STREET. FROM BERKELEY. FROM NILES FROM SAN JOSE. FROM EAST OAKLAND. FROM FERNSIDE. FROM ALAMEDA. FROM OAKLAND. (Broadway.)

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
B 5.40	B 5.40	7.00	B 5.10	B3.00	B*5.00	B 5.20	12.20
B 6.30	B 6.30	8.00	B 5.50	B10.00	B*5.40	B 6.00	12 50
3.00	7.30	P. M.	6.40	B11.00	*6.25	6.50	1.20
10.00	8.30	2.35	7.40	P. M.	7.00	7.20	1.50
12.00	9.30	4.30	8.40	B6.00	8.03	7.50	2.50
P. M.	10.30	———	9.40	.....	9.00	8.25	3.20
1.30	11.30		10.40	.....	10.03	8.50	3.50
3.30	P. M.		11.40	.....	11.03	9.20	4.20
4.30	1.00		P. M.	.....	12,00	9.50	4.50
5.30	3.00		12.40	.....	P. M.	10.20	5.20
B 6.30	4.00		1.25	.....	1.00	10.50	5.50
.....	5.00		2.40	.....	3.00	11.20	6.25
.....	6.00		4.40	.....	*3.20	11.50	6.50
			5.40	.....	4.00	.....	8.00
Change Cars		A. M.	6.40	.....	5.00	.....	9.10
at		7.10	7.50	.....	6.03	.....	10.20
West Oaklnd.		P. M.	9.00	.....	B*7.20	.....	.....
		1.30	10.10	.....	B*8.30	.....	.....
		.....	.....	.....	*10.00	.....	.....

B—*Sundays excepted.*

*Alameda Passengers change cars at Oakland.

Creek Route.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*Daily*—B5:40, B6:30, 7.20, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A.M. 12:15, 1:15, 2:25, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 0.15 P.M.

FROM OAKLAND—*Daily*—B5:30, B6:20, 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A. M. 12:05, 1:05, 2:15, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05 P.M. B—*Sundays excepted.*

"Official Schedule Time" furnished by RANDOLPH & Co., Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St., S. F.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt.

A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.

SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD

Commencing Monday, June 2d, 1879, and until further notice, Boats and Trains will leave San Francisco as follows:

7.10 A.M., from San Quentin Ferry, daily (Sundays excepted), connecting at San Rafael with Mail and Express Train for Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Cloverdale and way stations. Making stage connections at Geyserville for Skaggs' Springs; Cloverdale for Ukiah, Lakeport, Mendocino City, Highland and Bartlett Springs, Soda Bay and the Geysers; connection made at Fultou for Korbel's, Guerneville and the Redwoods. Returning, arrive in San Francisco at 6:25 P.M. Passengers going by this train will arrive at the Geysers at 2 P.M.

3.00 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted), Steamer "James M. Donahue" (Washington Street Wharf), connecting with Mail and Express Train at Donahue for Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Cloverdale, and way stations. Making stage connections at Lakeville for Sonoma. Returning, arrive in San Francisco at 10:10 A.M.

Sunday Excursions at Reduced Rates.

8.15 A.M., Sundays only, via San Quentin Ferry and San Rafael, for Cloverdale and Way Stations. Returning, arrive in San Francisco at 7:55 P.M. Fares for Round Trip: Petaluma, $1.50; Santa Rosa, $2.00; Healdsburg, $3 00; Cloverdale, $4.50; Fulton, $2.50; Laguna, $3.00; Forestville, $3.50; Korbel's, $3.75; Guerneville, $4.

Freight received at Washington st. Wharf from 7 a.m. till 2.30 p. m., daily (except Sundays).

A. A BEAN, Sup't. A. HUGHES, Gen. Manager. JAS. M. DONAHUE, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.
[June 7.]

NORTH PACIFIC COAST RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

In Effect from Sunday, June 8th, 1879, Between San Francisco and San Rafael.

Fare Between San Francisco and San Rafael **REDUCED TO 25 CENTS.**

WEEK DAYS.

Leave SAN FRANCISCO:	Leave SAN RAFAEL:
7:10 A.M. via San Q'ntin F.	7:00 A.M. via Saucelito Fy.
9:20 A.M. " " "	8:00 A.M. " S. Quentin "
1:15 P.M. " " "	11:00 A.M. " "
4:45 P.M. " " "	3:20 P.M. " " "
5:25 P.M. " Saucelito "	3:50 P.M. " Saucelito "
	5:20 P.M. " S. Quentin "

SUNDAYS.

Leave SAN FRANCISCO:	Leave SAN RAFAEL:
8:00 A M. via Saucelito Fy.	8:50 A.M. via S. Quentin F.
8:15 A.M. via S. Quentin "	11:30 A.M. " " "
10:15 A.M. " " "	2:15 P.M. " " "
12:50 P M. " " "	4:30 P.M. " " "
3:45 P.M. " " "	0:50 P.M. " " "
6:00 P.M. " " "	

8.45 A. M. daily, except Sundays, from Saucelito Ferry, Market street, for all points between Saucelito and Junction. Returning, leaves Junction 4:00 P. M., arrives S. F. (via Saucelito) 5:40 P. M.

9.20 A. M. daily, except Sundays, from San Quentin Ferry, Market street, for all points between San Francisco and Olema. Returning, leaves Olema 1:55 P. M., arrives S. F. (via Saucelito) 5:40 P. M.

1.45 P. M. daily, except Sundays, from San Quentin Ferry, Market Street, THROUGH TRAIN for DUNCAN MILLS and Way Stations. Returning, train leaves DUNCAN MILLS 6:40 A. M., arriving in S. F. 12:05 P. M.

Sunday Excursions at Reduced Rates.

8:00 A.M., from Saucelito Ferry, Market street, **8:15 A.M.,** from San Quentin Ferry, Market street, for DUNCAN MILLS and RETURN. Fares for Round Trip—Olema, $2; Tomales, $3; Duncan Mills, $4.

Above train, returning, arrives in San Francisco via San Quentin 7:55 P.M., or via Saucelito 8:10 P.M.

W. R. PRICE, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

JNO. W. DOHERTY, Gen'l Manager. Jun 7.

NORTHERN DIVISION SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Commencing Monday, April 21, 1879, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave San Francisco, from Passenger Depot on Townsend street, between Third and Fourth streets, as follows:

8.20 A.M. daily for San Jose and Way Stations. ☞ Stages for Pescadero (via San Mateo) connect with this train only.

9.30 A.M (Sundays only) for San Jose and Way Stations. Returning, leaves San Jose at 6 P.M.

10.40 A.M. daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad and all Way Stations. ☞ At PAJARO, the Santa Cruz R. R. connects with this train for Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz. ☞ At SALINAS the M. & S. V. R. R. connects with this train for Monterey. ☞ STAGE connections made with this train. (Pescadero Stages via San Mateo excepted.)

Parlor Car attached to this Train.

(SEATS AT REDUCED RATES.)

3.30 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose, Gilroy, Pajaro, Hollister, Tres Pinos and principal Way Stations.

☞ On SATURDAYS only, the Santa Cruz R. R. will connect with this train at PAJARO for Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz. RETURNING, leave Santa Cruz at 4.45 A.M. Mondays (breakfast at Gilroy), arriving in San Francisco at 10:00 A.M.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.—On SATURDAYS ONLY, the run of this train will be extended to SALINAS—connecting with the M. & S. V. R. R. for MONTEREY. Returning, leave Monterey MONDAYS (breakfast at Gilroy), arriving in San Francisco at 10 A.M.

3.30 P.M. (Sundays only) for San Jose and Way Stations.

4.25 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose and Way Stations.

5.00 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

6.30 P.M.—daily, for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates

To San Jose and intermediate points sold on Saturdays, and Sunday mornings, good for return until following Monday inclusive.

Also, EXCURSION TICKETS to Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Monterey, sold on Saturdays only—good for return until the following Monday inclusive.

☞ Principal Ticket Office—Passenger Depot, Townsend street. Branch Ticket Office—No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Supt. H. R. JUDAH, A. P. & T. A.

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

Commencing Monday, May 19th, 1879,

☞ Passengers for points on the Southern Divisions of the road will take the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad via OAKLAND, leaving SAN FRANCISCO via Ferry Landing, Market street, at 4:00 P.M. daily (Arizona Express Train), and making close connection at GOSHEN for Sumner, Mojave, Los Angeles, Wilmington, Anaheim, Colton, Colorado River, YUMA, Maricopa and Casa Grande (182 miles east from Yuma). May 31.

NOTABILIA.

THE PEDDLER'S SONG.

Lawn as white as driven snow;
Cypress black as e'er was crow;
Gloves as sweet as damask roses;
Masks for faces and for noses;
Bugle-bracelet, necklace, amber;
Perfume for a lady's chamber;
Gold quoifs and stomachers,
For my lads to give their dears;
Pins and poking-sticks of steel.
What maids lack from head to heel:
Come buy of me, come; come buy, come buy,
Buy, lads, or else your lasses cry.

WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE.

Helmbold's Buchu has long been known as one of the most valuable medicines attainable in certain classes of diseases, such as dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, dropsy, and cutaneous affections. As a diuretic, it is superior to almost any medicine in use, and the great care with which it is prepared, the absolute purity of the preparation, and the diligence used in the selection of the crude material, have made it known far and wide as a reliable and effective preparation, and one that can always be used with safety and benefit. The great success of Helmbold's Buchu has led to the production of many spurious preparations, which are made cheaply and placed upon the market to be sold on the reputation acquired by Helmbold's original preparation. Parties who desire a really good medicine should be careful and use Helmbold's only.

"Close to Nature's Heart," said the Rev. W. J. Smith; and he mounted a hard-trotting mule and rode into Yosemite, leaving one in doubt whether the valley or the mule was so near the heart of Nature. Perhaps this mystery never will be cleared up, or hardly ever; but there is one thing certain: The man who takes his coffee and muffins or his cosy lunch at the Original Swain's Bakery, 213 Sutter street, has gone to the very heart of the matter; nature can offer him nothing better, nor yet can art. Ready service, perfect quiet, comfort and ease, and the best cooking in town at Swain's.

A little Waterloo Sunday-School miss was asked by her teacher: "What must people do in order to go to heaven?" "Die, I suppose," replied the little one. The teacher did not question her any further.

That terrific tornado in Minnesota, the other day, played some most extraordinary freaks. It hoisted a Presbyterian clergyman, weighed down with a sermon under sixteen heads; and was seen making frantic efforts to lift a photograph of the Rev. Jos. Cook. One of Montanya's Union Ranges was taken by it 800 yards through the air, and deposited in the middle of a park, where it was found calmly attending to business, and cooking dinner with the most exemplary steadiness. Not a pot or pan was displaced, and things were done to a turn.

The "Jeannette" is on her way at last to the Arctic, and speculation is busy with the possible intentions of her owner in organizing this expedition. The general opinion is that Bennett expects to cut off a portion of the North Pole and set it up in front of the *Herald* office with one of his own hats on top to be adored, *a la* Gessler. There would be nothing strange in this if Bennett's hats were furnished by White, 402 Kearny street, for all New York would be on its knees before such marvels of art.

The Emperor of Japan is learning all the European ways and making himself like his brother kings. With his beef-eaters and body-guards he is already quite civilized, and now he is going to have his Opera Company, at an expense of 2,000,000 francs. This is the way to enlighten the world; and it is noticed that all these excellent ideas have come to the Emperor since he became acquainted with the Gerke Wine, which he has regularly from Landsberger's, 10 Jones Alley.

The Detroit Free Press looks back with a sigh to its courting days and says: "Nothing smells of the olden times more than onions."

The style and finish of articles and work furnished by McNally & Hawkins are unsurpassed. They have just received at their store under the Grand Hotel, a full assortment of chandeliers and brackets in nickel and gold, silver, gold, bronze and brass in all styles, ancient and modern, and at prices remarkably low. Perfect taste is the distinguishing mark of these goods.

Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings are certainly cured by Dr. Jayne's Alterative. It stimulates the absorbents into healthy action, whereby all watery or calcareous depositions are gradually but surely carried off. It also increases the power of digestion, and imparts renewed vigor to the whole system, thus removing all danger of a relapse. Sold by Crane & Brigham, San Francisco.

Ripe scholars are falling off a little.

"Of all sad words of tongue or of pen,
The saddest are these—it might have been."

So sings Whittier, with profound insight and exceedingly imperfect ear for rhyme. What would he have said if he had been able to compare the weak representations of his own celebrated face, with a genuine photograph from Bradley & Rulofson? It would have been a blow to find that he might have had a likeness if he had gone to them.

The very best nominations for office cannot be expected of men or conventions, unless they are kept up to the very best condition of their powers by proper nourishment. No man is fully himself when reduced by living on poor diet; though even with poor food, corrected and supplemented by F. & P. J. Cassin's Golden Plantation Whisky, men do wonders. There is more judgment in a bottle of it than in fourteen conventions, stimulated in any other way.

Geologists can tell the age of the stone which David threw at the giant.

The extension of the telegraph report of passengers overland to Omaha has been a great boon to those in this city expecting friends. People are now enabled to order their supplies of Napa Soda in time to greet the thirsty travelers before they enter the alkali plains; and much suffering is obviated.

Tapestry Brussels, $1 per yard and upwards; fine new patterns. Call and see them. Window shades, 75 cents and upwards. Window lace, 12½ cents and upwards. Cornices, wall paper, etc. Oilcloths, 50 cents per yard and upwards. Hartshorn & McPhun, 112 Fourth st., near Mission.

A man picked up an extraordinary communication the other day. It ran thus: "Dear Charley:—The Nevada Building Association is under your management. How much for a chance?" Mr. Peters wishes it to be understood that his address is at Virginia City, Nevada.

STOCK BROKERS.

GEO. C. HICKOX. E. C. MCFARLANE.

GEORGE C. HICKOX & CO.,

Commission Stock Brokers (San Francisco Stock Exchange, No. 230 Montgomery street, San Francisco. May 4.

J. A. RUOKIN,

Member S. F. Stock and Exchange Board, 423 California street. STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Active Accounts. Oct. 26.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

[ESTABLISHED 1820.]

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India and the Colonies: Joyce's Treble Waterproof and F 3 Quality Percussion Caps; Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding; Joyce's Gas-Tight Cartridges, for Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns; Wire Cartridges, for killing game at long distances, and every description of Sporting Ammunition. Sold by all gun-makers and dealers in gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers,
Sept. 28. 57 Upper Thames street, London.

STOCK COMBINATIONS.

How to Operate Successfully on

TEN DOLLARS.

MARTIN TAYLOR & CO.,

June 21.] **429 California Street.**

CUNNINGHAM, CURTISS & WELCH,

Stationers, Lithographers and Blank Book Manufacturers.

Our facilities for making Blank Books of special sizes and rulings, Check Books, Balance Sheets, Certificates of Stock, Insurance Policies, etc., are unexcelled. We are always ready to submit to our customers low estimates for Fine Printing or Engraving.

Nov. 16. 327, 329, 331 SANSOME STREET.

THE BERKELEY GYMNASIUM.

A Preparatory School to the University.

The only fully organized Preparatory School on the Coast. The instructors in the Gymnasium consist of refined and educated gentlemen, who are permanently connected with the institution. Boarding establishment strictly first-class. Location healthful and accessible. The third school year will commence on the 14th of July. Examination of candidates for admission, 11th and 12th. For catalogues, address JOHN F. BURRIS,

July 5. Berkeley, California.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

Finest and Cheapest Meat-flavoring Stock for Soups, Made Dishes and Sauces. March 2.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful. See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," etc.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

Caution—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature, in blue ink, across Label. "Consumption in England increased ten-old in ten years." March 2.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

To be had of all Store-keepers, Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only), C. David & Co., 43, Mark Lane, London, England. March 2.

CRADLE, ALTAR, AND TOMB.

CRADLE.

BROWNSTONE—In this city, July 4tb, to the wife of Isaac Brownstone, a daughter.
CAMFIELD—In this city, July 6th, to the wife of H. Camfield, a daughter.
CONKLING—In this city, July 6th, to ths wife of G. W. Conkling, Jr., a son.
LAKE—In Santa Barbara, June 29th, to the wife of W. N. Lake, a daughter.
LEVI—In Santa Barbara, June 30th, to the wife of J. Levi, a son.
LEDGETT—In this city, July 9th, to the wife of R. D. Ledgett, a daughter.
MEYERS—In this city, July 7th, to ths wife of J. Meyers, a son.
PILLMAN—In San Jose, July 2d, to the wife of Wm. L. Pillman, a daughter.
PESHON—In Monterey, June 26th, to the wife of John Peshon, a daughter.
PUCKHABER—In this city, July 7th, to the wife of L. Puckhaber, a daughter.
RAFFOUR—In Santa Barbara, June 30th, to the wife of L. Raffour, a son.
REEVES—Near Gilroy, June 27th, to the wife of Oscar Reeves, a son.
ROBBINS—In this city, July 6th, to the wife of Captain M. Robbins, a son.

ALTAR.

BATES-KAVANAGH—In this city, July 2d, Eugene J. Bates to Anna E. Kavanagh.
GAWTHORNE-BROWN—In this city, June 25th, J. F. Gawthorne to Maggie J. Brown.
HUNTER-KAHN—In this city, July 3d, P. S. Hunter to Tillie Kahn.
HENDRIE-CARNES—In this city, July 3d, Edwin B Hendrie to Marion Carnes.
LEAN-JOHNSON—In Red Bluff, July 3d, Wm. P. Lean to Etta Johnson.
LEVY-WOLF—In this city, July 6th, Morris Levy to Saline Wolf.
MOKLEY-WEBB—In Sacramento, July 3d, John Mokley to Frances V. Webb.
MAYFIELD-JETER—In Lodi, July 3d, James H. Mayfield to Carrie Jeter.
MAY-SPROULES—In this city, July 6th, W. May to Miss M. E. Sproules.
MCCREECHY-HARVEY—In this city, July 7th, George W. McCreechy to E. F. Harvey.
RANKIN-BROWN—In this city, July 8th, James B. Rankin to Sarah E. Brown.
REICHENBERG-KLINE—In this city, July 6th, B. V. Reichenberg to Fannie Kline.
WUEST-BRAY—In Winnemucca, July 4th, Peter Wuest to Elizabeth Bray.

TOMB.

BOYLE—In this city, July 6th, Mrs. Ellen Boyle, aged 58 years and 2 months.
CARRIE—Drowned, in Cloverdale, July 5th, Edwin P. Carrie, aged 20 years.
GERDES—In this city, July 8th, Wilhelmina M. Ferdes, aged 28 years.
HUBBARD—In this city, July 7th, Frank E. Hubbard, aged 20 years and 5 months.
HUNT—In this city, July 8th, Mrs. Fannie A. Hunt.
HANRAHAN—In this city, July 8tb, Edward F Hanrahan, aged 4 montbs.
KENNEDY—In this city, July 7th, Dennis Kennedy, aged 51 years.
KEYLAHER—In this city, July 6th, Elizabeth Keylaher, aged 25 years.
MURRAY—In this city, July 9th, Mary Anne Murray, aged 32 years.
POTTER—In this city, July 6th, Frank T. Potter, aged 54 years.
RICE—In San Mateo, July 8th, B. McDermott, aged 50 years.
TIETJEN—In this city, July 7th, Heinrich C. Tietjen, aged 2 years and 8 months.

THE CUMBERLAND MINE.

First Report of the Newly-Elected Superintendent, Robert Collins, of the Cumberland Gold Mine, of Arizona.

To the President, George M. Ciprico, Esq., and the Directors of the Cumberland Mining Company, 417 California street, San Francisco—GENTLEMEN: In this, my first report, I have great pleasure in *confirming* Mr. Wm. Craib's report of December 1st, 1878, and agree with him in his closing remarks of the vast wealth and importance of the Cumberland Mine. I am of the opinion that this mine, or ledge, will increase in size as it goes down to from 50 to 00 feet wide. My reasons for so thinking are that on the south there is a granite wall which forms the foot-wall, and on which the ledge rests, while on the north, and 60 feet from this wall, is another cropping boldly up. Outside these walls the country is stony and rough, but between them it is as smooth as a garden walk, with hundreds of small quartz veins running through it. These veins gradually widen as they go down. Where all these veins come into the ledge, they will fill up the whole space between the walls spoken of, making the ledge 50 or 60 feet across.

The Cumberland Mine is a gold-bearing quartz lods from 8 to 10 feet wide, dipping to the north and running nearly east and west, with well-defined walls. Free gold can be seen in nearly every piece of ore exposed. There has been considerable work done upon the mine; three shafts have been sunk, a good road built up the side of the hill, two stone buildings erected, and also a small corral. The ground has been prospected along the vein, and everything is ready to commence operations on a more extended scale. The Cumberland ledge can be traced for over one mile, showing the well-defined character of the lode.

There are three large veins, or spurs, coming into ths Cumberland from the north, converging toward each other. The combined width of these veins and the ledge is twenty-five feet of solid ore. These veins are rich in gold. All the ground from the cap, or outerop of the ledge, down the hill-side to the wash, or creek, is rich in free gold, and tons of splendid float can be gathered from the surface—all good specimens. The surrounding country is rich in gold and silver ledges, some of them wonderfully rich. The Leviathan and Vulture are immense lodes that have been proven to be of immense value of free gold.

LOCATION.—Cumberland Mine is situated on the south side of the Date Creek Range, about one and a half miles from Martinez Creek—seven miles from Date Creek—and from eighteen to twenty miles from Wickenburg, the nearest post-town and telegraph station. The wagon-road to Prescott passes within one and a half miles of the mine. The stage passes every day by another road, and meets the railroad cars at Maricopa Wells.

WOOD AND WATER.—Water to run any size mill can be got in the Martinez Creek, or in Date Creek. Thousands of cords of wood can be seen from the mine, covering the level country to the south and west. Labor is plentiful and cheap, and provisions at Maricopa Wells very reasonable.

RECAPITULATION.—The Cumberland Mine is a most splendid property—a large body of ore, very rich; plenty of water at hand; wood within one-half a mile; good roads; easy communication with any part of the world; labor cheap and plenty, and with a record of from $130 to $260 per ton. All that I have seen on and around the mine impresses me with the belief that this is the most valuable property in the Territory. In concluding this short report, I wish to impress upon the minds of the Directors and shareholders the value of the Cumberland Mine. It is no wild-cat, but a mine that must come before the public either now or at some future day. It is only a matter of time, for I am *convinced* that the Cumberland Mine will be worked successfully for generations to come. The Directors cannot think too highly of the Cumberland Mine, for it will be worked when they and their childrens' children have passed away. I have inspected the mine and the country around it, and am convinced that the Directors have no idea of the immense value of the property they possess. The mine is so well situated that it can be worked with very little outlay. The ore can be shot from the shafts to the feeding floor, if required. A mill can be erected 100 yards or less from the ledge, in the gulch below, where water can be had by sinking 35 feet. The mines worked in this Territory have proven that the richest ore is discovered at the greatest depth yet obtained. I shall forward, in a few days, some ore from the Cumberland Mine to be tested, that you may have some idea of what hundreds of thousands of tons, now in the mine, must be worth.

Respectfully yours, ROBERT COLLINS,
Superintendent Cumberland Mine.
CUMBERLAND MINE, Yavapai county, Arizona, July 2d, 1879.

Bags.—The market for grain sacks continues to be demoralized, under the influence of heavy stocks and liberal offerings at public sale. Pacific Jute bags, 22x36, can be bought at 8⅜c. cash; Calcutta, ditto, 8½c.

Bergstrom Church Organs, at Smith's, 200 Post street.

HIGHEST STOCK QUOTATIONS
For the Week Ending July 11th, 1879.

COMPILED BY GEORGE C. HICKOX & CO., 230 MONTGOMERY STREET.

HOLIDAY—STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED.

NAME OF MINE.	SAT.	MONDAY.		TUESDAY.		WEDNESDY		THURSD'Y.		FRIDAY.	
		A.M.	P. M.	A.M.	P. M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P. M.
Argenta		—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	¾
Andes		1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
Alpha		26	—	—	—	26	—	28	—	26	—
*Alta		13½	12⅜	11½	10⅝	9½	9½	9⅜	8⅝	9	9½
Alps		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bullion		7⅜	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	7½	7⅜	6⅜	6½	6⅝	6⅞
*Belcher		6½	—	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅜	4⅞	5	5½
Best & Belchsr		20	19½	19	—	18⅞	19½	18¼	17⅞	17½	17⅞
Benton		9½	8⅝	7½	7½	7	7½	6⅝	6½	6⅞	7
Bodie		—	20½	—	21	—	22	—	21½	—	20
Cons Imperial		1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅜	1⅝	—
*Crown Point		5⅝	5⅝	5 1/16	—	5½	5⅝	5½	4⅜	5	5½
Chollar		8	7⅝	7½	7	7	4½	7½	—	0½	—
California		5	4⅝	5	4⅜	5	—	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	—
Con. Virginia		5	4½	4⅝	4⅝	5	4⅝	5	—	4⅜	4⅝
Caledonia		2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2½	—	—	2⅛	2½	2⅜	2⅜
Confidence		—	12	12½	—	12½	13½	12⅜	—	11½	—
Eureka Con		—	16½	—	16	—	15½	—	15½	—	15½
Exchequer		7½	—	6⅞	6⅞	7½	7½	6⅝	6⅜	6½	6⅝
Fairfax		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gould & Curry		13	—	12½	—	12½	12½	11⅜	11½	10⅜	11
*Gila		—	1⅜	—	1	—	1⅜	—	1½	—	—
Grand Prize		—	3⅜	—	3⅜	—	—	15	3⅜	—	3⅜
Hale & Norcros		17½	10	▲	15½	15½	—	—	—	13½	13½
Julia		4½	4½	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—	3⅜	3⅜
*Justice		5⅜	5	4⅜	—	4⅜	5	4⅜	—	4⅜	4⅜
Jackson		—	5	—	—	—	—	—	4½	—	4½
Kentuck		4½	—	4½	—	4⅜	—	4½	—	4⅜	—
*Leopard		—	1½	—	1½	1½	—	—	1⅜	—	1⅜
Lady Wash'n		3	2⅜	2	2⅜	2⅜	—	1⅞	1⅜	—	2
Lsviathan		¾	—	⅝	—	⅝	—	⅝	—	—	—
Leeds		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
*Mexican		24½	—	23	25	25⅜	27	25⅜	23½	—	—
Modoc		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manhattan		—	2½	—	2⅝	—	3	—	3	—	3⅜
Northern Belle		—	5½	—	5	—	5	—	4⅜	—	—
Ophir		30	28⅜	29	30½	31⅜	32	31½	30⅜	31½	33
Overman		11	—	10	—	11	10⅜	9⅜	—	9½	—
Potosi		5⅜	—	4⅜	4⅜	5⅜	5½	5	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜
Raymond & Ely		—	4	—	4	—	3⅜	—	4	—	—
Savage		15⅜	15	14	14	14½	—	13⅜	—	12⅜	13
†Sierra Nevada		42	—	38	—	40	42½	41½	—	38⅜	—
Silver Hill		2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—
Seg Belcher		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
†Solid Silver		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Succor		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silver King, Ar'a		—	8	—	7	—	—	—	7⅛	—	—
Silv King South		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tip-Top		—	1	—	—	—	1⅛	—	—	—	—
*Union Con		35½	34	32⅜	36	38	41	39	—	37	—
Utah		20½	—	10½	—	19	—	18½	—	18	—
Yellow Jacket		16½	16	14½	—	10⅜	16⅜	10	—	15½	—

Assessments are now dus on the Stocks above marked thus *

J. K. PRIOR,
1128 Market Street and 21 Turk Street.

The Oldest Established Steam Gas Fitting and Plumbing Establishment on ths Pacific Coast, where a complete assortment of new patterns of Gas Fixtures and Plumbing Material are offered at greatly reduced rates. Messages sent by American District Telegraph Company free. All jobbing promptly attended to. Established 1852. July 12.

LAVER & CURLETT,
Architects,

Furnish Plans, Specifications and Superintendence for the Construction or Renovation of Dwelling Houses, and every description of Building. Office: 19 S. F. Stock Exchange Building, Pine street, San Francisco. [Take the Elevator.] June 15.

RE-OPENED,
Perrier's Gymnasium.

The Athletic Curriculum, No. 232 Sutter street, the best appointed Gymnasium on the Pacific Coast, has re-opened under the management of PROF. ALFRED PERRIER, the Celebrated Gymnast and Instructor. [April 5.]

CLAUDE CITTI,
Engraver on Wood.
605 Montgomery Street, between Clay and Merchant, S. F.
[March 1.]

FOR SALE,

In a thriving city, situated in one of the Southern counties, a valuable first-class SALOON BUSINESS, with lease, fixtures and furniture. For full particulars apply, by letter, "A. B.," News Letter Office Dec. 14.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF CAL.

Attendance, daily, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., by the under- signed, to receive subscriptions and donations, and to furnish all information relating to the Society. J. P. McCURRIE, Secretary, Oct. 23. 730 Montgomery street.

QUICKSILVER.

For sale---In lots to suit, by Thomas Bell & Co., No. 305 Sansome street, over Bank of California. Nov. 16.

ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY,

No. 310 Sansome street, San Francisco, Wholesale Dealer in Furs. Sept. 21.

REMOVAL.

The Office of the Selby Smelting and Lead Company has been removed to No. 416 MONTGOMERY STREET. June 28.

J. C. MERRILL & CO.,

Shipping and Commission Merchants, Agents for the Sand- wich Islands Packet Lines, 204 California street, S. F. April 13.

ART JOTTINGS.

"Lincoln at Gettysburg" is the title of a very large painting just placed on exhibition at the rooms of the Art Association on Pine street. It is by A. H. Bicknell, a German artist, now resident in Boston, Mass. The work (judging from the four dozen pages explanatory obtained from the door-keeper) has been painted with a view to selling the engraving, an outline etching of which hangs near by, tastefully framed and upholstered. The visitor to see this immense painting (it is well nigh a hundred square feet in size) is informed at the outset that the engraving is published in connection with the exhibition, and a little further on we are told that on a mild midsummer day the artist had availed himself of the opportunity presented by the occasion to group around the grand central figure of Abraham Lincoln some of the most prominent of the statesmen and soldiers of the war period. This is all the artist has had to do with it, and he has succeeded in placing twenty-one figures on canvas in the exact position, with just the expressions we might look for if they were posed before the photographer's camera. Well does the writer remember the first time he ever saw the immortal Lincoln! It was at Springfield, Ill., when Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglass spoke from the same rostrum; and in a journey immediately thereafter, over one of the corduroy roads of Michigan, with the latter, the great power of Lincoln over an audience was the subject of many a conversation, and no one who ever heard him deliver an address could believe that the pose and expression Artist Bicknell has given him was ever present, except very early in the morning when no one was around. And does any one believe that, in the presence of a multitude of people, Charles Sumner would have been seen squinting at Gen. Butler, or *vice versa*. Mr. Bicknell is, perhaps, a good portrait painter, and in this picture we doubtless find twenty-one good likenesses; but there is not an element of strength in the work to entitle it for a moment to any consideration whatever as a historical picture. The civil war, although its incidents were replete with *motiffs* for the painter's brush, has generally failed to give inspiration for any great picture, and this late comer is no exception. Perhaps it is well that it is so, for paintings live for generations, and if they are of such a character as to indicate a political meeting of a quiet character, so much the better, for those who come after will attach less odium to us for engaging in that fratricidal strife.

Another new picture on view this week is a large marine, by De Haas, "Wrecked on a Lee Shore." It is at Messrs. Morris & Kennedy's. Although not as large as some examples heretofore exhibited by this noted artist, it is nevertheless one of the best. The action of the water is superb, and the perfect harmony of the lowering sky gives the picture a weird look just in keeping with such a scene. In the same gallery are to be found several accessions, notably a portrait by Freeman, an artist who came to this city four years ago and went to the country, where he has remained ever since. Mr. Freeman is a painter of the "old school," believes more in finish than effect, although the latter is not wanting, especially in ladies' and children's portraits. A pleasing example of the latter is in the window over the way at Snow & Co.'s. At this gallery the sale of works by the late James Hamilton is meeting with marked success, nearly one-third of the entire number being reported sold during the first three days. But for the prevailing dullness the entire number would have been "called for" on the first day of the exhibition.

Tavernier and Rix have gone to the Russian River country on a sketching tour, and Thomas Hill (to every one's surprise) is again visiting Yosemite Valley, although it must be said that heretofore Mr. Hill has depended more upon photographs than original sketches for his Yosemite pictures. Let us hope that, after a six month's respite from the labors of the studio, he has again put on the armor and gone forth to interpret nature on canvas with some of the strength he possessed before neglecting his chosen and well-suited profession—art.

Hahn, too, another painter, whose works a few years ago were the admiration of everyone, is with us again after a three years' trip to the East of Europe. Doubtless his sketch book is replete with subjects, the execution of which will give evidence of the improvement travel affords the true artist.

And then we have Deakin back, too. We shall soon see what improvement he has made while intermingling with the notable painters of England and the Continent. He has two works in the Salon at Paris this year.

The NEWS LETTER'S picture, "At the Play," is completed, and will appear with the next number. The London journals, the *World* and *Vanity Fair*, have published similar plates, but not on the scale of this one. Their efforts partake more of the character of caricatures than would be agreeable in this country. The likenesses are more typical than realistic, but their publication has proved a great success to the journals issuing them, a single edition of sixty thousand copies of the *World* containing the picture having been exhausted in twenty-four hours.

The outlook for art at the Mechanics' Fair this season is not encouraging. On the whole our artists have not been over-industrious the past year, and so far, they do not seem to have made any preparation at all for this exhibition. Liberal premiums, however, may have a beneficial effect in bringing out the usual number of canvasses.

HOUSES GOING UP.

The last number of the *Quarterly Architectural Review*, published by Wolfe & Burnham, contains the following list of projected buildings in this city the names of the owners and cost of construction; J. G. Brackett, residence, Pacific street, between Octavia and Laguna, $6,000; G. G. Burnett, residence, California street, between Octavia and Laguna, $6,000; J. G. Ayres, residence, Sutter street, between Jones and Leavenworth, $6,000; Home for the Scandinavian Ladies' Relief Society, Francisco street, between Powell and Stockton, $6,000; Mrs. Blumenberg, brick building, Pine street, near Kearny, $8,000; R. James, residence, Howard street, between Fifth and Sixth, $6,000; Thomas J. Bergin, residence, Jackson street, between Octavia and Laguna, $40,000; H. Hedge, residence, corner of Scott and Tyler streets, $25,000; Wm. Woods, residence, Washington street, near Gough, $12,000; L. Roffetto, three-story building, Broadway, between Dupont and Stockton streets, $13,000; M. Martell, four-story building, corner of Commercial and Kearny streets, $15,000; M. Seymour, livery stable, Bush street, near Kearny, $18,000.

An elegant assortment of Gold Watches and Chains at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

Smith's Music Store, 200 Post street, corner of Dupont.

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For Debility, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exertion or Business, Shortness of Breath, Troubled with Thoughts of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Chest and Head, Rush of Blood to the Head, Pale Countenance and Dry Skin.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, very frequently Epileptic Fits and Consumption follow. When the constitution becomes affected, it requires the aid of an invigorating medicine to strengthen and tone up the system, which

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Neuralgia,
Nervousness,
Dyspepsia,
Indigestion,
Constipation,
Aches and Pains,
General Debility,
Kidney Diseases,
Liver Complaint.
Nervous Debility,
Epilepsy, Head Troubles,
Paralysis, General Ill Health,
Spinal Diseases, Sciatica,
Deafness, Decline, Lumbago,
Catarrh, Nervous Complaints,
Female Complaints, Etc.,

Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Eruptions, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a thousand other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

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and stimulates the torpid Liver, Bowels and Kidneys to healthy action, in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

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(June 28.)

A TERRIBLE FOE.

On Monday last a man who had attempted the life of the Czar of Russia perished on the scaffold. He died, we are told, with firmness; he refused all rigbts of religion. Life for him seemed to have no special charms; death had certainly no terrors. The deed for whicb he suffered the last terrible penalty of the law was attempted in open day, at an hour and a spot which insured the capture of its perpetrator. Time and place were obviously selected without any reference whatever to the safety of the murdcrer, but only with a view to making the hlow as certain as human calculation could make it. He met the doom he courted with the heroism of a martyr, with the indifference of a fatalist. The apostle of Nihilism, like the pioneers of Christianity, count their lives as nought; and though they murder and overthrow where the apostles of the Saviour built up, their success is greatly due to this absence of all csre for life. The motive is different, the sentiment is different, but the same end is attained. The early Christian positively rejoiced when he was "counted worthy to suffer for religion's sake; he died triumphing in the arena,

"Butchered to make a Roman holiday;"

he sang hymns of praise amid the flames; he hebeld, as he lay stretched on the rack, visions of a glorious future. The Nihilist has no hope; his theory of life is pessimist, his view of the eternal world is summed up in the terrihle words of Couthon: "*Apres la mort—le neant.*" He counts himself simply a joint in a vast machinery, which is to hring ahout certain results; and he does bis work without hope of reward, without fear of penalty.

Appalling to the moralist, appalbng to the politician, is tbis contempt of life; for, whether a man meet death as a saint or a stoic, a cause must have a migbty power over men's minds when it can destroy in tbem the first instinct of humanity, the love of life. Its influence over other minds is overwhelming. The vulgar fail to see the hroad distinction which lies hetween the cheerful, even joyous sacrifice of life to a holy cause, and the brute-like indifference of a man who has neither hope of heaven nor fear of hell. He who carries his life in his hand is a martyr, he the cause for which he suffers what it may.

But, besides this, the safeguards which ordinarily protect society are broken down. As a rule, no man not a madman would think of committing a murder in open day, and thousands of would-he criminals, even in harharous States, are restrained from secret deeds of violence hy the fear of possible discovery. The Nihilist is restrained hy nothing. If you are a marked man, seek not safety in the open street, the crowded hall-room, the thronged church or theater. In any of these places you may he struck down. A man in au opposite hox may shoot you; a man who kneels beside you at Mass may stab you; you would not be safe at the very altar, with the priests around you. The Nihilist has no belief in God; the very sanctuary of the church is no more to him than the paving-stone of the square, or the mud of the alley; he does not care that, as you fall, a hundred hands will he stretcbed forth to grasp him. You are to die—therein lies all with which he is concerned. His own fate is absolutely ignored by himself and his comrades. It may he Ivan to-day, it may be Michael to-morrow, whose duty it becomes to murder some high functionary, or fire some town. Ivan dies, and Michael looks on in grim indifference, and steps forth next day to fling his own life into the gulf, witb the same stony calm.

How is Russia meeting tbis intangible, tbis unconquerahle foe? Like herself. Tyranny gave birth to the monster Nihilism, and tries to slay her own ill-formed child hy trampling on it. But it cannot be trampled out. The very ferocity of the retaliation shows fear; fear ever makes us angry. Sending 10,000 people to the mines of Siberia will not crusb Nihilism; nor will placing cities under interdicts, and arresting innocent persons on the flimsiest charges. There can he no peace for Russia, no escape from the serpent that has coiled around her, until reform is instituted in every department of the State and jurisprudence. The Russian rule is a gigantic and irresponsihle tyranny, as harharous as tbe rule of Cetewayo, only restrained by a superficial civilization from heing as hloodthirsty. But it is the worst government in Europe, and unless the rulers can be brought to see the imperative need of reform in time, a fearful revolution—a complete revulsion—must ere long shake the nation to its very hase. Who can say that the day, and even the bour, is not already discussed—if not fixed—in the secret councils of the Nihilist?—*London Express.*

HE NEVER TOLD A LIE.

The passenger, a Scotch gentleman, who was going down the Mississippi for the first time in his life, secured permission to climh up beside the pilot, a grim old gravhack, who boasted that he never told a lie in his life. "Many alligators in the river?" inquired tbe stranger, after a look around. "Not so many now, since they got to shootin' 'em for their hides and talley," was the reply. "Used to he lots, eh?" "I don't want to tell you ahout 'em, stranger," replied the pilot, sighing heavily. "Why?" "'Cause you'd think I was a-lyin' to you, and that's sumthin' I never do. I kin cheat at cards, drink whisky, or chaw poor terhaccer, but I can't lie." "Then there used to be lots of 'em?" inquired the passenger. "I'm almost afraid to tell ye, mister, hut I've counted 'leven hundred allygaters to the mile from Vicksburg cl'ar down to Orleans. That was years ago, afore a shot was fired at 'em." "Well, I don't douht it," replied the stranger. "And I've counted 3,450 of 'em on one sandhar," contiuued the pilot; "it looks big to tell, hut a Government surveyor was ahoard, and he checked 'em off as I called out. Once wben we grounded on a har, with an opposition boat right behind, the allygaters gatbered round, got under her stern, and humped her clean over the har hy a grand push! It looks like a hig story, hut I never told a lie yet, and I never shall. I wouldn't be for all the money you could put ahoard this hoat." There was a painful pause. "Well," said the stranger, "you are a dark man." "I am dark in complexion, hut what of that?" "Why, you remind me of my native heather," said the Scotchman, "that's all." "How's that, mate?" "Why," said the Scotcbman, "we call them low-lying moors."

At the recent Army of the Potomac meeting, in Albany, Francis M. Finch read a "Sheridan's Ride" poem, in wbich he says: "Ride, ride witb your helmless hair!" "Ride, ride with your streaming hair!" "Charge, charge, 'tis a hanner, your hair!" "Ride, ride, we laurel your hair!" This may do for poetry; but little Phil always wore a remarkably close cropped bead, and was not afraid.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Recorded in the City and County of San Francieco, California, for the Week ending July 9th.

Compiled from the Records of the Commercial Agency, 401 California St., S.F.

Thursday and Saturday, July 3d and 5th.

GRANTOR AND GRANTEE.	DESCRIPTION.	PRICE
A McCumisky to Jos Sladky	N w 24th snd Guerrero, w 100x50	$3,500
J Melcher to G T Grimes	Sw 14th av, 262:6 se L, se 37:6x100	100
Geo Taaffe to Ann Taaffe	Sw Jones snd Chestnut, w 137:6x137:6	5
E P Baillie to Odd Fellows Sav Bk	S Bush, 206:3 w Dupont, w 22:11x63	9,772
H F W Hoffman et al to Same	Sw 7th, 150 se Bryant, se 25x80	3,095
Jacob H Sharp to C Landis	E Leavenw'th, 77:0 s Sutter, s 25x112:6	5
Morris Sharp to Same	Same	6,500
Danl Jones to Isadore Merle	N w Natoma and 11th, sw 90x55	8,000
J O'Neill to Wm Shields	N Bush, 137.6 w Montgy, w 68:9x137:6	1
Terence Bayle to P A Eakins	E Dolores, 200 s 24th, s 30x125	100
Edwin Whitcomb to C Harriman	W Olive av, 73 s Union, s 27x25	750
G W Alexander to Elizth Stanwood	W Scott, 27:8¼ s Clay, s 25x81:3	Gift
E A Lawrence to F Reis	Sundry lots in different parts of the city	1
City and Co S F to Mary T McKee	N 24th, 94:6 e Bartlett, e 23x65	....
Thos Mulloy to City and Co of S F	Streets and highways	1
Mary T McKee to Same	Same	1
Henry Winkle Jr to Adam Winkle	Se Vallejo and Battery, e 97:6x45:10	5
Adsm Winkle to Henry Winkle Jr	Und ½ same	5
Geo T Hawley to Jas E Gordon	W Fillmore, 72 n Kale, n 48x81:3	5,000
Alex Lamar to Jos S Alemany	N Hayes, 60 w Polk, w 50x137:6	9,500

Monday, July 7th.

Moses Selig to Jas N Block	Sw 1st av, 214:7 se P st, se 35:5x200	$ 6
Richd Elford to Henrietta Elford	Sundry lots in R R Avenue Hd	40
Cath O'Neill to Martha E Ross	Lots 37, 38, blk 51, City Land Assn	450
Eliza Hsrrington to A Comte Jr	E Steiner, 102:6 n Bush, n 25x81:3	6,000
Odd Fel Sv Bk to City and Co S F	N Army st extension at inter of w line of Odd Fell's Sv Bk land, s 64 x nc 55'	1
J B Hsrris to Clarisea S Bishop	Ne Hyde snd McAllister, c 35:6x87:6; n McAllister, 165 e Hyde, e 27:6x137:6	32,075
E B Bishop to Mary E Harris	Same	Gift
W F Nelson to Wm O'Brien	W Fillmore, 125:6 s B'dway, s 12x137:6	100
Geo Ldwards to Marie Schossow	N Clipper, 101:10 e Noe, e 25x114	1,150
Same to Leon Carrau	N Clipper, 126:10 e Noe, e 25:11x114	1,400
Leo Ash to Moses Bettman	S Post, 137:6 c Gough, e 37:6x120	11,000
Germsn Gen B S to G McWilliams	U A 124, 125	17,250
Odd Fell Cem to J G Farnham	Lot 16, California Sec Plat No 1	275
Cath Foley to Barbara Uszynski	Nw Cleveland snd Sherman, n w 25, etc.	1,350
Jas McKinley to Wm Boyd	S Pine, 206:3 w Webster, w 25x127:6	1,500
D Rogers to Dolores A de Laveaga	N Waller, 166:3 w Fillmore, 25:3x120	13,500
Wm B Allen to Wm M Hinton	E Florida, 100 n Solano, n 100x100	2,000
W Hollis to C E Brosd	N O'Farrell; 198 w Steiner, w 22x82:6	5
Chas E Broad to J S Cliff et al	Same	4,500
Aaron Cook to Addie E Vines	N Sutter, 27:6 e Laguna, c 27:6x112:6	8,000
H Sanders to Anna E Haight	S Mission, 137:6 sw Beale, se 137:6, etc.	1
Willows Ld Asn to Sarah Douglass	W Mission, 160 n 19th, n 25x80	2,400

Tuesday, July 8th.

Rosaria Lavilla to F Bruckner	Sw Noe snd 19th, w 50x86	$ 5
Danl Rogers to Mary Whallen	S Haight, 56:3 w Fillmore, w 25x72	900
Wm Alvord to Lewis L Bradbury	S California, 137:6 w Scott, 100x137:6; and lots in Hunter Tract	6
Tobias Stanly to Cornelia A Stanly	Se 3d and Brannan, s 137:6x137:6	18,000
O Buicelli to G Giuocchio	Sundry lots in Bay City Homestead	650
Myry Dreihellis to J Schweitzer	Lots 1339 to 1348, Gift Map 2	1,100
Laurel Hill Cem Assn to A E Davis	Lot 2330, Laurel Hill Cemetery	270
D Dodge to Helen M Dodge	W Stewart, 91:8 s Howard, 22:11x45:10	1
Saml P Cole to Antonio Raffo	W Sonoma pl, 77:6 s Union, s 20x37	700
Marg Quinn to Ellen Kelley	E Mission, 212:0¼ s 26th, sw 23, etc	320

Wednesday, July 9th.

M Weil to Amelia Haussmann	Lot 68, West End Homestead	$ 3
P Schrieber to J N Williams	Lots 427, 428, Silver Terrace H'd	1
Wm R Elford to Ann Holmes	Lots 29, 30, R B Av Homestead	25
N M Gordon to Eliza E Gordon	S Fulton, 137:6 w Buchanan, 137:6x137:6	5
V A Torras to Mas Sav and Ln Bk	W Pennsylvania av, 125 n Butte, 50x100	4,400
S Haskell to Same	S 17th, 221:6 w Valencia, w 61x100	3,704
Wm Hollis to Emil Krenz	E York, 118 n 25th, n 23x100	550
Same to Carl E Schoeppe	E York, 141 n 25th, n 23x100	550
Mary Corcoran to Daniel Jones	W cor 11th and Natoma, nw 55x90	1,100
J W Morshead to Meyer Gradwohl	Lots 727 to 734, Gift Map 2	850
Emil Engelberg to Wm Hellcng	Lots 1 and 8, blk 21, Excelsior H'd	800
Danl E Martin to Hulda Sauders	Lot 23, blk 307, Case Tract	500
Hib Sv and Ln Soc to S G Murphy	N Sutter, 24:10 e Jones, e 21x65	1
Henry Winkle to Edw Katschoke	Sundry lots in Silver Terrace H'd	1,200
De W L McDonald to S G Murphy	N Sutter, 24:10 e Jones, e 21x65	4,000
Philip McGovern to Marg Ann	Lots 734, 735, Gift Map 2	50
Henry Hinkel to August Woltcrs	W Webster, 101 n Clay, n 23.8¾x102:6	6,125
Jno Satterlee to Lucy H Otis	Nw Washn and Franklin, w 137:6x40	9,000
Same to Same	W Franklin, 46 n Washn, n 10x137:6	1,850

T. A. BARRY, Agent for Naglee's Brandy, is at No. 116 Montgomery Street.

W. Morris. **MORRIS & KENNEDY,** J. F. Kennedy.

Importers and Dealers in Moldings, Frames, Engravings, Chromos, Lithographs, Decalcomanie, Wax and Artists' Materials, 21 Post street, nearly opposite Masonic Temple, San Francisco. Feb. 4.

"The World," the Flesh, and the Devil.

[By a Truthful Penman.]

I saw the other day, in a newspaper, a fancy sketch of the early life of Christine Nilsson. Here is the reality. On a remote estate in Sweden lived a Baron Leheusen whose wife was very musical. On these Swedish estates the peasants were, until within a few years, practically serfs, and are called Bunde and Torpare. The Bunde have about thirty or forty acres, and have to perform certain obligations to their landlords, such as tilling his ground with their horses or oxen, etc. The Torpare are cottagers with a small plot of ground, for which they have to pay a certain amount of "dagswerke," or day's work, each week. Their food is obtained from the vegetables on these plots, and from about two shillings per week for the labor of their free days. Nilsson's father was a Torpare of Baron Leheusen, and the little Christine used to run about barefooted, with a short petticoat on full of holes coming down to her knees. Baroness Leheusen one day heard her singing one of the old Swedish ditties, which have been handed down from generation to generation amongst the Bunde and the Torpare. The Baroness was struck with the sweetness of her voice, and ordered her to come up to the chateau; there she gave her some elementary lessons in singing, and then sent her to Paris, where she was placed under the tuition of a French professor. After several years of assiduous study, she made her debut before the Parisians at—if I remember rightly—the Theatre Lyrique. With the first money that she earned, she built up the cottage of her old father, the Torpare, and made him comfortable, and he is now a well-to-do peasant.—*Truth.*——I conscientiously went to church in May, a recent Sunday, expecting to bear a word about hospitals. The young gentleman who delivered an excellent sermon—far above the average—said much about the strait path and the wrong path, but not one word about what was supposed to be the subject of the day. I am inclined to think that if I had given the congregation a simple account of a visit I paid lately to the London Hospital at midnight, I could have unfolded a tale of human suffering and anguish that might have at least doubled the collection—the sum being a miserable one, dukes and duchesses notwithstanding. I need not afflict the gay world by dwelling upon the scene I was called there to witness; but if any wish to be impressed with feelings of charity and humanity, I recommend them to walk through those silent wards, with the solitary light here and there, with the night-nurses flitting about, bringing water to the parched tongue and stimulants to the dying, and then tell me, or whom they like, if they have not *seen* a sermon such as they can never hear, and never can forget.—*Atlas, in the World.*——The end of the Prince of Orange was worthy of a confirmed Parisian, which he was. He had been suffering for about two weeks from an inflammation of the chest, which was in a fair way to recovery on Saturday, the 7th of June, when he insisted, against the positive prohibition of his physician, in repairing *incognito* to the Grand Opera Festival on behalf of the sufferers at Szegedin. "I would rather be in bed for two weeks more than miss such an opportunity," he remarked to his favorite servant-man, in his snug chambers at Rue Auber 19, as he was dressing. Every precaution was observed for preventing him from taking cold again as he was going out after the *fete*, in the small hours of the 8th. But the heat was so intense inside the building, and the weather so damp outside, that a sensation of coolness could not be avoided, and a complication ensued, which ended fatally.——The last of the Paris Exhibition Lottery. About seven thousand prizes, of the aggregate value of 470,000 francs, or close on £19,000, remain unclaimed to this day. They are about to be sold by auction in the Pavillon de Flore of the Tuileries, and the proceeds of the sale are to be deposited at the Caisse des Dépots et Consignations, there to await properly qualified claimants.——A social Russian question has been agitating society for the last week. The Russian Ambassador presented a lady to Lady Salisbury at her reception. The lady was married, and had come to England accompanied by her husband, who is a gentleman well-known and respected in St. Petersburg. But the lady in days gone by had been divorced. The story of the divorce grew and grew, until it was asserted that she had at least six husbands. "What," said Lady Salisbury, "introduce this female Bluebeard to me? Monstrous! I am insulted, my husband is insulted, my country is insulted, my Queen is insulted!" And so the lady has left England, which is to be regretted, as she is singularly beautiful.—*Truth.*——Lord Norreys, in selling Sir Bevys to Rosthchild, reserved half the stakes of the Derby, should the horse win the race. Coming home one evening he found his little daughter surrounded by lighted tapers. The child, who is a Catholic, had lit them as a votive offering that Sir Bevys might win; and so convinced was she of the effect of the illumination, that she requested her father to stake her savings (£3) on the horse. This he did, and the young lady won £99.—*Truth.*——Much regret is felt at the death of poor old Lionel Rothschild. He had his faults and also his virtues. Although a hard man in business, he was exceedingly liberal in his charities. It is curious that only a few days before his death the house of Rothschild was obliged to announce for the first time that default would be made in the interest on a loan negotiated by it. So vast was his personality, that the succession duty which his heirs will have to pay will materially aid in reducing the deficit to which Sir Stafford Northcote has accustomed us.——The latest fashionable pastime is paper sculpture. The requisites for indulging in this art are a pair of sharp-pointed scissors and pieces of thin Bristol-board. The flowers are cut out singly, and then gathered into a bouquet, and, after being mounted on a piece of black velvet, they are covered by a concave glass, and we have a thing of beauty and a joy forever. Those flowers most desirable for beginners are pink, trailing arbutus, roses, fuchsias, daisies and blue-bells.——Coins bearing the effigy of M. Gambetta have been struck in Belginm and smuggled into France.——Nearly nine thousand prizes in the Paris Exhibition Lottery remain unclaimed, and are to be sold by auction.

BODIE MINING BUREAU,
Bodie, Mono County, California.
CHARLES F. KIRCHNER..... Manager.
Reliable Information furnished in regard to all Mining Matters. Mines and Mining Claims examined, thoroughly reported on and sampled. Satisfaction guaranteed. Terms moderate. All communications strictly confidential. Refer to: Anglo Californian Bank, Messrs. W. W. Dodge & Co., Wheaton & Luhrs, H. Barroilhet, the Cutting Packing Company, Rodgers, Meyer & Co., Professor Thomas Price, F. MacCrellish & Co. July 5.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The German Savings and Loan Society.—For the half year ending this date, the Board of Directors of the German Savings and Loan Society has declared a Dividend on Term Deposits at the rate of seven and one-fifth (7 1-5) per cent per annum, and on Ordinary Deposits at the rate of (6) per cent. per annum, free from Federal Taxes, and payable on and after the 15th day of July, 1879. By order. GEORGE LETTÉ, Secretary.
San Francisco, June 30th, 1879. July 5.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
San Francisco Savings Union, 532 California street, corner Webb. For the half year ending with June 30th, 1879, a dividend has been declared at the rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum on Term Deposits, and five and five-sixths (5 5 6) per cent. per annum on Ordinary Deposits, free from Federal Tax, payable on and after July 16th, 1879. [July 5.] LOVELL WHITE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Yangtze Insurance Association.—A Cash Dividend of Thirty-three (33) per cent. upon the net premia contributed during the fifteen months ending December 31, 1878, has been declared, payable 30th June, 1879.
July 5. MACONDRAY & CO., Agents.

D. V. B. Henarie. Edward Martin.
E. MARTIN & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Wines and Liquors.
Proprietors of Miller's Extra Old Bourbon. Sole Agents for J. H. Cutter's (manufactured by Milton J Hardy & Co., Louisville, Ky.) and J. F. Cutter's Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies,
April 5. *408 Front Street, San Francisco.*

HIBERNIA BREWERY,
Howard Street, Between Eighth and Ninth.
Dec. 7.] *M. NUNAN, Proprietor.*

Henry B. Williams. Henry B. Williams.
WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 218 California st., S. F. [July 27.

COKE CHEAPEST FUEL.
Reduction in Price: Wholesale Price, 50 cents per barrel; Retail Price, 60 cents per barrel, at the works of the SAN FRANCISCO GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, Howard and First streets, and foot of Second st. Jan. 12.

TABER, HARKER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,
108 and 110 California St., S. F.
[April 19.]

F. FOLEY & CO.,
Deniers in Hides, Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow and Furs, Nos. 219 and 221 Drumm street, San Francisco, California. Highest Market Price Paid. Liberal advances on consignments made through us to our friends in the East. April 5.

L. BROWN, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office: Corner of First and Alder Streets, Portland, Oregon.
[November 9.]

THOMAS BOYSON, M. D.,
(University of Copenhagen, Denmark),
Physician and Surgeon. Office and Residence, 112 Kearny street. Office Hours, 11 A.M. to 1 P.M., and 6 to 8 P.M. Sunday, 11 to 1 only. Telephone in the office. July 13.

DR. R. BEVERLY COLE
Has Returned from the East and Resumed Practice at his Office,
NO. 518 SUTTER STREET. [June 21.

REMOVAL.
BAGS, TENTS AND HOSE.
NEVILLE & CO.,
No.'s 31 and 33 California Street, S. E. corner of Davis,
SAN FRANCISCO. [Sept. 21.

L. H. Newton. **NEWTON BROTHERS & CO.,** M. Newton.
Importers and wholesale dealers in Teas, Foreign Goods and Groceries, 204 and 206 California street, San Francisco, Cal May 25.

NEWTON BOOTH, C. T. WHEELER, Sacramento. | J. T. GLOVER, W. W. DODGE, S. F
W. W. DODGE & CO.
Wholesale Grocers, corner Front and Clay streets, San Francisco. April 1.

CASTLE BROTHERS,
ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1850.
Importers of Teas and East India Goods, Nos. 213 and 215 Front street, San Francisco. Jan. 13.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
Gold Medal, Paris, 1878.
Sold by all Stationers. Sole Agent for the United States: MR. HENRY HOE, 91 John street, N. Y. Jan. 5.

NOTICE.
For the very best photographs go to Bradley & Rulofson's, in an Elevator, 429 Montgomery street. Oct. 29.

"BIZ."

The talk of the street in commercial circles is of Sugar and its sweetness solidi6ed. It is well known to the trade that for a year or two past a regular systematic warfare has heen carried on hetween the local Sugar refiners and the few johhers who persistently went to New York and other Eastern cities for their supplies of Sugar and Syrup, the refiners in this city claimiug their ahility to supply the Pacific coast trade with all they required, and of as good quality and at as cheap a rate and npon as favorahle terms as the Sugar and Syrup could he ohtained elsewhere; in fact, aiming at all times to keep prices npon this coast as low or as cheap as Eastern supplies could he imported and laid down here. Admitting for argument sake tbis to he true, one or more grocery houses persisted in continuing to order Eastern Sugar, claiming that a certain class of their customers required and would have the trehle Eastern refined product. The result of this persistency upon the part of the California-street johhing house was a refusal upon the part of the local refiners to sell them Sugars or Syrup at their regular schedule prices allowing the usual trade discount. This wealthy 6rm was accordingly ostracised hy the refiners in this, and in other ways and in a manner altogether foreign to correct mercantile usages. In fact, other wholesale houses, drawing their supplies from the refinery, were actually forhidden to huy the Eastern Sugar of the party referred to, and were also prohihited from selling California Sugar to them. Well, this warfare, single-handed, has run on for a year or two, with an occasional outhreak, until a few months since, when two (2) prominent Front-street johhing houses were threatened hy the refinery and warned not to go East for their supplies, even claiming that home industries ought to he encouraged and shonld he maintained at all hazards. These Front-street houses, having some little independency of character and wealth to hack them up, concluded that, knowing their sights as free American citizens, resolved that they would do as they pleased, and huy and order their Sugar and Syrup wherever they could huy the cheapest, and for their interest and convenience. They, accordingly, some months since, sent orders to the Messrs. Thurhers, of New York, to send them supplies of their different grades of Sugar hy rail. These Sugar supplies have heen coming here for some time past and adorning the sidewalks of Clay and Front streets in a manner that was very disturhing to the local re6ners, and until forhearance was no longer a virtue. Then it was that a new programme was issued, and the wholesale johhers of the city, accustomed to hny of the local refiners, were noti6ed and forhidden to sell any of their Sugars to the three johhing houses in rehellion, thus endeavoring to stop, hy a regular freezing-out process, all imports of Eastern Sugar. And to make the rule the more effectual, prices to the trade have heen reduced ½c. ₱ lb on all grades of White Sugar, the rates fixed heing actually helow the cost and freight of Eastern Sugars laid down here. What will he the final outcome of all this unmercantile fight, we know not. Yet it seems passing strange that our wealthy johhing merchants would lend themselves to such a course of husiness, it heing entirely out of the line of legitimacy. Following is the price list sent to us, and to which reference is made in the foregoing remarks:

California Sugar Re6nery; office, 215 Front street, San Francisco (Cal.), July 8, 1879.—Cash prices from date. No order taken for less than 40 harrels, or equivalent in half-harrels or hoxes. Syrup, 30 harrels, or equivalent in half-harrels or kegs. Remittance must accompany orders from country. (A) Pat. Cuhe Sugar in harrels, 9¾c.; (A) Crushed Sugar, 9¾c.; Extra Powdered Sugar, in harrels, 10c.; Fine Crushed Sugar, 9¾c.; Dry Granulated Sugar, in harrels, 9¼c.; Extra Granulated Sugar, in harrels, 9c.; Golden C Sugar, in harrels, 8¼c.; C D Sugar, in harrels or S. I. kegs, —; D Sugar, in harrels or S. I. kegs, 7¾c.; Extra C, in harrels, 8¼c.; half-harrels ¼c. more, hoxes ¼c. more, for all kinds. S (in diamond)—Syrup, in harrels, 42½c.; ditto, in half-harrels, 45c.; ditto, in 5-gall. kegs, 50c.; ditto, in tins 1 gallon each, 60c. Cash on delivery. Prices may he changed at any time. Discount, 2½ per cent. Prices guaranteed.

Imports during the week embrace two cargoes of Hawaiian Sugar—La Girondee, with 4,065 pkgs, and the hark H. W. Almy, from same, with 7,421 pkgs. The hulk of this Island Sugar comes under contract to the California Re6nery. Our receipts of Hawaiian Sugars for the first six months of the current year aggregates 25,089,777 lbs, against 19,876,421 lbs for the same time in 1878. From Manila the past six months we imported only 2,848,822 lbs, against 21,419,118 lbs. Here we find a falling off the past six months of 18,570,296 lbs. We suhmit herewith a statement of the Sugar trade of this city for the six mouths ending June 30, 1879:

Stock in warehouses January 1, 1879, lbs.....17,707,295

IMPORTATIONS.

	First six months 1878. *Pounds.*	*First six months* 1879. *Pounds.*
Hawaiian	19,876,421	25,089,777
Manila	21,419,118	2,848,822
Central America	2,318,545	1,239,376
China	1,381,488	340,358
Batavia	6,460,602	2,619,303
Eastern	4,309,500	2,007,660
	55,765,674	34,145,296

Availahle for consumption.....51,852,591
Stocks in warehouses June 30, 1879.....16,837,932

Consumption first six months of 1879.....35,013,659

The great hulk of the Sugars imported here the past two years have heen of re6ning grades, thus throwing nearly all our receipts of raws directly into the hands of local refiners. Imports from China have heen stopped since the Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty went into effect, and so also of Manila and other countries, sending us heretofore large supplies. The Sandwich Islands are having and reaping the full henefit of the Treaty. They are expending large sums of money upon their Sugar and Rice plantations—resortiug to irrigation largely and erectiug mills, etc., thus greatly increasing the productiveness of the Hawaiian Empire. As the hulk of the Island Sugar comes here under contract to the California Refinery, hut very little of the very desirable grocery grades of Sugar are received here, consequently keg Sugar is very scarce, and it is at all times in great demand. The best is now 8c.

Rice.—Imports from China the past six months aggregate 22,422,741 lbs, and from Hawaii 1,712,882 lbs. These heavy imports cause a depressed market, China mixed now selling at 4¾c., while Hawaiian tahle has unexpectedly fallen to 5¼c. This decline is owing to the prospective large receipts of new crop from the Islands.

Teas.—We have uow to announce the arrival of the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer Alaska from China and Japan. She hrought hut few Teas for this city, only 1,144 pkgs, hut for Eastern account, to go forward hy Central Pacific Railroad, of 5,126 pkgs. At date our stock of Japan papers is very light; quotable at 30c. for standard and favorite chops.

For Australasia.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Zealandia sailed hence for the Colonies on the 7th inst. carrying her full compliment of passengers, government mails, etc., and for cargo, Barley, 8,225 ctls.; Oil, 8,368 gals. Whale; Quicksilver, 60 flasks; Salmon, 350 cases; Hops, 2,800 lbs, hesides Lumher, Cheese, Corn, Honey, etc.

For the Isthmus of Panama.—The P. M. Steamship Granada, hence, carried en route to New York, Brandy, 3.881 gals. Native; Case Goods, 650 cases; Salmon and Fruits; Wool, 205,306 lbs; Wine, 54,523 gals. Native. To Callao, 100 flasks Quicksilver. To Arica, Peru, 100 flasks ditto. En route to England, Silver Bullion, $13,750; for Hamhurg, $52,309 same. To Central America, Tallow, 5,273 lbs; Wheat, 4,101 ctls; also to same the hulk of 1,808 hhls. flour.

Freights and Charters.—But very little husiness has heen done in ships during the week. Large American ships to Havre or Liverpool direct are now held at 42s. 6d., British Iron, 45@47s. 6d. Some ships will no douht prefer to load Wheat and Flour upon owner's account rather than accept current low rates. At present there are hut few charters offering, and rates at hest are more or less nominal. The fleet of disengaged vessels in port is now 22—27,260 tons register. On the herth, 16 vessels, 22,641 tons. In sight, or en route to reach here within six months, 165,000 tons register against 225,000 same time last year. It is now doubtful as to any of the Guano fleet coming here seeking.

Wheat and Flour.—The following tahle shows the receipts at this port of Flour and Wheat from the interior of the State, and the exports of same, since July 1st, 1878, as compared with same time in the previous year:

Receipts.	*Flour, Bbls.*	*Wheat, Ctls.*
From July 1st, 1878, to July 1st, 1879	472,155	10,101,075
From July 1st, 1877, to July 1st, 1878	382,695	4,454,838
Exports.	*Flour, Bbls.*	*Wheat, Ctls.*
From July 1st, 1878, to July 1st, 1879	530,549	10,012,220
From July 1st, 1877, to July 1st, 1878	442,060	3,969,728

The following shipments of Flour and Wheat were received from Oregon:

	Flour, Bbls.	*Wheat, Ctls.*
From July 1st, 1877, to July 1st, 1878	98,181	481,325
From July 1st, 1878, to July 1st, 1879	101,763	300,522

The vessels carrying above were loaded as follows:

	No. Vessels.	*Wheat, Ctls.*	*Flour, Bbls.*
At San Francisco	140	6,218,234	36,995
At Oakland Wharf	57	1,509,147	....
At Vallejo	62	2,104,678	82,010
Totals	259	9,832,109	119,005

NATIONALITIES EMPLOYED.

	No. Vessels.	*Tonnage.*
British	158	195,981
American	80	124.596
French	6	3,878
German	10	9,788
Norwegian	3	2,856
Hawaiian	1	859
Italian	1	867
Totals for 1878–9	259	338,825

Wheat.	*Per Cental.*
Average Export Price for 1878–9	$1 70
" " " for 1877–8	2 25
" " " 1876–7	1 76
" " " 1875–6	2 01
" " " 1874–5	1 58
" " " 1873–4	2 05
" " " 1872–3	1 80

There is very little new crop arriving as yet. Shippers offer $1.60@$1.65 for No 3.; millers pay $1.70@$1.75 for choice No. 1.

Barley.—Very little of the new crop has yet arrived, quotahle at 75c.; Old Brewing is held at 95c.@$1 per ctl.; Old Feed, 65@70c.

Oats.—Little doing, stock light; quotahle at $1.25@1.65 per ctl.

Quicksilver.—The market is sluggish at 33½c.

Borax.—Supplies will soon he increased; stocks now exhausted; price, 6½@8½c.

Coal.—The market is flat at $6 50 for cargoes of Sydney Steam. West Hartley to arrive, $7.

Case Goods.—The canneries are very husy putting up fruits of all kinds. Salmon is now held firmly at $1 15 asked, and $1 12½ hid for standard hrands of 1-lb tins Columhia River fish.

Coffee.—The market is very 6rm for all Central American Greens at 14½@16½c. Imports of C. A. for six months, 9,000,000 lbs—say 66,000 hags—against same period last year of 86,500 hags. Stocks are very light of all kinds.

The Petroleum Market keeps gaining strength. Transactions during the week have heen made on speculation account—55 to 60 cents in tanks per P. C. O. certificates. Sales for actual delivery have taken place at 60 to 63 cents. We understand that a good deal of refined has heen sold ahead hy Petrolia and London refiuers at from 8 to 9 cents a wine gallon, London freights allowed, delivery according to price, the earlier deliveries heing the cheaper.—*Petroleum (Canada) Advertiser, June 27th.*

Bradbury Pianos, Agency 200 Pnst street, corner nf Dupnnt.

LOVE'S INQUIRY.

Who'd care to have the picture of a rose
When he could kiss the petals on the bush?
Or who would see the sunrise in cold prose,
Nor greet the tropic morning's golden flush?

But if without the garden we are doomed
To wander lonely on a weary way,
Where not a single tender flower has bloomed,
Or cooling fountain tossed its rainbowed spray;

If in the north, amid white seas of snow,
We see in dreams alone a sunny nook,
With voice of birds and river murmuring low—
Then turn we to the picture and the book.

And so, dear girl, with roses for thy cheeks,
And southern sunshine in thy singing heart,
Though I hear not thy voice which music speaks,
Nor see the gladness that thy smiles impart;

Yet from thy garden fling me just one flower,
And of thy Summer bud a single ray,
That I may have at least one fragrant flower,
One gleam of sunlight in a dreary day.

Write me a letter, darling, which shall seem
At once a bunch of roses and a song.
I hate short notes, so send me half a ream—
Be sure, at least, it's twenty pages long.

Tell me that thou art fond and faithful still,
That thou wouldst be so happy at my side;
And mention, also, darling, if you will,
How much your uncle left you when he died!

—*Puck.*

TERRORIST QUACKS.

The "Western Lancet," for July, contains some original articles of interest to the medical profession, specially on account of a successful operation by Dr. W. H. Mays, a gentleman whose able pen has frequeutly contributed to the NEWS LETTER. There are, also, some selected papers, illustrating the latest improvements in practical medicine, and many interesting abstracts from home and foreign medical journals. The journal fairly represents the progress of medical science, and should be in the hands of all practitiouers:

There is a form of quackery which is essentially of the lowest, if not the wickedest, in the whole field of quackcry, which in the most systematic manner deals with the more secret and objectionable of human infirmities—I mean with diseases which spring out of sensual indulgence. The men who carry out this line of bad business are numerous. They are not, as a rule, men who have received any medical education. A few of them may have attended classes, and a few may have passed through their curriculum and failed in examination. The majority are mere ignorants who assume to possess a medical qualification from a medical college of some other part of the world. They base their claim to be trusted on the ground of the secrecy of their knowledge, and the secrecy of their proceedings. The very fact that they themselves are obscure, hidden, distrusted, is the reason too often why they are consulted by those who, in the matter of their illness, themselves wish to be obscure and under concealment. Many a youth, who under ordinary circumstances would go to the family physician or surgeon for advice and assistance, goes to one of these men because he thinks he can open his mind to such a man freely, and communicate his distress without fear of discovery.

These men do an incalculable amount of evil. They not only directly rob, they corrupt their victims. Seizing upon minor failings of a physical or moral kind, they distort or caricature such failings until their victim is literally distraught with the idea of the life-long misery that is in store for him. Moreover, having raised this misery, they do no mortal thing to allay it. It is a part of their shameless policy to keep the mental wound open, to offer temporary relief at the most, and to maintain silence at the cost of a levying which knows no end so long as the fears of the victim hold ascendency over the acts of his life.

The respectable public cannot think we do wrong in keeping an eye on quacks of this order. If the public understood its own interests, if it understood the interests of those youths who spring from it, and who are to become the backbone of the next generation, it would give us more than thanks for our vigilance; it would give us its earnest assistance—

"To whip these scoundrels naked through the world."

I am glad to say that the very fact of the existence of our Society has largely checked this class of men. Supported by the public voice, we could put them all down in twelve months, and relieve the young of their pestilent influence for this generation.—*From Dr. Richardson's Presidential Address to the members of the Medical Defence Association.*

LORD LOFTUS.

The new Governor of New South Wales, Lord Loftus, son of the late Marquis of Ely, in the peerage of Ireland, proceeded on Monday by the *Zealandia* en route to the seat of his Government at Sydney. He has just completed a trying diplomatic term at St. Petersburg during all the war, and negotiations resulting from it between Russia and Turkey—and both those Empires and the States of Western Europe. And it is no small matter to think of, that, though advanced in life, his appearance was that of a strong and healthy man, and one likely to enjoy the rest and quiet of his delightful new home in Sydney. Among the first of his public acts will he the official opening of the International Exhibitiou. Acquainted as every educated gentleman ought to be with the relative positions, both geographically and coumercially, of San Francisco and Sydney, he naturally expressed his anticipation that there would he a great display of the results of cultivation and manufacture from the Pacific Coast, and appeared much surprised at what it is feared the display will prove to be; yet he could hardly believe, when remembering the boasted wealth of the city, and her interests abroad, that the labor and expense of making a collection of objects for the Internatioual Exhibition had devolved on an Australian gentleman, and that from neither a public nor a private source had one cent been contributed in any shape for the furtherance of so patriotic an object. Of course, he was assured that this arose out of no want of sympathy to Sydney or her commerce, but was the outcome of a chronic condition of public meanness; and illustrated by the conduct of the State and individuals at the great Exhibitions of Philadelphia and Paris.

Uncle Sam Mining Co., Bodie District, yesterday elected Gen. Geo. R. Vernon as Superintendent. The double compartment shaft, now down 25 feet, will be sunk to reach the ore body.

200 Post street is on the corner of Dupont.

SIGNAL SERVICE METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, WEEK ENDING JULY 10, 1879, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Highest and Lowest Barometer.

Fri. 4	Sat. 5.	Sun. 6.	Mon 7.	Tue. 8.	Wed 9.	Thr 10
29.958 / 29.876	30 013 / 29 943	30.011 / 29.917	29 945 / 29.905	29.936 / 29.946	30.054 / 29 956	29.973 / 29 908

Maximum and Minimum Thermometer.

65 / 51	68 / 52	61 / 52	62 / 52	62.5 / 53	64 / 53	62 / 52

Mean Daily Humidity.

63 3	61 3	81 7	81.7	85 3	82	78.3

Prevailing Wind.

W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	SW.	SW.

Wind—Miles Traveled.

289	225	309	364	189	230	310

State of Weather.

Clear.	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.	Fair.	Fair.	Clear.

Rainfall in Twenty-four Hours.

			.01			

Total Rain During Season beginning July 1, 1879.....01 inches.

SANITARY NOTES.

The deaths this week number 84, as compared with 82 for the corresponding week last year. Fifty were males, 34 females. There were 3 casualties, 1 homicide, 1 suicide; 10 Chinese. The zymotics were—typhoid fever 3, diarrhœa 2, infantile cholera 2, diphtheria 2, croup 1, scarlatina 1, whooping cough 3. The other principal causes of death were—phthisis 9, pneumonia 5, heart disease 4, brain disease 4, infantile convulsions 6, cancer 3, Bright's disease 2, epilepsy 2, enteritis 2, cerebro spinal meningitis 1, dysentery, gastritis, paralysis, peritonitis, septicæmia, 1 each. Thirty-two deaths were under 5 years; 40 were between 20 and 60 years. There were no deaths in the Fifth Ward, and only 1 each in the Third and Ninth; 11 occurred in the Eleventh Ward, and 12 in the Fourth; the deaths in public institutions were 20. The weather has presented every variety of climate, all within a few hours—heat and cold, cloud and sunshine, calm and wind, dust and fog, dryness and damp. All these mixed up in California confusion, and all calculated to make the citizens supremely uncomfortable, if not positively sick. No wonder many have gone to the country.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Company's steamers will sail as follows at 12 M:

CITY OF PEKING, August 1st, for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG.

CITY OF PANAMA, July 19th, for PANAMA and NEW YORK, calling at MAZATLAN, SAN BLAS, MANZANILLO and ACAPULCO, connecting at Acapulco with Company's Steamers for all Central American ports—calling at SAN JOSE DE GUATEMALA and LA LIBERTAD to land passengers and mails.

Tickets to and from Europe by any line for sale at the lowest rates; also to Havana and all West India ports.

CITY OF SYDNEY, August 4th, at 12 o'clock M., or on arrival of English mails, for HONOLULU, AUCKLAND and SYDNEY. $10 additional is charged for passage in Upper Saloon.

CITY OF CHESTER, July 19th, for VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, SEATTLE, and TACOMA, connecting at TACOMA with Northern Pacific Railroad for PORTLAND, Oregon. Tickets must be purchased before 11 A.M. on day of sailing, at Wharf Office. For freight or passage apply at the office, cor. First and Brannan streets. [July 12.] WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., Agents.

FOR PORTLAND AND ASTORIA, OREGON.

The Oregon Steamship Company and Pacific Coast Steamship Company will dispatch every five days, for the above ports, one of their new A1 Iron Steamships, viz.: OREGON, GEORGE W. ELDER, and STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Sailing Days:

July 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31. | Aug. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 30.

At 10 o'clock A. M.

Connecting at Portland, Oregon, with Steamers and Railroads and their connecting Stage Lines for all points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories, British Columbia and Alaska.

R. VAN OTERENDORP, Agent O. S. S. Co.,
No. 210 Battery street, San Francisco.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Agents P. C. S. S Co.,
July 5. No. 10 Market street, San Francisco.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.,

For Japan and China, leave wharf, corner First and Brannan streets, at noon, for YOKOHAMA AND HONGKONG, connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghai.

GAELIC.....August 15th.
OCEANIC.....June 17th, September 13th.
BELGIC.....July 15th.

For Freight, apply to GEORGE H. RICE, Freight Agent, at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Wharf, or No. 218 California street.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger Agent.
LELAND STANFORD, President. May 31.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Steamers of this Company will sail from Broadway Wharf for PORTLAND, Oregon), every 5 days, direct, and for LOS ANGELES, SANTA BARBARA, SANTA CRUZ, SAN DIEGO, SAN LUIS OBISPO and other NORTHERN and SOUTHERN COAST PORTS, leaving SAN FRANCISCO about every third day.

For Day and Hour of Sailing, see the Company's Advertisement in the San Francisco Daily Papers.

Ticket Office, No. 214 Montgomery Street, near Pine.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Agents,
March 15. No. 10 Market street.

MADAME JULIA MELVILLE SNYDER,

613 Mason street, between Bush and Sutter.—Vocal Music for Opera, Concert or Parlor. Piano and Elocution. Dramatic Elocution and Voice Culture Specialties. Terms made known at residence. May 25.

Smith's Music Store, 200 Post street, corner of Dupont.

DIVERTING THE OXUS—RUSSIA AND CHINA.

It is reported that for some time past Russia has had thousands of workmen employed in diverting the River Oxus to its ancient bed, in order to establish water communication between the Caspian Sea and the regions bordering on Afghanistan. The Oxus, as our readers know, at present empties into the Sea of Aral, its delta being low and marshy, a very few of its mouths navigable even for the smallest craft. Formerly, however—and as recently, some say, as 1640—it flowed into the Caspian Sea at the Balkan Gulf, where its mouths were free from obstruction. The ancient bed diverges from the present one at a point only some fifty miles, more or less, from the Sea of Aral, so that, should the present project succeed, the river's course from that point will be the exact opposite to what it now is—namely, southwest instead of northeast—while its length will be extended by some two hundred miles. The river itself is navigable for more than a thousand miles of its length, a forms a highway through the heart of Central Asia. The importance of this undertaking to Russia cannot be overestimated. With the Volga flowing into the Caspian Sea at one end, and the Oxus flowing into it at the other, her troops and munitions of war could go by water almost from St. Petersburg to Afghanistan, through a country dominated from end to end by the Czar. It is, however, not against Afghanistan that Russia may be expectsd to take advantage of this water way. She has had enough of meddling with that country, and is not likely to try it again for some time to come at least. But in the steady eastward march of her empire Russia has at last come face to face with a power which bids fair to give her more trouble than the petty Khanates of Central Asia. That power is China, and already the impending collision is apparent. Russia respects no rights which she is strong enough to ignore, but she has got her match in the Celestials. In diplomacy the Chinese are fully as cunning and perfidious as the Russians, and can't he overreached like Shere Ali and his neighboring potentates. The only advantages that the Russians possess are superior courage and military skill. The latter may easily be acquired or obtainsd from abroad by the Chinese, and the former is far more than counterbalanced hy the vast superiority of numbers which the Mongolians possess. There is practically no limit to the armies China can put in the field, and recent wars havs shown that her Generals and Government take no account whatever of ths number of lives they sacrifice. Then these soldiers can be recruited on the spot; indeed, it is the invariable custom of Chinese generals to press into service the inhabitants of the country through which they pass, which is looted for subsistence, though very little of that is required for men who can live on a handful of rice and a cup of water per diem. Russia, on the other hand, must hring the hulk of her troops from Europe, and to maintain an army of sufficient strength to cope with the vast hosts of ths enemy would need an immense commissary and transportation train. Then, China is rich, or, at least, has shown that sbe is willing to spend any amount of money to defend her interests and keep her empire intact. At ths same time her wars are comparatively inexpensive, for she never dreams of paying her troops at the front, nor, as we have said, of supporting them. Russia, on the contrary, is bankrupt, and cannot horrow money as easily as Turkey. In short, if these two powers should once come into open collision, the peoples of Central Asia, who have one after another seen their territories invaded and seized by Russia, would be likely to have their revenge. Possibly they migbt find an opportunity in such an event to rise against their ancient enemy. Nor is it altogether improbable that John Bull would have something to say in the matter. But, without any such extraneous aid, it is safe to say that China would hold her own, especially if she took a notion to avail herself of European modes and implements of warfare.

ARIZONA.

Continuing favorable reports come from the newly developed mines in Arizona, and we learn that a constant stream of machinery is going into the territory, one house alone baving forwarded ten quartz mills this season to various points, and orders for as many more being now filled in this city and at the East. A gentleman conversant with the productiveness of the properties now worked, predicts that this year Arizona will yield fully $5,000,000 in bullion, and that a year hence the amouut may he trebled. All the signs of the times point to a coming era of unexampled prosperity. New mines are heing constantly brought to light through the energies of a large numher of hardy prospectors, some of whom have already realized handsome fortunes from their discoveries. The Silver King Mine continues to send forward its valuable concentrations, and now that tbe property is being worked upon an improved system, is reported to be capable hereafter of producing some 20,000 pounds per week; these have a value of at least one dollar per pound, and it is confidently stated by an expert miner who has recently visited this wonderful property, that there is now in sigbt in the mine not less than two and a half millions of dollars at the inconsiderable depth of 260 feet. When we consider ths vast shafts upon the Comstock, reaching down thousands of feet into the heart of the earth *searching* for treasure, we cannot but consider that Arizona enterprises, such as many we have described, offer more and better inducements than these for the investment of capital, especially as the pay ore appears to be found from the surface down, reaching a high grade at a comparatively trifling depth. The Tombstone district is taking its place as one of the bullion producing sections of the territory, and some heavy shipments have already heen made to this city. The new mill at the Tiger Mine was started last week, and cleaned up some $14,000 after a seven days' run, and the owners expect to run $20,000 per week when they get to work upon first-class ore. A new gold mill has just been completed at Yuma from which large results are anticipated. We hear of a number of Eastern capitalists who contemplate making ths tour of ths Arizona mines as soon as the heated term is over. The future of Arizona does indeed look very bright.

An old convict says that he cannot tell how many crimes are arranged in prison and afterwards carried out, but their name is legion. Hs proposes, therefore, that we take away the motive from these men by using the prison as a preserve for candidates; and the suggestion offers such a ready escape from two difficulties that one is surprised it has never been hit upon before. What to do with our criminals need trouble us no longer; and the necessity for conventions and caucusses disappears as by magic. First come, first served. Take the convict of oldest date as candidate for the U. S. Senate, and so on down. The thing is as simple as A, B, C, and has nothing to do with the Legion of Honor.

SOME VERY PLAIN TALK.

The Liverpool "Weekly Courier," of June 14th, has a letter, signed D. C. M., which gives us some hard ruhs, under the title of a "Little Plain Truth About California." D. C. M. says that the State is overloaded, and that correspondents are generally dined and wined into admiration of all our doings and beings. Society he does not think much of:

"Thers is no doubt tbat many people there of wealth and a high social grade were offenders against the criminal code, who sought retirement and oblivion in the distaut gold hunt. Some of them now wear the disguise of strange names; and ons of them, more brilliant than the average, achieved a high office under the State.

As compared even with the worst cities of the Eastern States, San Francisco is irreligious, immoral, feverish, speculative, dishonest. Drinking saloons, grocery and other stores are open and transact business on Sunday. Yet, strange to say, it is a penal offense for a butcher to sell meat on that day. Preaching is at a sad discount, and the churches are going to rack.

As to its immorality, there are all the adjunctive vices of fast living. Drinking and gambling are not confined to men, but are indulged in to excess by many women of the fashionable element. Nor is even the opium den without its attraction for the women.

I speak of these things as appearances and facts, wishing to be understood as making exception in point of intelligence, morality and refinement, in favor of many good people whose presence serves to ameliorate the gross character with which this population is marked.

As to dishonesty, the average Californian in his dealings seems to be not only devoid of personal honor and pride, but of policy too. It is true that in almost all parts of the world men seek to trick and beat each other, but they do it with some discretion and policy, but with Californians the inquiry is, "Who's to beat?" and instantly the scramble begins. I said, also, that these people were speculative. That is certainly true, and it has bronght them to grief, and may bring them, as a community, to ruin. And now the savings banks are overloaded with mortgages.

They speak of Italian skies in California, and there is something akin to that if ws can so compars ahout four months' steady sunshine, from the 1st of September up to January, which this year was free from the miserable typhoons which rule in the summer months. But there is nothing balmy or mellow ahout this. The very crop itself is a gamble because of the uncertainty of the rains. The raising of stock is consequently a gamble hecause of the uncertainty of fodder.

On the whole, I think Oregon is a better country to live in. Tbe soil is richer, and from year to year tbe climate is more uniform. The elements are more prompt and faithful in their ministrations. The harvest is in steadier proportion to the seed. One may farm there upon 50 acres and calculate within $100 of the outcome, and that in a manner which would ruin one in California. In California there are 800,000 people, 600,000 of whom live in cities and towns. That means three non-producers to one producer. In Oregon the case is exactly reversed. That State has a population of 160,000, only 40,000 of which reside in cities and towns, showing three producers as against but one non-producer."

THE MINING OUTLOOK.

The Eastern papers continue to devote considerable space to the mining interests of the Pacific Coast, and the subject is one worthy of their unremitting attention. The New York *Daily Graphic* has done a large amount of valuable work in this direction, both in the way of description and illustration, as have also *Harper's Weekly* and *Leslie's Illustrated News*. The New York dailies are not behindhand in the good work, and all the leading journals of the country bear evidence to the fact that a very widespread interest in our mining enterprises is being gradually but surely developed. It now remains the duty of those interested in this vast industry to foster it with exceading care. New York is fast becoming the central rendezvous for multitudinous mining schemes. Many of these are well wortby of the attention of capitalists; others should bs very carefully investigated, both as to value and title, before auy money is invested in them. California gold mines, as a class, are good properties. Mines of this class that are partially developed, with facilities for cheap working, with wood and water abundant, and access not too difficult, in our opinion are almost certain of proving profitable investments. Many such properties are working successfully to-day that are never heard of in the stock boards. The Bodie mines are of this class, and it is not going far from the record to say that the prospects of many other localities are fully as encouraging as those of that favored district, and only require the touchstone of capital to make them give up their hidden treasures. It is interesting to know that California gold properties are fast establishing themselves as favorites with Eastern investors, and from all appearances a number of these, now idle, will become *live* and valuable mines in the very near future. We gladly welcome to our favored State these "wise men from the East." That they will not regret their investments we can confidently assure them, if they will only exercise tbe same amount of care in selecting their localities for mining that they would in investing in any other legitimate line of business; for we do emphatically contend that *mining is legitimate*, when properly and economically managed.

PROSPECTIVE REFORMS.

The Chambers of Commerce of all the principal Eastsrn cities havs resolved to transact their grain business after 1st September next on the central basis which has so long been in use in California. There is a quiet hut persistent effort being made on the Atlantic side to practically adopt the metrical system; and Government also inclines in that direction. Six months' actual uss would prove its superiority, but the cost of changing weights and measures is tbe principal drawback. Thers is a strong disposition among the official and commercial classes of Russia to reform their old style calendar and bring it in accord with that of the civilized world. The chauge may be looked upon as a foregone conclusion as soon as affairs become more settled in that Empire. Creditors and peasants will no doubt ask, "Who stole the twelve days?" as they did when Parliament adopted the Gregorian calendar. Last on the list, is an evident desire of the American Jews to celebrate their Sabbath on Sunday. Some prominent rabbins urge that as they are a thoroughly commercial people, it is a waste of valuable time to retain their predilection for Saturday. These things show the tendency of modern thought to favor all reforms of universal benefit.

R. R. SWAIN. E. R. ROBINSON

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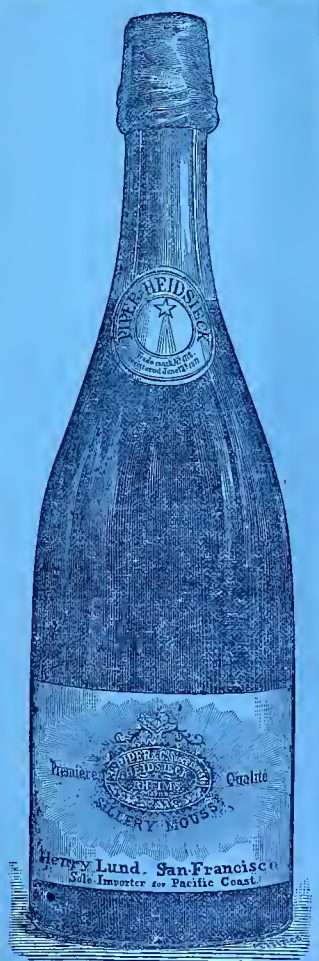

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Important Announcement in Life Assurance!

The EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of the United States make the following announcement to the public:

The dissatisfaction which prevails throughout the community with regard to onorous conditions contained in life assurance contracts and the judicial decisions based thereon, together with the public endorsement of the liberal usages of this Society, as shown by its largely increased business, has led the management seriously to consider whether the contract could not be simplified, and certain conditions erased therefrom which have been the subject of much criticism and misconception.

After a carefnl examination of the experience of some of the best companies in Great Britain, who have ehown a greater liberality than has been cnstomary in thie conntry, this Society feels jnstified in adopting a form of contract in which the following important concessi0ns are made to policy-holdere throughont the United States:

1. Policies will be made incontestable after three years from their date
2. Each ordinary policy will provide for a definite surrender-value in paid-up assurance, in case the policy is forfeited after three years from its date.
3. Each Tontine Policy will contain a definite surrender-value in oash, in case of withdrawal at the end of the Tontine Period.
4. The contract will be concisely and clearly expressed, containing only such provisione as are necessary to protect the policy-holders.
5. The above concessions will hereafter inure to the benefit of all policies already iseued and in force after three years from their dates respectively.

WM. D. GARLAND, Manager Pacific Coast.

240 MONTGOMERY STREET.

Price per Copy, 10 Cents.] ESTABLISHED JULY, 20, 1856. [Annual Subscription, $5.

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS LETTER and California Advertiser.

DEVOTED TO THE LEADING INTERESTS OF CALIFORNIA AND THE PACIFIC COAST.

Vol. 30. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1879. No. 1.

Office of the San Francisco News Letter, Merchant Street, Nos. 607 to 615, San Francisco.

GOLD BARS—890@910—SILVER BARS—6@16 ⅌ cent. disc. Mexican Dollars, 9@9½ per cent. nom.

☞ Exchange on New York, ⅛@1-5 per cent.; On London, Bankers, 49¼; Commercial, 49⅛@49⅝d. Paris, sight, 5 francs per dollar. Telegrams, 15-100@¼ per cent.

☞ Latest price of Sterling, 488½@490.

☞ Price of Money here, ¾@1 per cent. per month—bank rate. In the open market, 1@1½. Demand active.

THE STOCK MARKET.

The past week has been one of unusual dullness, and with the exception of Ophir the entire list shows a gradual shrinkage of values over previous quotations. The recent heavy assessments levied, together with the inevitable delay attending operations at the mines, have greatly unsettled the public confidence as to any immediate change for the better, and until developments are more assured we may not look for any increase of speculation. Work is being rapidly pushed ahead, with the view of crosscutting in Union and Sierra Nevada 2300-level, at as early a day as possible, but with the usual interruptions, and the trouble experienced from water, etc., it will be several weeks before crosscutting can be commenced. At other points there is nothing of particular interest to note. The outside stocks participate in the general weakness, and, altogether, the prospects of the market are anything but cheerful. Bodie continues to decline under a heavy pressure to sell. The drifts and stopes are not looking so well, but the winze continues to improve, and at this writing shows better than ever before. Mono, North and South Noonday, and Syndicate, are looking finely, and promise to develop handsomely. Advices from Eureka Con. report an improvement in the mine.

MINING SWINDLES.

Four years ago the NEWS LETTER began the first crusade in the State against mining swindles, and the lesson then administered was long remembered. It stopped for a time the infamous swindles perpetrated by mining operators and brokers. Lately we observe symptoms of the same disease breaking out, and we now warn all intending frauds that there is a rod in pickle for them. Soft words avail not against these harpies; they must be held up in pillory for public scorn. Names, not fictions, are our password, and some of these swindles must be run to the earth. The extortionate assessments lately levied on the Comstock and the fly-traps put forth in Bodie shall merit our attention. The same service we rendered in ridding the State of quack doctors will be repeated in ridding it of quack mining operators. We ask all aggrieved parties to present us with facts and they can rely upon having justice done them. It is high time for this community to be relieved from the infamous leeches that have prayed upon its prosperity.

We note with pleasure the return of E. J. Baldwin from his Eastern trip, where he has been spending a few weeks with his charming young bride. While in Chicago, Mr. Baldwin, who is noted as one of our most zealous and liberal patrons of the turf, must have been exceedingly gratified at the victory won by his favorite horse, the famous mare, Mollie McCarty, in a race for the Garden City Cup, competed for by a field comprised of many of the most noted flyers of the Southwest. Mr. Baldwin is one of the citizens of San Francisco whose absence, even for a short period, is keenly felt, especially in business circles, and we gladly welcome his return.

Latest from the Merchant's Exchange.—NEW YORK, July 17th, 1879. United States Bonds—4s, 102; 4½s, 105⅞; 5s, 104½. Sterling Exchange, 4 86¼@4 88¼. Pacific Mail, 14⅜. Wheat, 110@118. Western Union, 89½. Hides, 19½@20. Oil—Sperm, 75@76. Winter Bleached, 87 @ 96. Whale Oil, 35@40; Winter Bleached, 42@49. Wool—Spring, fine, 20@30; Burry, 11@14; Pulled, 25@35; Fall Clips, 14@18; Burry, 13@20. LONDON, July 17th.—Liverpool Wheat Market, 8s. 10d.@9s. 7d.; Club, 9s. 6d.@9s. 10d. U. S. Bonds, 5's, 105⅜; 4's, 104⅞; 4½'s, 109⅛. Consols, 98.

There is not the slightest foundation in the statement that the Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, had sent $100 or any other sum, for his Sunday evening lecture in the First Congregational Church, to Rev. Dr. Stone.

PRICES OF LEADING STOCKS AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

SAN FRANCISCO ..... July 18, 1879.

Stocks and Bonds.	*Bid*	*Asked*	*Stocks and Bonds.*	*Bid.*	*Asked*
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s 1867-68..	105⅝	—	Omnibus Railroad Co... ..	30	35
Legal Tender Notes.....	99⅜	—	Central Railroad Co.....	40	45
S. F. City & Co. B'ds, 6s, '58	105	107	N. B. and Mission R. R. Co.	65	67
S. F. City Bonds, 7s	105	107	Front St., M. & O. R. R. Co.	—	—
Sacramento City Bonds....	28	30	Fireman's Fund Ins. Co....	115	116
Yuba County Bonds, 8s....	100	—	Union Insurance Co	115	116
San Mateo Co. Bonds, 7s..	—	—	Pacific Bank.....	112	115
S. F. Gas Light Co.....	84	85	The Bank of California....	—	70
National G. B'k & Trust Co.	60	70	Central Pacific Railroad....	—	—
Spring Valley Water Co....	86	87	C. P. R. R. Bonds.....	—	—

D. Z. YOST & Co., Brokers, S.E. cor. Montg'y and California st.

The extraordinary pressure upon our columns to-day has forced us to hold back many most interesting articles already in type, among them an elaborate and most valuable table of statistics relating to Californian progress. So great is the demand for the magnificent work, now at last presented to the public, that we feel compelled, however reluctantly, to sacrifice to the exigencies of its production the advantages we had promised ourself from the publication of the papers now withheld. Our Chinese mail is also excluded.

From the Orient.—The Pacific Mail steamship City of Peking arrived yesterday from Hongkong, via Yokohama, with thirty-two cabin passengers, five Europeans and 370 Chinese, and for cargo 43,065 pkgs mdse, say 3,510 tons, consisting in part, for this city, of 5,967 mats rice, 4,781 pkgs tea, 10 pkgs silk, 1,872 pkgs mdse, 1,450 bales gunny bags, 189 mats sugar, 595 pkgs tin; and to go East, overland, 27,353 pkgs tea, 467 pkgs silk, 74 pkgs mdse; a total of 1,979 pkgs mdse, 5,967 mats rice, 32,134 pkgs tea, 502 pkgs silk.

The "American Union Telegraph Company of the United States" have leased for 99 years from July 1st, all the lines of the Dominion Telegraph Company of Canada, guaranteeing the latter 5 per cent. annually upon its capital, payable in quarterly advance installments. The American Union is fast extending its lines southerly and westwardly, and expects to reach the Pacific Coast in four months. A great reduction in rates is promised, most probably one half less than those now charged.

Freights and Charters.—Our fleet of disengaged vessels now foots up 22, of 27,000 tons register. We have on the berth for Europe 21 vessels, of 31,000 tons, and in sight, to arrive within the next six months, 165,000 tons. From this it will be seen that about one-half of our surplus grain crop is provided for. At this date freights are quite firm at 43@45s. to a direct port; Havre or Liverpool at 47s. 6d.@50s. to Cork or Falmouth for orders.

The S. F. Stock Board's action in regard to the Bullion and Exchequer assessments is entirely commendable, and should lead to good results. The fact of retaining a stock upon its list carries with it a certain responsibility for the proper management of the same, and when that becomes no longer possible, the sanction of the Board should be withdrawn in the interest of the public.

The steamship City of Sydney has arrived from the Australian colonies, with passengers, Government mails and, for cargo, tin 708 ingots Sydney block; also, from same, about 500 boxes fruit, lemons, etc. She also brings, from Honolulu, sugar 6,419 bags and 65 kegs, chiefly refining grades for the California Refinery; rice, 400 bags; bananas, 500 bunches, etc.

Teas from Japan Eastward.—The bark *Frank Marion*, Capt. Dow, arrived yesterday, 30 days from Yokohama, to the consignment of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company, bringing 14,686 packages tea, to go East by the Central Pacific Railroad.

To-day we issue the first in the series of illustrations of California's notable sons and daughters. The others will follow with all convenient speed. Subscribers to the *News Letter* for one year will receive these magnificent pictures *free*, as issued.

We have had fifty artist proofs of "*At the Play*" printed, which will be sold at the office for five dollars per copy. These are printed on the finest of plate paper.

The Australian steamer arrived so near the time of our going to press that we can but chronicle the fact.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, Frederick Marriott, 607 to 615 Merchant Street, San Francisco, California.

CALIFORNIANS

"AT THE PLAY"

To-day we offer to the readers of the *News Letter*, whose name is legion, and who are confined to no one locality, but are scattered world-wide over the surface of the entire habitable globe, a souvenir of California that, we are persuaded, will not be lightly regarded anywhere. California has made its mark in the world's history. Its wonderful yield of the precious metals during the past thirty years has exercised, and is still exercising, an influence upon the commerce of all nations, that the future historian may do justice to, but which may not be fully summed up in our time. Just when the marvelous developments of trade, resulting from the general use of the steam engine, demanded an enlarged currency, the discovery of gold was made in this State, and so many hundreds of millions of wealth's best representative—*i. e.*, gold—were added to the ever expanding uses of commerce that the nations have in consequence been enabled to trade with each other to an extent unparalleled in the world's history. The treasures of California were discovered just when the whole earth was about to stand sorely in need of them. For this reason, if for none other, California is a land of intense interest to all people. Travel wheresoever you will, the land of gold is eagerly talked about. Its gold, its silver, its marvelous yield of grain, its fruits, its scenery, its wonders of nature, its youthful energy, its abnormal growth, its wealth, its beauty, its men and its women, are all fertile themes for conversation and for inquiry. No child when first it reads of the imaginary discoveries made by Aladdin and his wonderful lamp, is more interested than is the average adult inquirer as to the realities of this wonder-land of the far-off West. The *News Letter* is wont to tell of these things. It is racy of the soil. It is as cosmopolitan as are our people. In short it is eminently Californian. Hence it is read and known everywhere. It is a favorite at home and popular abroad; representing, as it does, the vim, the energy, the enterprise, the intelligence and the life of the Pacific Coast. Our readers are to be found in all lands. That we are esteemed a welcome visitor in all places of intelligence we know from abundant evidences. Understanding the interest taken in all that is Californian, it is our chief labor to supply such facts and figures that concern our material interests, as will keep people everywhere posted about us. Desiring still further to gratify that keen interest in us which we have but lightly touched upon, we have hit upon the idea of illustrating our people as they are. We have heretofore issued faithful portraits of many of our leading men, under the title of "Men We Know." The process was slow, only one portrait being issued weekly, so that it was impossible to do justice to all within a reasonable time. From that beginning we conceived the wider, and better idea, which finds execution to-day in the really splendid work of art which accompanies this number of the *News Letter*. Three hundred of the men and women who represent the enterprise, the brains, the culture, the wealth and the beauty of our State, are most faithfully portrayed. In order to bring them together, happily and appropriately, they are massed as "At the Play." Our people love amusements, which are essential to the strain of our active business lives. Hence we levy upon the world for musical and theatrical talent; and nowhere is genius better rewarded. Prejudices against theatrical exhibitions, which still exist in more Puritanical cities, have scarcely an abiding place among our singularly cosmopolitan people. Hence, the Eastern or European reader must not suppose that any violence is done to the probabilities when the Bishop of the orthodox Episcopal Church is seen in pleasant *tete a tete* with the unorthodox divine of the Unitarians, or when the covenanting Presbyter is observed in happy contiguity with the Jewish Rabbi, and when all together are met in the auditorium of a first-class theater, where nature and human nature, and not schisms or creeds, are represented. The picture "At the Play" is essentially Californian, because it is exceptionally cosmopolitan. In it are grouped together men and women from all lands, of all creeds and nationalities, and of varied pursuits and stations in life. They are representatives of all that is useful and successful in our midst. The railroad magnate, the bonanza king, the enterprising manufacturer, the skilled agriculturist, the successful wine-grower, the able and upright judge, the eloquent divine, the foremost law-makers, the brilliant and learned lawyer, the skillful physician, the bright litterateurs who wield a power in the land, the proprietors of our chief newspapers, our city fathers, our architects, our artists and our actors find a prominent place; and, not to be ungallant, a fair display of the women who beautify and adorn our social circles is to be found. Every picture is a copy from a photograph. The likenesses are excellent. No resident of our city need be at a loss to name every individual face with which he is acquainted. For the use of strangers, an admirably-arranged Key is supplied, by aid of which the ownership of each counterfeit presentment may conveniently be determined. It may be truly said that this work is *full* of interest. A copy will reach every household in the State, and our people will spend many an hour in picking out the faces they know, and in giving expression to the thoughts and experiences associated with those faces. When the live men and women in it have passed away, it will serve to make their memories live after them. Their children and their children's children will treasure it as a most prized souvenir of these times. Such as it is, we offer it to our readers everywhere as a faithful representation of three hundred of the leading men and women of California. The arranging of the materials into this harmonious whole has been a work of labor and expense, as well as one of love. The decorative design is by Garibaldi, the photographs by Bradley & Rulofson, the drawing by Van de Casteele, and the lithographing by Messrs. Britton & Rey. These artists are all justly celebrated, and that they find appreciation and profit among us, is no slight evidence of the aesthetic tastes of our citizens. The *News Letter* is pleased to have furnished this opportunity for the display of their skill. We do not intend it to be their sole effort in the same direction. We are conscious that there yet remain many, very many worthy Californians who meet "at the play." Indeed, an apology is due to hundreds for whom this week there is not even "standing room." Further editions will be published in good time, and in the end we hope to do justice to all.

J. M. Litchfield & Co. 415 Montgomery street, first-class, way-up merchant tailors, have just received some elegant and nobby English and Scotch goods.

CAN'T BE DONE, FRIENDS.

A political party can't be successfully run by a newspaper. That fact may now be taken to be pretty well established. The thing has been tried more than once but has always failed. The *Bulletin* tried its hand at it four years ago, only to meet with ignominious failure. It got up the so-called Independent Party and ran General Bidwell for Governor, but only succeeded in securing a small minority of all the votes cast for its ticket. It then wisely retired from the field of party management and left that business to the experts. The *Chronicle* is now trying its hand at the game, but with even less prospects of success than those which attached to the *Bulletin*. It is floundering in a quagmire of its own making in a most deplorable fashion. It is really pitiable to observe the humiliating attitudes into which the "live paper" is being forced. It is one thing to run a newspaper and quite another to run a successful political party, as De Young and Fitch have found out to their costly and sore discomfiture. In that line they have proven to be failures both. It is well that it should be so. The tyranny of a newspaper would be intolerable if it could own and run the nominating machinery of political parties. If it could reward its friends and punish its enemies at its sovereign will and pleasure then the oppression of no king, czar or emperor would equal that of the newspaper proprietor. There would be an end to independence of thought and action. A De Young would issue his mandates and men would soon come to vie with each other in their eagerness to give them effect. They would make haste to win the favor of the god of the machine. It is well that men revolt at the very threshold of all such attempts at dangerous usurpation. In the interest of journalism we are glad that they do. We are persuaded that it is not good for the press that its managers should personally wield the scepter of power. If they succeeded they would fail as independent critics, and become the apologists for the wrong-doing and corruption of their tools and creatures. No! that power of the press is greatest and best which is more felt than seen. It may influence, but should not command. It may lead, but can never safely be permitted to drive. Honestly and wisely conducted it can mold that public opinion which in the end must control all political parties. When it goes beyond that and seeks to dictate the mere personnel of politics it makes a great mistake, as is being most curiously demonstrated just now.

MIDDLEMISS, OF THE BRILLIANT MINE.

Middlemiss, of the Brilliant Mine, is a courageous man. He has given us an opportunity to ventilate him in the Police Court. On Thursday he preferred a complaint against the *News Letter* for libel, and the matter awaits an examination. The difficulty has come about in this wise: Last Saturday week we had an article entitled "Brilliant Mine Management." In it we laid bare as impudent a piece of humbuggery as was ever brought to the notice of the San Francisco public, which is saying not a little. One J. R. Middlemiss was named as the President of the mine. If the statements therein contained were untrue the article was grossly libelous. If they are incontrovertible facts, as we claim they are, then their publication was a public good. This man Middlemiss refuses to challenge them. He carefully avoids allegations that are serious, and lights upon ones that are trivial. The article of moment against his management of the Brilliant mine he fights shy of. He declines to try the question of its truthfulness. If silence gives consent, then he consents that it is true. That article being unchallenged, and unchallengeable he is ill employed when he thinks it worth his while to bother about the light and airy touches which appeared in a card published on the following Saturday. A gentleman of high standing sent us that card, and we published it, and propose to stand by it. It good humoredly congratulated him upon not being in Texas, where they sometimes hang men as good-looking as he on suspicion, whether guilty or not. As he didn't see the joke we now withdraw our congratulations and wish he really were in Texas. We will leave the spectators, who may be present in the Police Court, to judge whether we have not flattered his personal appearance. We trust the worthy prosecuting officer of that court will not think that it is through any intentional fault of ours that so dangerous a rival in the manly graces has been introduced where he, himself, has hitherto reigned supreme. Meanwhile we tell this man Middlemiss that whilst he refrains from challenging our serious article upon his management of the Brilliant mine, it is the height of folly, if not of impudence, for him to question the pleasant allusions of our contributors as to his personal appearance.

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356 and 357 TEHAMA STREET.

Ice Carefully Packed for Shipment to Any Part of the State.

[July 19.]

SAVORY and MOORE'S BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.

NOTICE.—The Best Food for Infants, prepared by Savory & Moore, and supplied to the Royal Nurseries of England, Russia, etc., contains the highest amount of nourishment in the most digestible and convenient form.

IT IS THE MOST PERFECT substitute for healthy Mother's Milk, possessing all the elements necessary for the health, growth and vigor of the child.

MALTED ON LIEBIG'S principle, *it has only the sugar natural to milk*, and is consequently free from the artificial and injurious sweetness of other foods.

THOROUGHLY COOKED, it is always ready for use, saving Mothers and Nurses much time and trouble—tins, 1s., 2s. 5s., and 10s. each.

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[*P. O. Box 1,208.*] July 19.

TO PESCADERO.

Pescadero is a very pleasant place, and what is more, the journey to it from San Francisco is a pleasant one also. From the city to San Mateo by railway; from there to Pescadero as good a road and as commodious a coach, as smart horses and as civil a driver as ever need to handle the ribbons—and that is saying a good deal. Necessarily the nature of the country we travel over demands time, as it is not by any means a dead plain. But there is not a mile which is not replete with interesting variations of scenery: Quiet glens, with crystal brooks purling through them; a luxuriance of ever-changing foliage; quiet hamlets and farmhouses, nestling in picturesque nooks; hills up to eight hundred feet high, commanding views of the Bay of San Francisco on one hand, and the Pacific Ocean on the other; then Spanishtown, where we stop for lunch, and on for miles, over a rolling country, with the ocean close by on one hand, with an endless succession of luxuriant wheat, barley and potato crops, varied here and there by the beautiful dark blue flowers of acres of flax, on the other. There is no want of variety the whole way, for something fresh comes into view at every turn of the road—and the turns are legion. Arrived at Pescadero, the traveler meets with all the quiet, elegant comfort he could wish, in one of the best kept hotels. Pescadero is not a "watering-place" in the ordinary acceptation of the term; but the sea is easily approached, and the pebbly beach affords endless interest and amusement to visitors who can love nature in her beautiful home products—minerals and oceanic flowers. There is fishing at all times, and wing-shooting in the season, and, taken all together, a climate neither too hot to be oppressive, nor too cool to be in the least objectionable; where all kinds of European flowers and fruits abound, while the scenery of gently sloping hills and narrow valleys remind the traveler of the picturesque scenery of Devonshire and the West of England. To Pescadero by stage and rail, there and back, $7 is all the cost of travel.

A GREETING TO AN OLD FRIEND.

As we start to-day on a literary and pictorial tour "all round the world" in a kindly spirit with all mankind, we cannot but pause a moment before we embark to greet with a hearty hand-shake a journalistic friend, who, starting on his race for public favor almost before our State was recognized, has walked by our side these many years. Commencing an important career with the first rush of adventurous pioneers, full of life and hope, our journalistic friend has been for more than thirty years a welcomed visitor in the offices and houses not only of our own people, but of thousands around the world. From its high character and enterprise in the days when news-gathering was far more difficult than now, it won the position accredited to it by the press of the States, of Europe and of the British colonies, as the leading journal of this coast, and was then, as it is now, in many of the centers of industry, influence and wealth, recognized as the sterling authority on all matters of facts, figures, and of interest to the State at large. As the years have come and gone, it has maintained, with reputation untarnished and with fidelity to principles, its high standing in the foremost ranks of the press, and has earned the earnest approval of the community. Its well-won record of fairness in criticism of the events of the day, and its labors for the best interests of the city and State have kept the *Alta California* close to the hearts of its friends. Its past career is but a guarantee of its future course. Replete with the largest and fullest news gathered from all parts of the world, with calm, able and considerate editorials, and representing in its pages nothing that can possibly offend the most sensitive mind, the friend of long years grows daily more and more in popular favor. We wish it a hearty God-speed in its progress.

THOSE EXAMINATIONS AGAIN.

At the last meeting of the Board of Education Director Sullivan, of the Committee appointed to investigate the charges against Miss Birdsall and Mrs. Danielwitz, make a report exonorating those ladies, and recommending that they should not be forced to undergo another examination. The Board rejected the report, for reasons known, perhaps, to themselves, but much hidden from the public. All this looks like mean persecution. The Committee, Messrs. Sullivan, Mountain and Laven, declare that they have carefully revised all the facts and have heard additional testimony, and they find nothing against these ladies; but here they lie under a mistake. Director Taylor is against them, and Director Bacon and Mr. Leggett and some other pious men, who care for public opinion and are full of virtue, but take all their information in these matters, by Taylor's own confession, from anonymous letters. Anonymous letters! And if they came from near the Board; from a friend of the Board? Why should men be above doing this, whose friends are capable of the infamy of believing anonymous charges? The venomous persistence displayed in this business is sufficient to damn the leaders in it, all the more that these are the very men who quaked before Ewald and ran away from responsibility. They trust they may be allowed to disgrace these ladies, but they trust in vain. No convention will touch them, but exposure will.

CATHOLIC FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.

As announced in the Press, the solemn requiem obsequies of the late Madam Jovita Haraszthy, daughter of General Vallejo, took place last Tuesday at the Roman Catholic Mortuary Chapel, the officiating priest being the Very Rev. Father Kaiser, now of Mission San Jose, a personal friend of the family. The attendance of relatives and friends was, as might have been expected, very numerous. After a solemn Requiem High Mass, the Reverend Father, in a few eloquent sentences, spoke of the many unobtrusive public and private Christian virtues which adorned her life; her devotion to her Creator, her exemplary life as a wife and a mother, the education of her children, her never failing charity to the poor, and that belief in the Catholic religion which has ever distinguished her family. Her death was sudden and unexpected, having been called away at one of those moments which the world deems most happy, but which to friends always seems the saddest—but "the ways of the Omnipotent are unsearchable, and His judgments justified in themselves," and He knows best what is best for His own.

Improvement in the manufacture of gas. The London *Times* of the 20th June says that an engineer of Philadelphia has patented a process by which it is proposed to increase the production of gas from 7,000 cubic feet to 250,000 cubic feet per ton of coal. The coal is first pulverized, and then projected into a heated cupola, mixed with steam.

"The Principles of the Republican Party are Not for a Day, but for all Time."

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

HON. JOSEPH McKENNA,
Nominee for Congress, Third District,
—AND—
GEORGE T. BROMLEY, ESQ.,

Will Address the People on the Issues of the Day, as Follows:

Sierraville	Monday, July 21	Eureka	Saturday, August 16
Quincy	Tuesday, July 22	Healdsburg	Tuesday, August 19
Taylorville	Wednesday, July 23	Santa Rosa	Wednesday, August 20
Susanville	Friday, July 25	Petaluma	Thursday, August 21
Chico	Monday, July 28	San Rafael	Friday, August 22
Red Bluff	Tuesday, July 29	Woodland	Saturday, August 23
Shasta	Wednesday, July 30	Marysville	Monday, August 25
Weaverville	Thursday, July 31	Colusa	Tuesday, August 26
Fort Jones	Saturday, August 2	Oroville	Wednesday, August 27
Yreka	Monday, August 4	St Helena	Thursday, August 28
Cloverdale	Friday, August 8	Lakeport	Friday, August 29
Ukiah	Saturday, August 9	Napa	Saturday, August 30
Cahto	Monday, August 11	Dixon	Monday, September 1
Rhonerville	Thursday, August 14	Vallejo	Tuesday, September 2
Arcata	Friday, August 15		

County Committees will please make all requisite arrangements for the meetings.
By order of the Committee. W. W. MORROW, Chairman.
M. D. BORUCK, Secretary. July 19.

"The Principles of the Republican Party are not for a Day, but for All Time."

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

GEORGE C. PERKINS,
Republican Nominee for Governor,
—AND—
G. A. KNIGHT, ESQ.,
Of Humboldt,

Will Address the People on the Issues of the Day, as F

San Bernardino	Saturday, July 19	Watsonville	Tuesday, July 29
Anaheim	Monday, July 21	Bakersfield	Thursday, July 31
San Buenaventura	Wednesday, July 23	Visalia	Friday, August 1
Santa Barbara	Thursday, July 24	Fresno	Saturday, August 2
Lompoc	Friday, July 25	Merced	Monday, August 4
San Luis Obispo	Saturday, July 26	Modesto	Tuesday, August 5
Salinas	Monday, July 28	San Francisco	Wednesday, August 6

County Committees will take due notice and make the necessary arrangements for the meetings announced. By order of the Committee.
M. D. BORUCK, Secretary. [July 19.] W. W. MORROW, Chairman.

NOTICE.

To Bullion and Exchequer Stockholders.

The San Francisco Stock and Exchange Board having been informed that great dissatisfaction exists among the shareholders of the Bullion and Exchequer Mining Companies, respecting the management of those properties by the present Boards of Trustees, have empowered their Executive Committee to co-operate with those shareholders who wish an opportunity for the expression of their sentiments respecting the same. The Executive Committee intends, with such co-operation, to procure the action of the Courts in ordering a new election of Trustees of those companies. All shareholders in sympathy with this movement are requested to call at the office of Mr. J. W. COLEMAN, President of the Committee, Room No. 1, Stock Exchange Building, and sign a petition to the County Court for its action in the premises.
CHAS. S. NEAL,
July 19. Secretary S. F. Stock and Exchange Board.

"THE SAN FRANCISCO MERCHANT,"

A Weekly Trade Paper.

Published Every Friday Morning.--Especially devoted to the Grocery, Tobacco, Provision, Drug and Wine and Spirits Trades. The ADVOCATE OF HOME MANUFACTURES. Able editorials on live topics. Newsy comments on all affairs appertaining to business. The fullest and most reliable market reports, and the liveliest and most entertaining trade paper published in the United State. Subscription, Two Dollars a year, in advance (postage included), and received by all newsdealers, Postmasters and agents of Wells, Fargo & Co. Sample copies, free. July 19.

SWIMMING TEACHER,

At Neptune and Mermaid Swimming Baths, foot of Larkin and Hyde streets. PROFESSOR J. C. MOHOR is now prepared to instruct ladies, gentlemen and children any hour of the day, at the beach, as above. A course of ten lessons is about all that is required in ordinary cases. Terms reasonable. Suits, etc., furnished. P. S.—One view of the beach and the precautions taken will satisfy any one of the perfect safety of beginners. July 19.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Office of the Eureka Consolidated Mining Company. Nevada Block, Room No. 37, San Francisco, July 15, 1879.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above named Company, held this day, a dividend (No. 45) of One Dollar per share was declared, payable on MONDAY, July 21st, 1879. Transfer Books closed until the 22d instant.
July 19. W. W. TRAYLOR, Secretary.

ALTERATION OF OFFICE HOURS.

Dr. J. H. Stallard, for twenty-five years a member of the Royal College of Physicians, London, for thirty-five years a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and formerly Physician of the Great Northern Hospital, London, etc., etc., may be consulted at 37 POST STREET, San Francisco. Office Hours: 1 to 4 and 7 to 8 P.M. Sundays, from 1 to 2 only. July 19.

NATURALIZATION!

Headquarters Republican State Central Committee, Rooms No. 3 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, No. 703 Market street, southwest corner Third.
On and after WEDNESDAY, July 9th, 1879, a Clerk will be in attendance at these Headquarters, Room No. 5, for the purpose of NATURALIZATION. Office Hours, from 8 A.M. until 9 P.M. By order of the Committee.
M. D. BORUCK, Secretary. [July 19.] W. W. MORROW, Chairman.

FRED H. BUSBY,

Montgomery Block, 628 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Manufacturer of Archery Gloves, Finger Tips, Arm Guards, Boxing, Fencing and Base Ball Gloves, for Catchers, Long Wrist Fishing Gloves, Belts for Uniforms, etc. Archery Clubs supplied at reduced rates. Busby's Archery Clubs are the only ones in the market that will stand service and give satisfaction. July 12.

WARM WEATHER WISHES.

O, for a seat in some railroad of chilliness,
And a swift engine to hear me away,
Far from the blinding heat, dusty and villainous,
Into the cool of a mid-winter day!

O, for a goblet of Amontillado,
With the ice dewing the liberal glass,
O, for a century passed in the shadow
Of breezy trees, with the frost on the grass!

O, for the maiden whose haughtiness freezes you!
O, for a blast of northeasterly wind!
O, for the snow-storm that chills as it seizes you!
O, for the coolies and punkahs of Ind!

O, for a residence perched on a pinnacle
Of the tall Andes, the Alps, Pyrannees!
O, for a yacht with a seat by the hinnacle,
And a free swing at the salt-laden breeze!

Would we were mummies! The mummy don't suffer, he
Beats hack the heart from Pyramidal works;
O, for an antartic voyage of discovery
Where we'd get shipwrecked and cast on the bergs.

O, for a drink in an arbor of shadiness!
Well, that at least we can get in a trice,
And we will have it, too, Ganymede aiding us—
Waiter, two punches, with plenty of ice!

San Francisco, July 11th, 1879. G. H. J.

PLOWING BY ELECTRICITY.

Experiments have just heen carried out at Sermaize on a new system of tilling hy machinery devised hy MM. Chretien and Felix. These gentlemen, aware of the remarkahle properties of the Gramme machine, conceived the idea of employing the hydraulic forces so distributed in France, as well as the stationary engines at the various manufactories, to work powerful Gramme macbines, producing electricity in considerahle quantity; and it is this electricity, conducted to distances of 1,000 and even 2,000 metres, which communicates movement to other Gramme machines, counected directly with the windlasses which move the plow. The Gramme machines in fact transform motion into electricity, when worked hy any kind of motor, and electricity into motion when placed in connection with any source of electricity. The loss produced hy this douhle transformation varies hetween 30 and 60 per cent. of the initial work, according to the distance of the apparatus and the section of the conducting wires. In practice one may, up to a distance of two kilometres (2,187 yards) from the motor, calculate upon a mean service of 50 per cent. with conductors 10 square millimetres in section (140·5 *mils* diam). Thus the inventors have arranged a set of mechanical apparatus for plowing, threshing, loading and unloading goods, harrowing, weeding, sowing, and all the operations of farming as executed in England hy means of traveling steam engines.

Two of these sets of machinery have already heen estahlished at Sermaize, an apparatus for discharging harges laden with heets, and a double windlass for plowing. The former was worked all last winter, and effected a saving of about 40 per cent. on the manual lahor. It, moreover, greatly facilitated the unloading of the heets. The plowing windlasses have heen at work only during three weeks, and have brought a crowd of visitors to the spot; *savants*, official functionaries, agriculturists engineers and others, including M. Duphenieux, prefect of La Marne, and General Clinchaut, commandant in chief of the 6th Corps d'Armee.

[An illustrated description of the apparatus is here given.]

The electric cahles are suspended upon posts like telegraph wires. The two windlasses are placed 200 metres apart, and, hy means of commutators, the electricity is transmitted sometimes to the machine of one apparatus and sometimes to the other. As the wire rope unwinds from one drum it is wound upon the other. The windlasses are self-moving, transport themselves to their destination, and shift their position as the work proceeds. One of the prime motors at the sugar-works at Sermaize, 300 metres from the field, sets in motion two other Gramme machines which generate the electricity. Ahout 8 horse-power is used for this purpose. In order not to delay their experiments, MM. Chretien and Felix have used machines intended for the electric light, and have had for the draught of the plow only 4 horse-power. But they will shortly have much more powerful machines to work plows with 4 shares, and to penetrate the soil more deeply than they have hitherto done. At present they use a plow with two shares for light soils, and one with a single share for heavy soils.

The followiug are a few data relative to the work: Velocity of the Gramme machines at the works, 1,600 revolutions per minute. Velocity of the Gramme machines at the windlasses, 800 revolutions per minute. Velocity of the friction pullies, 133 turns per minute. Velocity of the small drum, 14 turns per minute; of the large drum, 27 turns per minute. Velocity of the motor wheels, 4·6 turns per minute. Rate of motion of the plow (high velocity), 81 metres; ditto (low velocity), 50 metres per minute. The furrows are ·275 metre (nearly 11 in.) in width, and have a mean depth of ·2 metre (nearly 8 in). With two shares, ahout 20 square metres may be plowed per minute.—*Revue Industrielle.*

Immigration and Emigration.—The following are the arrivals and departures with regard to California for six months ending June 30th:

Six Months.	*Arrived.*	*Left.*	*Gain.*
By rail	18,601	11,267	7,334
By sea	7,367	5,965	1,402
	25,968	17,232	8,736
First six months of 1878	25,926	17,940	7,986
Increase	42	.....	750
Decrease	....	708	.....

The gain of 750 over the first six months of last year shows that California is not at present increasing in attractiveness to settlers. Kearny's communism has douhtless a good deal to do with this slow immigration.

Sterling Silverware.—A large assortment of elegant designs at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

INSURANCE.

HUTCHINSON & MANN,

INSURANCE AGENCY,

No. 322 & 324 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Fire Insurance.

GIRARD ..... of Philadelphia.	ST. PAUL ..... of St. Paul.
HOME ..... of Columbus.	UNION ..... of Galveston.
NEW ORLEANS ASSOCIATION	TEUTONIA ..... of New Orleans.
PEOPLES ..... of Newark.	BERLIN-COLOGNE ..... of Berlin.
REVERE ..... of Boston.	LA CONFIANCE ..... of Paris.
LA CAISSE GENERALE ..... of Paris.	

Marine Insurance.

PARIS UNDERWRITING ASSOCIATION ..... of Paris.
LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO. ..... of London.
Capital Represented ..... $23,000,000.

All Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. OF CALIFORNIA.

Principal Office, 406 California Street, San Francisco. Cash Assets, Jauuary 1, 1877, $595,291; Liabilities, $5,952; Surplus for Policy Holders, $589,339. J. F. Houghton, President; L. L. Baker, Vice-President; Charles R. Story, Secretary. R. H. MAGILL, H. H. BIGELOW, General Agents.

DIRECTORS.—San Francisco—L. L. Baker, John H. Redington, J. F. Houghton, R. B. Gray, Robert Watt, John Currey, L. L. Baker, W. F. Whittier, C. C. Burr, E. M. Root, W. H. White, J. L. N. Shepard, W. M. Greenwood, George S. Mann, Cyrus Wilson, W. T. Garratt, C. Waterhouse, A. P. Hotaling, A. Block, A. K. P. Harmon, G. S. Johnson, W. O. Wilson, A. W. Bowman, H. L. Dodge, Charles R. Story. Alameda County Branch—V. D. Moody, Chauncy Taylor, A. C. Henry, Robert S. Farrelly, Joseph B. Marlin, W. B. Hardy, T. B. Simpson. San Diego—A. H. Wilcox. Sacramento—Mark Hopkins, D. W. Earl, Julius Wetzlar, James Carolan. San Jose—T. Ellard Beans, B. D. Murphy, A. Pfister, J. H. Dibble, J. S. Carter, Jackson Lewis, Jacob Rich, John Auzerais, John Balbach. Stockton—H. H. Hewlett, Chas. Belding, J. D. Peters, A. W. Simpson, H. M. Fanning. Marysville—D. E. Knight. Grass Valley—Wm. Watt, T. W. Sigourney. Portland, Oregon—W. S. Ladd, C. H. Lewis, P. Wasserman, B. Goldsmith, D. Macleay. Virginia City, Nevada—John Gillig, Isaac L. Requa. March 17.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.--UNION INS. CO. OF S. F.

The California Lloyds.---Established in 1861.---Nos. 416 and 418 California street. Cash capital $750,000 in Gold. Assets exceed $1,000,000 Coin. Fair Rates! Prompt Settlement of Loses!! Solid Security!! DIRECTORS.—SAN FRANCISCO—J. Mora Moss, N. G. Kittle, M. J. O'Connor, R. S. Floyd, Moses Heller, Adam Grant, Daniel Meyer, Antoine Borel, Charles Kohler, E. L. Goldstein, I. Lawrence Pool, A. Weill, Joseph Brandenstein, Charles Baum, James Moffitt, Benjamin Brewster, L. Cunningham, W. M. Hoag, Nicholas Luning, John Parrott, L. A. Booth, Julius Baum, Myles D. Sweeney, Jas. M. Goewey, Edward Cadwalader Bartlett Doe, Gustave Touchard, J. H. Baird, J. G. Kittle, George C. Hickox, C. Ducommun, Wm. Scholle, John Conly, Ig. Steinhart, W. B. Stone, J. O. Eldridge, A. B. Phipps.

GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, President. N. G. KITTLE, Vice-President.
CHARLES D. HAVEN, Secretary. GEO. T. BOHEN, Surveyor. Aug 31.

THE STATE INVESTMENT AND INSURANCE CO.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Cash Assets, $450,000.---Principal Office, 218 and 220 Sansome street, San Francisco. OFFICERS:—A. J. BRYANT, President; RICHARD IVERS, Vice-President; CHARLES H. CUSHING, Secretary; H. H. WATSON, Marine Surveyor. BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—Peter Donahue, James Irvine, C. D. O'Sullivan, A. Bocqueraz, R. Harrison, A. H. Rutherford, R. Bailey, E. W. Corbett, George O. McMullin, A. J. Bryant, Frank M. Pixley, E Burke, H. H. Watson, Dr. C. F. Buckley, P. J. White, E. M. Root, M. Mayblum, Richard Ivers, John Rosenfeld, Daniel Callaghan. P. H. Russell, Sacramento. John G. Downey, Los Angeles. Wm. Hood, Sonoma County. H. W. Seale, Mayfield. Geo. Rutherford, San Jose. Feb. 10.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HAMBURG.

Capital ..... $1,125,000, U. S. Gold Coin.

Losses Paid in Gold Coin Immediately After Adjustment. This Corporation holds contracts of fifteen other European Insurance Companies, re-insuring by far the greater part of every risk, as soon as accepted in our office. The combined subscribed Capital which our policies therefore offer to the public,

Amounts to	*Of which*
$16,912,500, U. S. Gold Coin,	$4,328,750 is Paid Up,

Besides the Always Available Reserve Funds.

GEORGE MARCUS & CO., General Agents for the Pacific Coast,
March 15. 304 California street.

THE MARINE INSURANCE CO. OF LONOON, ENGLANO.

[*ESTABLISHED 1836.*]

Whole Amount of Joint Stock and Guaranteed Capital..$5,000,000.
Whole Amount of Capital paid up ..... 900,000.
Cash Assets December 31, 1876 ..... 3,710,000.

The undersigned have been duly authorized to issue Policies at current rates on Freight and Shipments to or from England, Europe, New York, Japan, China, Australian Colonies, Sandwich Islands, and Northern Coast Ports. If desired, policies made payable at port of termination.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., Agents,
Aug. 10. 218 California street.

THE SWISS MARINE INS. COMPANIES COMBINED.

Switzerland, of Zurich, Capital 5,000,000 francs; Helvetia, of St. Gall, Capital 10,000,000 francs; Baloise, of Basle, Capital 5,000,000 francs. These three Companies are liable jointly and severally for all losses that may be sustained. Losses made payable in all the principal seaports of the world. In the settlement of all claims under an English policy, these Companies will strictly adhere to the conditions and customs adopted at Lloyds, and submit to English jurisdiction.

June 9 HARRY W. SYZ, Agent, 225 Sansome st., S. F.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSUR. CO. OF BOSTON.

Has transacted the business of Life Insurance for nearly thirty-five years. Its assets amount to over FOURTEEN MILLION DOLLARS. The law of Massachusetts makes all its Policies nonforfeitable. It is a Purely Mutual Company, dividing every cent of surplus among Policy-holders. This is the ONLY Company on the Pacific Coast governed by the Massachusetts Lapse Law. This company has complied with the new Insurance Laws of California.

WALLACE EVERSON, General Agent.
Sept. 22.] 328 Montgomery street.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INS. CO. OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital $5,000,000.---Agents: Balfour, Guthrie & Co., No. 316 California street, San Francisco. Nov. 18.

[From London Truth.]

AN INTERCEPTED LETTER.

—— LONDON, June, 1879.

It is sad, but true, Ella; my little remaining faith in the human race has vanished, for Juliet, our cook, our treasure, has proved false. Henceforth, let any one talk to me, if he dare, about the gratitude of mankind! No tongue can tell, no pen can describe what we have done for Juliet, and to think——My dear, the recollection of recent experiences makes me ill. Indignation, combined with disappointment, has left corroding marks upon my brow, and given birth to a gray hair! I asked Aunt Fanny yesterday whether she wished me go to an early grave. "You must be mad to put such an absurd question," she replied. "Well, then," I continued, I give you notice that *I* shall no longer worry about the house. All I promise is to engage servants that are total abstainers. I draw the line at drunkenness. Lying and stealing in moderation, and shirking of work, *I* shall not resent, whatever you may choose to do. Life is too short to be devoted to reforming everybody but one's self." Aunt Fanny accepted the situation, and has even gone so far as to promise to stand at the helm when future household storms arise, so you'll hear little more from me, my dear, of domestic muddles. I've been on a strike, and returned to work on my own terms. And now I'll tell you the cause of my deliverance, which, of course, you already suspect. I was sitting one afternoon by myself, Aunt Fanny and Bob having gone to a reception, when I was frightened out of five year's existence by a heavy fall and a series of shrieks. Rushing down stairs, I found the housemaid rushing up. "Oh, mum, the cook is dead!" Hurrying to the kitchen, I found Juliet extended on the floor—not dead, however, for breathing was apparent. Demanding an explanation, the housemaid declared that Juliet had been drinking, and, after threatening the servants' lives, had mounted the kitchen table to dance a jig; a performance abruptly terminated by a false step, which resulted in her present position. "So she's killed herself, mum," said the servants in chorus. "We're not to blame."

"Who's killed, I'd like to know?" cried the Treasure, raising herself on one elbow. "The best thing for you to do, mum, is to discharge these girls. They're a bad lot. They're drunk. They've not been sober for a week. Killed, am I?" I'll show you whether I'm killed." Suiting the action to the word, Juliet picked herself up with great effort, and staggered to the fire, seized the soup-pot, and poured the contents into the fire. "Now, who says I'm killed?" shouted Juliet, amid the sputtering and smoke, waving a big iron spoon over her head. The servants again shrieked, and I, for the first time, stood face to face with a drunken woman. I had read that infuriated animals are quelled by being looked firmly in the eye, so I was inspired to try this treatment on Juliet. "Put down that spoon," I said; "you are drunk."

"Drunk, mum! Who's been taking away my character? I never drank more than a pint of beer a day in all my life."

"It is useless to lie to me. Your condition is disgraceful. Go to bed at once, and we'll settle this matter when you are sober."

"Indeed, mum, it's the hard work, and being over the fire. It's fits, as I've told you."

"Go to bed, and don't attempt useless deception."

"You wouldn't deprive a poor woman of her pint of beer?"

"Juliet, if you don't go to bed instantly, I'll send for the police."

At this crisis a huge policeman came down the area steps, thinking somebody was murdered. "Same old game!" he muttered, gazing upon the raving Juliet. "I've been watching her for some time, and wondered whether you knew what she was up to. Why, she's been put out of the 'public' in the next street half-a-dozen times recently. She's an old hand." Think of it, Ella! Our Treasure, our beautiful cook, "an old hand!" It was useless to think of reforming her. She had spent all her money, pawned all her clothing—even the dresses I had given her—for drink! The policeman brought several assistants, who carried her off in a cab.

The next problem was, where to get a cook? I once more fell upon the newspaper "wants," and finding an advertisement that seemed to suit, drove to the place named. Fancy my amazement on discovering that I'd been ingeniously lured to a notorious servants' agency, against which I'd been warned! The advertisement read as though the girl were in service as the fashionable address given. Being caught, I went in. One supercilious young man was warming his back at the fire; another was tilted back in a chair before a desk. Neither changed his position. "What did I want?" "Oh, a cook." "What kind of a cook?" "Oh, ah, the one advertised, 'Sarah?'" "Well, yes; ah, five shillings, if you please."

"But I've not engaged her. I don't think that she will suit."

The proud gentleman with his back to the fire smiled pityingly. "We—ah—nevare bring our ladies and servants together, ah, until payment of the customary fee, ah. It's good for three months, ah. Sarah is a very good cook."

Like a fool I paid the fee, the young gentleman at the desk condescending to make out a receipt, saying: "When we state that Sarah is a good cook, we don't guarantee her, you know—oh, not at all. She says she is. We take her word for it."

"Take her word? What, then, do you mean by this morning's advertisement? You state positively that she is a first-class cook, and sober."

"O, dear, no! *We* don't state anything. *She* states. It's *her* advertisement; we only insert it."

The mistress pays five shillings, the maid pays half-a-crown, the agency advertises its address at the maid's expense, and guarantees nothing. Isn't that a capital arrangement for the agency? Enraged with the system, I yet took Sarah's address and departed. In reply to my note I received the following communication: "Miss Sarah Buggins precents her cumplimens an cant think uv no sitervashun with late dinnrs sundy and no skitchun made." I exhibited this elegant epistle to the young gentlemen of the agency, who thought it a capital joke. They grinned from ear to ear, until, in a voice of thunder, I demanded their attention.

"Very unfortunate, I'm sure, but perhaps we've something in the next room that will suit." The "something" appeared in the shape of a hideously ugly and dirty girl, whose hands were in deep mourning.

"You are a cook?" "Yes, mum."

"How much experience have you had!" "One month."

"That will do." And "something" retired.

"How dare you offer me such a servant?" I said to the clerks.

"These beautiful cads began to think, from my strong language, that I must be a grand lady, so they began to apologize.

"Very sorry, we're sure, ah; but, ah, we do, ah, the best we can. Very nice person just from Ireland. Miss O'Flanigan!"

Miss O'Flanigan appeared. She was very tall, very red-headed, and sickly in appearance.

"What wages do you ask?"

"The highest the best cooks get."

"Oh, then, you are a professional cook?"

"No, I'm not, mum; I'm a dressmaker, but as business is bad in Dublin, I've come to London to go into service."

"And you presume to demand the highest wages, when you can't cook? You can retire."

Giving me a withering look, Miss O'Flanigan returned to the inner room, whence came a peal of laughter. Miss O'Flanigan had undoubtedly made some pleasing remarks about our interview.

"I'll have no more trifling," I said to the clerks. "Either you'll endeavor to send me a sober, good cook, or I'll warn my friends against your agency." The clerks begged me to see other girls shut up in the pen. I refused. "No, you must *send* me a cook." They promised. A flaunting, impudent creature came the next morning, and, on hearing my requirements, declared I would not suit, as though *she* would! Again reviewing advertisements, I again set out in search of the unattainable, and was again lured unwarily to another agency, better than the other, but unsatisfactory. "The truth is, mum," said the woman, "I can't find good servants. The women who come to me drive me mad. They often lie, they sometimes steal, and they usually drink to excess. I'll do the best I can." She did. She sent me an old woman who was deaf and partially blind. After this hoon had misunderstood half-a-dozen orders, put curry in the soup, pepper in the tarts, and hack hair in everything, we sent her away. Disgusted with advertisements, disgusted with agencies, I cried aloud for help. Where, oh, *where*, to find a cook? "Go to Whitely's," said a friend. I did, dear; and I'm sure you'll rejoice to know that I breathe again. Yours, ever, PUSS.

MISS ELLA GRAHAM, Fifth Avenue, New York, U. S. A.

FAIRFAX MINING COMPANY,

426 CALIFORNIA STREET, ROOM NO. 2.

President.....JOHN W. COLEMAN.
Treasurer.....GEN. O. H. LA GRANGE.
Secretary.....O. C. MILLER.

[October 12.]

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership of Snow & May was dissolved on the 6th instant.

FRANK C. SNOW,
WM. B. MAY.

I shall conduct the business under the name of SNOW & CO., and liquidate the affairs of the late firm at No. 20 Post street. FRANK C. SNOW.
San Francisco, May 31st, 1879. June 14.

MECHANICS' FAIR,

San Francisco, California,

OPENS AUGUST 5TH, 1879.

Science, Art, Industry and Natural Productions will be fully represented. Grand Instrumental Concert each afternoon and evening. Machinery in Motion, Rare Paintings, Fine Statuary, a Tropical Garden, Fountains and Promenades will make this Exhibition the most instructive and pleasant place of resort on this Coast. Those desiring space should apply at once. Office: 27 Post street. IRVING M. SCOTT, President.
J. H. CULVER, Secretary. July 12.

SHEEP RANCH FOR SALE IN OREGON.

An admirable sheep ranch, well stocked and watered, and capable of carrying about 20,000 sheep. Substantial residence and improvements on the property. To be sold at a bargain. Apply to
May 24. EDWARD J. JACKSON, 209 Leidesdorff street, S. F.

HEADQUARTERS DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Chairman and Secretary of the several County Committees throughout the State are respectfully requested to send their Post-office address to the Secretary of the State Central Committee.

A. J. BRYANT, Chairman.
T. M. O'CONNOR, Secretary, P. O. Box 1202. July 12.

L. BROWN, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office; Corner of First and Alder Streets, Portland, Oregon.

[November 9.]

THOMAS BOYSON, M. D.,

(University of Copenhagen, Denmark),

Physician and Surgeon. Office and Residence, 112 Kearny street. Office Hours, 11 A.M. to 1 P.M., and 6 to 8 P.M. Sunday, 11 to 1 only. Telephone in the office. July 13.

DR. R. BEVERLY COLE

Has Returned from the East and Resumed Practice at his Office, *NO. 518 SUTTER STREET.* [June 21.

REMOVAL.

BAGS, TENTS AND HOSE.

NEVILLE & CO.,
No.'s 31 and 33 California Street, S. E. corner of Davis,
SAN FRANCISCO. [Sept. 21.

L. H. Newton. **NEWTON BROTHERS & CO.,** M. Newton.

Importers and wholesale dealers in Teas, Foreign Goods and Groceries, 204 and 206 California street, San Francisco, Cal May 25.

NEWTON BOOTH, C. T. WHEELER, Sacramento. | J. T. GLOVER, W. W. DODGE, S. F

W. W. DODGE & CO.

Wholesale Grocers, corner Front and Clay streets, San Francisco. April 1.

CASTLE BROTHERS,

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1850.

Importers of Teas and East India Goods, Nos. 213 and 215 Front street, San Francisco. Jan. 13.

Bergstrom Church Organs, at Smith's, 200 Post street.

"PLEASURE'S WAND."

"We Obey no Wand but Pleasure's."—*Tom Moore.*

Baldwin's Theater.—The rapid progress made by realism in art, literature and on the stage is an important and interesting question. Emile Zola is undoubtedly the most powerful writer of those who seek to portray human nature as it is; in all classes, with all its ills and ailments. "L'Assommoir" is one of the most remarkable books ever written. It is disgusting and vile in language and action; it is true and life-like to the most minute of its details. The good that a publication of this sort can do is incalculable. It opens the eyes of those who are able to help their fellow-men to an existing condition of things little dreamt of in their philosophy. The evils and horrors that are concomitants of existence in the lowest classes are, to a great extent, remediable through legislation and philanthropy, and any writings that tend to keep these subjects before the world, and public opinion interested, are worthy of encouragement. The proper field of the stage is more to amuse than instruct, and under this view, the propriety of a dramatization of such a work as "L'Assommoir" is a matter admitting of much discussion, *pro* and *con*. Zola's novel, if it may so be called, does not lend itself to dramatization. It is not a book with an intrigue or plot—with the necessary good and bad people, and a happy ending. It is simply a description of life in the low working classes of Paris, as more particularly exemplified and illustrated by the career of a couple of beings. The gradual fall of these people from a comparative state of prosperity to the lowest depths of misery is not the result of any machination or plot, but the simple consequence of the individual vices, and of an outrageous condition of society. The great lesson it teaches is one of temperance. The language is mostly all of the Parisian Argot, and the scenes and incidents perfectly local, and, therefore, inexplicable to outsiders. It will be seen that translation is difficult, and successful dramatization nigh unto impossible. Charles Reade, understanding this, has constructed a play based upon those features of the book that are illustrative of the evils of intemperance; and this drama is creating a sensation in London. Mr. Reade, through clever management, succeeded in receiving from Mr. Zola an indorsement of his action, and this effectually silences criticism as to the propriety of such a proceeding. Mr. Reade, to make the play a play, has written up a plot, with a skillful use of the dramatis personæ. In some instances this results in a total change of character of some of the individuals. The moral of the book is also lost. In the play, "Gervaise" and "Coupeau" fall to their abjectedness through the hunting and hounding inspired by a spirit of revenge on the part of "Lautier" and "Big Virginie." The Reade play is evidently what the Baldwin Theater is supposed to produce; but what is being played is a sort of hybrid between that and a literal translation of the author's own dramatization. In its departure from the book, in plot and action, it is Reade's *Drink*; in its sketchy nature, lack of continuity, tableaux taken here and there from the book, it is a translation. This performance ought to possess relish for us, satiated as we are with the everlastingly similar run of plays. It is something so different, so new that our mental palates ought to be tickled with it. In reality there are but two strong scenes; the women's encounter in the wash house, and the terrible delirium tremens death episode. The other seven tableaux, there are nine in all, fall rather flat, through a lack of clearness, as to what it is all about. Between some of them there are supposed to be intervals of years or months, and there is nothing, absolutely nothing to indicate this. To one who has not read the book, the whole performance is unintelligible, to one who has perused Zola's pages, it becomes a source of anger and annoyance at the different changes. Of the acting of Mr. O'Neill, nothing but praise can be written. This is by far the best piece of work he has ever done in San Francisco. He seems to have gone into the part with heart and soul. It is a most carefully studied and carried out piece of acting. The faults that generally mar Mr. O'Neill's efforts, an imperfect knowledge of his lines, and a total disregard of the requirements of make up do not exist in this masterly rendition of "Coupeau." In appearance, he is a French workman to the life. Every one appreciates Mr. O'Neill's talent, and when adverse criticism is necessary, a too frequent occurrence, by far, it is always done regretfully. On this occasion he does full justice to himself, and scores a great success. For a horrible realistic piece of acting, I commend you to his death scene. The delineation of the ravings resulting from mania a potu, is to a certain extent very difficult. In ordinary cases of dementia, the mind generally follows one groove, be it sadness or joy. But the wild delerium of alcohol is different; there the mind, or what is left of it, flits from one subject to another, from laughter to tears almost instantaneously. It is a hard task for an actor to portray, but Mr. O'Neill seems equal to it. Miss Coghlan plays "Gervaise" as she does everything else, admirably. It is not a character exactly suited to her, for her deportment and manner of speech are too refined in themselves to fit the unfortunate "Gervaise." A whole column might be written upon Miss Coghlan's good acting; upon the satisfaction produced by all her efforts, and the truly artistic purity of her school, but it would be like preaching in the wilderness. Whenever this artiste leaves us, it is to be hoped that her regrets at the want of appreciation shown her, will be tempered by the knowledge that there does exist here a small band of friends who admire in her an admirable exponent of the perfection of dramatic art. The part of "Big Virginie" was assigned to Miss Lilian Andrews, an Australian actress, who made her debut on the occasion of Mrs. Judah's benefit. It was rendered vigorously and intelligently. Mr. Morrison's conception of "Lautier" may have been a satisfactory one to him, but it is about as far apart from the author's as the North and South Poles. The management have spared no expense in scenery, costumes and appointments. There are some features in stage settings that are absolutely ridiculous as regards the true rendition of things in France, but this is due to the ignorance of the stage manager. It would seem that a simple perusal of the book was deemed unnecessary, for if it had been done many errors in dress, get-up, etc., would have been avoided. The wash house scene is admirably managed; though it might be suggested that the blows inflicted by "Gervaise" upon "Virginie," *en petit comite*, be made more audible. The audience would probably appreciate them, the peculiar nature of the punishment, and more fully understand "Big Virginie's" deep resentment. The novelty of some of the scenes is so strong, that a successful run is undoubtedly assured, or ought to be.

Diplomacy.—Although it is not customary to review benefit performances, the production of *Diplomacy*, at the Grand Opera House last Friday night, possessed so many meritorious features that comments are in order. The individual impersonations were praiseworthy, the *ensemble* remarkable. Miss Lewis' "Countess Zicka" is too well known to our theater-goers to require extended notice. It is a powerful piece of acting, producing a strong impression on the listener, but repeated auditories brings one to the belief that that is due more to the character itself than to its delineation. The strength and vividness of the author's creation carries along the actress that represents it. All this is naturally said without any wish to detract in any way from the talent displayed by Miss Lewis. The very fact that this is such an excellent effort on her part permits of above remarks. Miss Nina Varian was very satisfactory as "Dora," though her tenderness towards "Julian Beauclerc" seemed to lack depth and warmth. Mrs. Morris made all that was possible out of the subordinate character assigned her, and that was of a nature to cause the wish to be expressed that she should be given more opportunities to appear on the local stage. As the hero of the piece Mr. Piercy did not disappoint his admirers. This gentleman possesses qualifications that will eventually acquire for him a very high position on the stage. He is in every respect an excellent actor, and his "Julian Beauclerc" was an able, intelligent performance. His emotion and mental misery was dignified and manly. That perfect ease of manner and self-deportment, so characteristic of Montague, was sadly lacking though, and this was a strong blemish on an otherwise faultless impersonation. Mr. Piercy suffers through being too ardent a devotee at the shrine of Star-ism. Messrs. Keene, Billings and Morris were as good as could be expected, but to Mr. Max Freeman special commendation is due. "Baron Stein" was by long odds the best acted part of the whole cast. As compared to the French and German schools of acting the English is but crude and undeveloped, and pupils of the former appearing in conjunction with actors of our stage will naturally shine. There is a completeness of finish, an attention to by-play, make-up and dress suggestive of intelligence, that forms a strong contrast to the utter disregard of such trifles (!!) by our performers. Mr. Freeman succeeded in investing the character of "Baron Stein" with all the attributes necessary to make it a perfect picture, and our native public can now appreciate the high position he occupies on the German stage. Negotiations are in progress for the production of this play, with the same cast, for a short season at the Standard Theater. It is to be hoped that they will be successful.

California Theater.—*Le Petit Duc*, has run through the week to crowded houses. It is a very perfect performance, and so far superior to the rendition by Mrs. Oates that comparison is childish. That ease of manner and genuine *tout ensemble*, which are the strong characteristics of the French stage, are possessed by this troupe to a great extent. This work of Lecocq's is more in the nature of an opera comique than any of his other works, and there is, therefore, a stronger call made upon the musical features of the troupe. Mlle. Aimee sings and acts the part admirably. The music of the first act, so sweet and tender in its nature, is sung with remarkable pathos. In the second act the assumption of a character of a regular *villageoise* is a clever bit of acting. The spicy little verses sung in connection with this disguise are rendered with true French *chic*. Miss Beaudet is a delicious little beauty. She is a Boston girl of French parents, and is supposed to be a novice. Although very young, this seems hardly possible, for she has all the *aplomb* and *verre* of an old stager. Her voice, though small and thin, is very sympathetic, and even if it were not the audience would not care, for in this case it seems to be more a feast of the eyes than of the ears. The different duets scattered through the opera are very prettily sung by "Mr. and Mrs. Little Duke." The character of "Mlle. de la Roche Tonnerre" is assumed by Mlle. Raphael, and effectively acted by her. With a total disregard of the author's idea, this character was burlesqued in the Oates version and made ridiculous. Duplan is irresistibly funny in anything he attempts, and his "Frimousse" is no exception to the rule. The costumes were remarkably elegant, thanks to Mrs. Somebody, whose name every paper in town with singular unanimity has mentioned. The "Minuet de la Cour," as danced by the bridal pair in the first act, is a pretty, graceful piece of dancing. The female chorus, on whom falls a great part of the hard work, is not as good or harmonious as the bevy of beauties that surrounded the little hoodlum, and the poor little man did not receive as many encores as was his wont. But the *solfeggio* was infinitely better rendered. It is to be doubted that many in the audience recognized the last act. In the English version it was almost entirely cut, and it gave a rather abrupt termination to the part. *La Petit Mariee* will be produced on Monday. Mr. Voegtlin, the talented scenic artist of this theater, has arrived in New York, and is at work on the spectacle *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea*." The scenic effects are said by those who have seen it at La Porte St. Martin, in Paris, to be wonderful. In all probability it will be produced at the California Theater in January. Mr. Voegtlin's connection with this theater has not ceased, he is merely away on a short furlough.

Standard Theater.—The Emilie Melville Pinafore Troupe closed their engagement to a full house. Having rested for a week, they will leave on their barn-storming tour this evening. While all the other *Pinafores* that were launched were stranded through the inefficiency of their respective crews, or were carried down in the maelstrom of public indifference, this nobby little ship sailed triumphantly along to the end of its journey. That the country trip will be a success is a foregone conclusion. This little band of amateurs can be assured of one thing—they carry with them the best wishes of all those who witnessed their admirable performance. During this week the Juveniles have held the boards, and have appeared to good houses. Repeated visits deepen the impression produced by the precocity of these youngsters. Little Flora Walsh is too cunning for anything. She plays and sings "Josephine" with all the semblance and knowledge of an experienced actress. There is not an emphasis misplaced or a point lost. This troupe will continue until further notice, and any one who attends will be so thoroughly amused that he or she will surely recommend a visit to his sisters and his cousins and his aunts. Miss Lottie Chissold, to whom all the credit is due for the admirable training of the youngsters, continues to watch over them every evening.

Grand Opera House.—Another effort is to be made to keep this theater successfully open. On Monday evening a spectacular pantomime, containing local hits and features, will be produced. It is entitled *Bulls and Bears*. This speculation is under the management of Mr. Evans, and he promises great things.

Chit-Chat.—Sheridan Corbyn is soon to bring out Jno. Woodard's great drama, *California through Death Valley*, one of the most striking and vigorous of modern plays. The scene of the mirage on the desert is wonderful.

Bush Street Theater.—Sunday night sees the close of Mr. Thompson's engagement. It has been in every respect a successful one. The great strength of the play lies in the fact that not only does it attract and amuse the regulnr amusement-seeking, thenter-going people, but it also draws to its audiences n class that rarely patronize a regulnr theatrical show. Those old-style Puritans thnt generally content themselves with occasional visits to concerts, bell-ringers, Hutchinson, etc., families and circuses, have flocked to see the old down-East farmer, who to them is a remiuiscence of youth. They reconcile this infnction of their habits with their conscience by the opinion that "Uncle Josh" is nature itself, and not the work of a play actor. But they are wrong, for this very semblance to nature is the quintessence of dramatic art. So much has already been said in regard to the merits of this performance that further remarks would be but tiresome repetitions. Mr. Thompson will continue to star in "Uncle Josh," under the able and energetic management of Mr. Hill, to whose sagacity and intelligence a great part of his success is due. On Monday, Tony Pastor opens with his variety troupe. Several of the names on the list are those of old favorites; tbe others new faces, of whom report speaks favorably.

SPORTING ITEMS.

Rowing.—The race between Leahey, of the Pioneers, and Stevenson, of Vallejo, for a gold badge and tbe amateur championship of the coast, comes off to-morrow at Long Bridge. The odds are in favor of Leahey. ——There was a large race at North Beach last Sunday between scratch crews of the Pioneer, Neptune and Dolphin Clubs. It was won by the Neptune boys in their barge *Kate*. ——Bank of British North Amcrica versus Balfour Guthrie & Co, Saturday afternoon last, on Oakland Creek, one mile, straight away against the tide. Four oared in rigg barges with coxswains. Bank of B. N. A., D. Brown (bow), E. Stanger, G. Westland, H. N. Wallace (stroke), G. Moir (coxs.). Balfour, Guthrie & Co.—F. W. Reynolds (how), F. C. Beazley, J. G. Heecas, R. D. Girvin (stroke), D. MacDonald (coxs.). After a closely contested race, in which the *Balfour Guthrie* had the advantage at the commencement, the Bank crew won hy a length nnd a quarter. Time, 8 minutes and 3 seconds. ——The St. George and Columbia Rowing Clubs, of Oakland, have decided to hold, jointly, a regatta in the latter end of September next. The proposed races are as follows: First class—four-oared shell (McKinlay cup). Second class—four-oared shell, four-oared out-rigged lapstreak, four-oared in-rigged barge, single shell, ship's boats, duck hunt. The officers of the Regatta Committee are A. McKinlay, President; A. J. Knight, Vice-President; F. C. Beazley, Secretary, and J. M. Costigan, Treasurer.

Shooting.—A match was shot at Bird's Point last Sunday between C. W. Randall and A. Lambert, twelve single rises at 31 yards rise. It was won easily hy Randall, score 9 to 5. Other matches were shot for small sums, the averages made being very good—Lambert killing 34 out of 40, and Randall 30 out of 37. There will be several freeze-out matches at Bird's Point to-morrow. ——At the Presidio, Wednesday, about 200 people gathered to witness the shooting for the selection of a team to shoot with representatives from Oregon and Arizona, the best shots to represent the Military Division of the Pacific Coast at the National Rifle Tournament in September. The men selected were Lieutenants Anderson and Jones, who were hoth presented with a silver medal.

Swimming.—At the annual meeting of the Neptune Club, a gold badge and the Club championship was won hy Mr. Dean. ——Aquatic Polo is becoming very popular, hoth here and at Alameda. ——Daily, the champion, has just saved another person from drowning at Santa Cruz—making twenty persons rescued hy him since he went into the business. We should like to see a few gentlemen who are lovers of pluck petition Congress to vote Daily a medal for his splendid service.

Base-ball.—Last Sunday's games were poor exhibitions, at the Recreation Grounds, the score stood Knickerbocker 35, Eagle 4. ——Franklin vs. Company B, score 8 to 6. ——McMahon vs. National, score 16 to 5. At Oakland, California vs. Athletic, score 15 to 13. Games to-morrow at Recreation Grounds, Reno vs. Star. At Oakland, California vs. Oakland.

Boxing.—Mike Donovan will arrive in San Francisco by Monday. He would have been here before, but for the loss of his railroad ticket, which nccessitated a short delay. ——It is rumored that some sporting men are getting up a grand hoxing tournamcut, which will probably take place at the Mechanic' Pavilion, on or about the 24th inst.

MORE FRENCH THAN THE FRENCH.

The Bulletin, of Tuesday last, kindly took tbe French nation under its wing and commended it as, on the whole, a valuable contributor to the progress of civilization, and an *avant courieur*, whatever tbat may be. The Suez Canal, we are told, is a French enterprise, and we believe it, partly hccause there is some historical evidence to that effect. But we positively decline to accept a statement, even from the *Bulletin*, that the Mont Cenis tunnel is a French enterprise, unless we are permitted to say that because the *Chronicle* contributes to nake people remember the *Bulletin*, the *Bulletin* was founded by the *Chronicle*. The Mont Cenis tunnel was a purely Italian enterprise, hegun by Sardinia and finished by the kingdom of Italy. France came in when she acquired Savoy. The Act authorizing the work was passed hy the Sardinian Parliament in 1857. The mountain to he pierced lay entirely within the kingdom of Sardinia. The engineers—Grandis, Grattoni, Sommeillier—were Sardinians; and the Minister who urged the matter upon tbe Parliament, and explained tbe plans, and supervised the details, and provided the means, and communicated his own energy to every one, was a Sardinian—the Count de Cavour—of whom even the *Bulletin* ought to have heard hy this time.

THE BALDWIN THEATER.

Manager, Mr. Thomas Maguire.—Tremendous Hit of the Paris and London Sensation. This (Saturday) Evening, July 19th, and every evening, production from models imported direct from the Theatre Ambigue, Paris, where it created the greatest sensation of the century, L'ASSOMMOIR, in nine tableaux, now playing at the Adelphi and Princess Theaters, London, with unbounded success, under the title of DRINK. An Extraordinary Cast! This (Saturday) Afternoon, at 2 o'clock, FIRST L'ASSOMMOIR MATINEE. July 19.

MECHANICS' PAVILION.

Now Walking.—Ladies' Six-Day Pedestrian Tournament. Prizes—The Ladies' Diamond Belt and $1,000; $750; $500; $250. Admission, 50 cents. July 19.

CALIFORNIA THEATER.

BARTON & LAWLOR.....*Managers.*
BARTON HILL.....*Acting Manager.*

THE OPERA SEASON!

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS

—OF—

AIMEE,

—IN—

LE PETIT DUC,

Which will be Performed Every Evening this Week, and at the Saturday Matinee, with its Extraordinary Cast and Gorgeous Mise en Scene.

MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS,
First Production Here, with Entirely New Costumes, of an Entirely New Opera,
"LA PETITE MARIEE."
(Performed in Paris Over Two Hundred Consecutive Nights.)

Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, July 23d and 24th,
Only Performances of
"LA GRANDE DUCHESSE."

Friday Evening, July 25, GALA NIGHT!
BENEFIT OF MLLE. MARIE AIMEE!
First Time Here, in its Entirety,
"LA MARJOLAINE."
AIMEE as "La Marjolaine,"
(In which she sings the Celebrated Kissing, Good-bye and Beggar Songs).

☞ In rehearsal, for speedy production, the following operas: LA BOULANGERE A DES EENS (The Rich Bakeress), expressly written for MLLE. AIMEE, and originally performed by her for 100 nights in Paris at the Theatre des Varietes; LA BELLE HELENE (first time in five years); LA REINE INDIGO (Queen Indigo); LES BRIGANDS (first time in five years); LE PETIT FAUST (first time in five years); GIROFLE-GIROFLA; and the last European operatic sensation, Offenbach's greatest success, MME. FAVART. July 19.

BUSH STREET THEATER.

CHARLES E. LOCKE.....*Proprietor.*

LAST MATINEE TO-DAY!

FAREWELL APPEARANCES

—OF—

UNCLE JOSH,

SATURDAY and SUNDAY EVENINGS, JULY 19th and 20th

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 21ST,

TONY PASTOR

AND HIS NEW DOUBLE COMPANY.

☞ *RESERVED SEATS NOW ON SALE.* ☜

[July 19.]

STANDARD THEATER.

M. A. KENNEDY.....*Manager.*

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, JULY 19TH,

AND EVERY EVENING,

And Wednesday and Saturday Matinee During the Week,

Until Further Notice,

THE STANDARO JUVENILE PINAFORE COMPANY.

THE GREATEST OF WONDERS!

The Opinion of All!

A MOST MARVELOUS COMBINATION!

Seats can be Secured Six Days in Advance.

[July 19.]

Bradbury Pianos, Agency 200 Post street, corner of Dupont.

"The World," the Flesh, and the Devil.

[By a Truthful Penman.]

We were talking, the other day, to a friend of ours who resided for some time at Natal. He tells us that the Zulu men are good-natured, cheerful heings, and that the Zulu girls are excessively pretty, most decorous in their behavior, hut addicted to flirt and joke. If you wish to marry them you have to pay the father ahout £40. Should you desert your wife her relations assegai you, hut if she misbehaves herself the relations, as part of the bargain, kill her. The girls go ahout in hands; when they see a young Zuluwarrior they surround him, and make him tell them which of them he thinks the most heautiful.——At Bristol, the otherday, two boys were brought before the County Justices charged with tbeft. They were declared hy the police to he respectably connected, and nothing had been previously known against them. The offense of which tbey had been guilty was that of stealing two eggs which they had found in a plowed field into which they had wandered in the country. The crime was not a very beinous one, yet it appears to have been cousidered somewhat serious hy the Bench, for the hoys were ordered to pay a fine of 30s. each or go to prison for a month. Their father pleaded that a short time might he given him in which to find the money, but the request was peremptorily refused, and the hoys were sent to jail until the necessary sum could he procured. Disbonesty should douhtless he promptly suppressed, hut considering the stigma which always attaches to a lad who has once heen sent to prison, it seems altogether questionable in the present instance whether the punishmeut has not exceeded the offense.——There is a funny story afloat that Mr. Rivers Wilson lost: ne good graces of the Kbedive rather through a neglect of Court etiquette than hy his financial policy. In the Egyptian Court it is regarded as a *sine qua non* of propriety to wear a fez. Europeans as well as Orientals are accustomed to respect this prejudice, aud fall in with it. Mr. Wilson, however, whether from British obstinacy or a dislike to exposing his eyes unduly to the sunshine, persistently retained his black-silk "top hat," to the great indignation of the Egyptian Court. So tbe story goes, and it is probably nothing hut a story. If it were true, however, there is an historic parallel to be found in the incident. The Emperor Paul of Russia conceived a violent dislike to the tall black hat, and issued an ukase prohihiting its use under heavy penalties. The Ambassador of one foreign court, however, insisted on wearing the obnoxious headgear, and was dismissed hy the Czar.—*Court Journal.*——There is a good deal of controversy just now about the value of merely circumstantial evidence. If the following incident has any truth in it, therefore, it is somewhat interesting at the present time. It is said that one of the learned Judges has received a handsome ring from the United States, accompanied hy a letter in which the donor, while concealing his real name, expresses his gratitude to the gentleman in question. It appears that some years ago the man who had heen rightly charged with having committed a forgery was acquitted, owing entirely to the favorahle summing-up at his trial. Since that time he has lived honestly, and is now honored and respected hy those who know him. Comparing his present condition with what he might have heen had things gone differently, he rightly gives the credit of his good fortune to the Judge who presided, and encloses the souvenir in consequence. It is laid down in a certain well known hook on criminal law that it is more expedient that innocent persons should suffer than that one guilty should escape. According to the strict idea of administering justice this may douhtless he the case, hut in the case of recent hlunders it is even pleasant to he reminded that the precept has not always been carried out.—— M'lle Adelaide Montgolfier, a daughter of the inveutor of halloons, is still alive, aged 89 years. Sbe is possessed of a large fortune, and presented the Museum of the Aeronautical Academy with a copy of the large medal executed by Houdon, and representing her father and uncle—who was associated with him in the invention of halloons. This medal was executed to commemorate that event. A movement will he got up in France for celebrating the centenary of that memorahle event, which took place in tbe month of June, 1783, in the vicinity of Lyons.—*Court Circular.*—— Mr. Sothern has arrived safely in Canada, and has left for his salmon river on the coast of Labrador, where he, the Duke of Beaufort, Sir John Reid and Mr. Florence are to spend two months in salmon-fishing. They are to live in a frame-house, sent out from New York, to wear Jersey shirts and long boots, spend days of angling and nights of poker, lay in stocks of health, and accumulate new experiences.——Cardinal Newman is still very ill at Leghorn, and can take no food from loss of appetite and weakness.——A Russian paper, in describing the execution of Nihilists at Kieff, adds that a young girl, who concealed her name despite the use of the lash, declared at the foot of the gallows that she was Nathalie Gortschakoff, niece of the Russian Chancellor.——Sir Arthur Gordon, the Governor of Fiji, has heen presented with a farewell address hy tbe Aborigines Protection Society, expressing approval of the policy which he had adopted during his rule over that dependency. Sir Arthur was to have left England for Fiji about July 5th.——The new Edinhurgh waterworks, at the Moorfoot Hills, were formally opened on June 13th, by the Lord Provost. The Water Trust and a number of leading citizens visited the reservoir at Portmore and Gladhouse. The storage capacity of the waterworks is now increased to about two hillions and a half gallons. The principal reservoir, which is ahout twelve miles from the city, has a storage capacity of one hundred and seventeen millions of gallons.—— Prince Jerome Napoleon is now fifty-seven. He is a man of wide information, extensive reading, clear brain, and undoubted ability; a horn dehater, he enjoys the hy no means inconsiderable advantage of the only "Napoleonian" features in the family. Of the latter fact, M. Edmond Ahout once made capital hy graphically describing him as a Cæsar *declasse.* This said, the whole of his chance seems to have heen summed up. He has little or no money, and no personal friends. Indeed, he bas always heen celebrated for an unfortunate kuack of disgusting his familiar servants and followers by manners and language amounting sometimes to rudeness. On the occasion of the Paris Exhibitions of 1855 and 1867, for instance, which he superintended with undeniable energy and success, he managed to obtain the dislike of almost every exhihitor through his petty regulatious and unsavory fits of temper.——Is this true—that charming Théo is ahout to leave the stage? Not for a garnished hotel (she is honest); not for a title (she is married); hut the model little wife has her eye on a confectioner's shop in the Avenue de l'Opera. O, if she makes the cakes herself, who would not cheerfully give himself an indigestion on *petits fours!* By the way, while her brothers and sisters are teaching us how to act, I wish Madame Théo would come over and teach us how to make tarts. British pastry is an unpleasant thing at the best, while the Parisians—and, still more, the Florentines—have the art of a certain short crust, neither huttery nor puffy, which is one of the delights of travel.—— Anecdotes of the Prince Imperial are cropping up. When the news of the hurning of the Tuileries reached the Imperial family in their English exile, his exclamation was "Quel maheur! I wonder what they did with my hicycle!"

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital.....$5,000,000
WM. ALVORD.....President.
THOMAS BROWN, Cashier | B. MURRAY, Jr., Ass't Cashier

AGENTS:

New York, Agency of the Bank of California; Boston, Tremont National Bank Chicago, Union National Bank; St. Louis, Boatman's Saving Bank; New Zealand, the Bank of New Zealand; London, China, Japan, India and Australia, the Oriental Bank Corporation.

The Bank has Agencies at Virginia City and Gold Hill, and Correspondents in all the principal Mining Districts and Interior Towns of the Pacific Coast.

Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world. Draw direct on London, Duhlin, Paris, Berlin, Bremen, Hamburg, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Antwerp, Amsterdam, St. Petersburgh, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Christiana, Locarno, Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama. Nov. 4.

FIRST NATIONAL GOLD BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Paid up Capital $2,000,000, Gold. President, R. C. Woolworth; Vice-President, D. Callaghan; Cashier, E. D. Morgan.

DIRECTORS:—R. C. Woolworth, D. Callaghan, C. G. Hooker, C. Adolph Low, Peter Donahue, Isaac Wormser, Edward Martin, James Moffitt, N. Van Bergen.

CORRESPONDENTS—London: Baring Bros. & Co. Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China. Dublin: Provincial Bank of Ireland. Hamburg: Hesse, Neuman & Co. Paris: Hottinguer & Co. New York: National Bank of Commerce. Boston: Blackstone National Bank. Chicago: First National Bank. This Bank is prepared to transact a general Banking business. Deposits in Gold, Silver and Currency received subject to check or on special deposit. Exchange for sale on the principal cities of the United States, Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Commercial Credits issued available in Europe, China and Japan. Collections attended to and prompt returns made at the lowest market rates of Exchange. Jan. 19.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.---Capital paid up, $1,800,000, with power to increase to $10,000,000. Southeast corner California and Sansome streets. Head Office--28 Cornhill, London. Branches—Portland, Oregon; Victoria, New Westminster and Cariboo, British Columbia.

This Bank transacts a General Banking Business. Accounts opened subject to Check and Special Deposits received. Commercial Credits granted available in all parts of the world. Approved Bills discounted and advances made on good collateral security. Draws direct at current rates upon its Head Office and Branches, and upon its Agents as follows:

New York, Chicago and Canada—Bank of Montreal; Liverpool—North and South Wales Bank; Scotland—British Linen Company; Ireland—Bank of Ireland; Mexico and South America—London Bank of Mexico and South America; China and Japan—Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and Oriental Bank; Australia and New Zealand—Bank of Australasia, Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, and English, Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank.

May 18. FREDERICK TOWNSEND, Manager.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

Capital, $5,000,000, of which $3,000,000 is fully paid up as present capital. Reserve Fund, $330,000. San Francisco Office, 424 California street; London Office, 22 Old Broad street. Manager, ARTHUR SCRIVENER; Cashier, WILLIAM STEEL. London Bankers, Bank of England and London Joint Stock Bank; New York, Drexel, Morgan & Co.; Boston, Third National Bank. This Bank is prepared to transact all kinds of General Banking and Exchange Business in London and San Francisco, and between said cities and all parts of the world. March 30.

THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital Paid Up.....$10,000,000.
Reserve, U. S. Bonds.....3,500,000.

Agency at New York, 62 Wall street.
Agency at Virginia, Nev.

Buys and sells Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers. Issues Commercial and Travelers' Credits. This Bank has special facilities for dealing in Bullion. July 5.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.

Deutsche Spar und Leibbank, No 526 California street, San Francisco. OFFICERS: President, L. GOTTIG. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—Fred. Roeding, Chas. Kohler, Dan. Meyer, Edw. Kruse, George H. Eggers, N. Van Bergen, H. L. Simon, Claus Spreckels. Secretary, OEO. LETTE; Attorney, JOHN R. JARBOE. May 18.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

GUARANTEE CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $300,000.

Officers: President, John Parrott; Vice-President, Jerome Lincoln; Secretary, W. S. Jones; Attorney, Sidney V. Smith. Loans made on Real Estate and other Approved Securities. Office: No. 215 Sansome street, San Francisco. Oct. 14.

$777 a year and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address, June 7.] P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

200 Post street is on the corner of Dupont.

FATE.

O eyes that mate with mine, of all the earth—
Dear, wistful eyes that mine have never seen!
I pray that ye may never look my way
Until my grave be green.

O hands that would have helped me in my need,
That never would have thrust my own aside!
Oh, never may ye touch me till I lie
Too pale for pride!

O feet in listening for whose coming youth
Went by, while of its leaf-time came no bloom!
'Tis now too late for ye to come, till I
For happier hearts make room.

O lips that would have found my own most sweet
Of all sweet things that gladden God's dear earth,
Let the world part us until m-ue are cold,
And dumb, and little worth.

O heart of all hearts, that was meant for mine,
That somewhere wauderest, weary for my sake,
Will some mysterious sorrow thrill thee through
The day that mine shall break?

—*Howard Glyndon, in July Lippincott's.*

FLOGS HIS MINISTERS.

The King of Siam is reported to have flogged one of his Ministers, and public opiuion has been thereby considerably excited in Bangkok. The importance attached in this case to the use of the rod by his Majesty Somdet Phra Paramindr Maha Khoulalonkorn is, perhaps, explained by the fact of the flagellated mandarin having been connected hy marriage with an English resident of the capital; for other Kings of Siam have been, by all accounts, pretty free in their use of the rattan without exciting any remark. His late Majesty, who died of a fever when on his way to view an eclipse of the sun in October, 1868, was, of course, an exceptional monarch of Thai. He spoke French and Latin and English, and possessed a practical acquaintance with the heavenly bodies which would have made him an ornament to any astronomical society in Europe. He, consequently, got the credit of being a more courteous and better mannered king generally than the other kings of Siam, and especially of having introduced a more polite and gentle system of transacting business with his State advisers than was formerly in vogue at Bangkok. It is a question, however, whether he quite deserved the reputation he enjoyed for being a humane as well as an accomplished prince; and at any rate, if he spared the rod, be was about the first King of Siam who did. When Captain Hamilton was iu the "land of the free," as Siam is rather misnamed by its inhabitants, hardly a day passed without the monarch whipping some minister. The punishment, he tells us, was administered with split rattans, which cut pretty deep into the flesh, leaving conspicuous marks behind them. "The greater the marks appear," says the seventeenth-century traveler, "the greater the honor they take them to he, and the pretty ladies are not exempt from this flagellation for very small faults. I have seen some pretty agreeable young gentlewomen with rattan marks on their shoulders, which they are so far from covering tbat they expose them to passers-by, seeming to glory in being so mucb taken notice of by the greatest king on earth."—*Pall Mall Budget.*

ANDES RAIL THE HIGHEST IN THE WORLD.

A Spanish-American journal gives an interesting account of tbe extraordinary route and construction of the Ferro Caril Transandino, or Andes Railway, the highest on the face of the globe. A great part of this line is already in use. It begins at Callao, in Peru, runs along the coast of the Pacific Ocean as far as Lima, tben rises to the Andes, where it attains at one place to the dizzy elevation of 14,260 feet, or about a level with the summit of Mount Blanc, and almost double the hight of the line of perpetual snow in the European Alps. The iron for this incomparable line was delivered by England, the wood by California and Oregon. In the buge field of rock between the chains of the Cordilleras the line passes no less than sixty-one tunnels. Such a railway, traversing hights once supposed to be inaccessible, necessarily possesses some wonderful bridges. One of the most remarkable is that of Verragos, whicb rests upon two iron columns of 240 feet in higbt. The view from this bridge into the abyss which it spans is said to he truly horrifying, and, as the train passes over, the traveler may imagine that he is being wafted through the air on an aerial machine. Some points of the amazing landscape which are nearest heaven are described as being of "Dantesque infernality" in character. There are places on the line which are never visited by the light of the sun, in spite of their high elevation, the ravines being perpetually darkened hy the immensity of the "Pics," or mountain summits, which rise up toward the sky. At San Matto the line passes a spot which is even named hy the few inhabitants who are accustomed to the terrible gorges and heaven-reaching "Pics" of the Andes, the "Bridge of Hell"—*et Puente de l'Infermiello.* This grand line goes at present as far as Chicla, at a hight of 7,250 feet above the ocean, and then descends by degrees to Oruya. The intellectual creator of this stupendous work was the American engineer Meiggs, who died in 1877, the coustructor of the line hetween Chili and Valparaiso. As a perpetual memorial to him tbe highest peak of the Andes has been most appropriately named "Pio Meiggs."

French Commerce.—The Imports and exports of France were, in 1859, 2,400,000,000 francs; in 1876 they were 7,830,000,000 francs. The tonnage employed was, in 1859, 3,036,000, of which 1,473,000, under the French flag. In 1876 the total was 5,614,000, of which French vessels represented 2,362,489 tons. In 1859 the steam marine counted 2,616,000 tons; in 1876, 6,146,034. The railroads transported, in 1859, 19,947,790 tons; in 1876, 62,131,107 tons. The mails carried, in 1859, 258,900,000 letters, of which 18,456,730 were addressed to foreign countries. In 1876 there were 367,443,307 letters, 45,300,664 of these being for foreign countries. In 1859 the telegraphic dispatches numbered 698,501, including 144,703 for points outside of France; and in 1876, 8,080,964, of whicb those for other countries were 1,027,249.

Said the Sheriff, as he wedded the two fond hearts: "What God has joined let no man enjoin"—which was satisfactory, in spite of its irregularity.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Recorded in the City and County of San Francisco, California, for the Week ending July 14th.

Compiled from the Records of the Commercial Agency, 401 California St., S.F.

Thursday, July 10th.

GRANTOR AND GRANTEE.	DESCRIPTION.	PRICE
J O'Taplin to Louisa B Taplin	Sundry lots in Precita Valley	$3,100
Same to Wm Patterson	P V Lots 267 tn 273	7,000
Sumner J Record to J J Hunt	E Capp, 130 u 26th, n 65x115	2,000
S G Murphy to Cornelius Dall	N Sutter, 24:19 e Jones, e 21x65	7,000
John B Lewis to S G Murphy	Same	20
John McCall to John Curry	Lot 1, blk 510, Bay View H'd	150
Thos Joyce to Martin Joyce	Lots 1 to 7, blk 1, West End Map 1	400
E Harrington to G E Harrington	E Webster, 120 n Fulton, n 17:6x137:6	500
L F Dunand to G P Loisenu	S 14th, 275 e Sanchez, e 25, s 101, etc	10
Wm Hale to R H Bradshaw	S Cal'a, 82:6 w Laguna, w 27:6x107:6	1

Friday, July 11th.

Fred'k Pohley to Benj Sturmin	N O'Farrell, 212 w Steiner, w 22x82:6	$5,000
D Callahan to Wm B Hooper	N cor 9th and Howard, ne 100x165	5
Fred'k Wolf to Julie A B Wolf	W Webster, 107:7¾ n Cal, 50x104:3	Gift
J Marchant to C Grosgean	Sundry lots in various parts of city	280
Same to M G Cobb	All property whatever for the benefit of creditors	....
Jane L Case to Elijah Case	Sundry lots in Haley & O'N Tract; and lots in Case Tract, Alameda Co	20,000
Elijah Case to Jane L Case	Lots 21 to 32, blk 290, H & O'N Tract; and lots in Case T ct, Alameda Cu	20,000
M Staehli to L Deely	N Cal'a, 25 w Lyon, w 25x80	1,000
N Sonnichsen to Maria Ford	Lot 105, blk 195, Central Park H'd	1,000
Peter J Dunne to Bridget Dunne	W Leroy, 70:6 s Sac'to, s 23x58:9	5
Mary E Brooks to L M Brooks	W cor 7th and Cbannel, nw 240x300	1

Saturday, July 12th.

P H Magrath to Sam'l F Sinclair	Ne 29th av, 225 nw J st, nw 25x100	$ 150
City and Co S F to Anna Roche	E Lyon, 55 n Post, n 27x110	....
W B Hooper to G A Hicks	S Chestnut, 206:3 w Taylor, 68:9x137:6	10,000
T S Moffitt to Wm D Hobro	S Clay, 168:9 w Steiner, w 25x127:4½	4,000
Isaac Swain to Caroline Beals	E Jones, 92 s Wash'n, s 24:5x68:9	3,052
L L Robinson to Santa Clara Col	W Sanchez, 165 n 14th, n 203, sw 32, etc	5
Wm Bryan to Owen McHugh	N McAllister, 430:6 w Lyon, 50x137:6	3,500

Monday, July 14th

C S Preble to Chas B Preble	Lots 8 and 9, blk 291, Haley & O'N Tct	$2,500
S Davis to H H Bodwell	N 26th, 77:6 e Bartlett, e 40x80	1,500
J M Barney to Lydia H Barney	Sw Van Ness and Ellis, s 70x109:9	Gift
Geo B Bradford to Jas Ambrose	Lot 25, blk 50, City Land Ass'n	150
Wm W R Hatch to Chas E Pechio	N Harry pl, 87:6 e Laguna, e 25x80	2,000
John A Snook to Jas M Haven	Ne 8th, 225 se Bryant, se 50x60	2,000
Sophie Loewe to S Shoenberg	Undiv ¼ n McAllister, 105 e Laguna, e 25x137:6	700
J S Barrett to M Miguelajauregny	N Bdway, 68:9 e Mason, e 24:4½x137:6	4,000
Chas Cameto to John Dipple	Nw R R av, 53:2 no 6th av, ne 89:6, nw 105, sw 53, se 119 to com	1,000

T. A. BARRY, Agent for Naglee's Brandy, is at No. 116 Montgomery Street.

THE AVERILL MIXED PAINT

Is manufactured from strictly pure White Lead, Zinc, and Pure Linseed Oil, to which is added Water Glass, which chemically unites the ingredients and holds them in solution, so they cannot separate. As a house paint it has no equal, producing a brilliant glossy finish, impervious to tbe weather, and

Will Last Twice as Long

as any other paint made. It is of pure white, and any Shade or Color desired, mixed ready for the brush, so that any one can apply it.

Our wagon and machinery paints, from the more common colors to the finest vermilion, are specially desirable.

Our fire-proof roof, barn and bridge paint, manufactured from oxide of iron, is the best and cheapest paint for the purpose that can he produced.

Put up in ¼, ½, 1 and 5 gallon cans, and in barrels, sold by the gallon. Send for sample card of colors and price list. Address,

CALIFORNIA PAINT COMPANY,

July 13. 329 MARKET STREET, San Francisco.

SWANTON HOUSE, PESCADERO.

This Popular Hotel, together with the detached Cottages, which are not the least of its attractive features, have been newly furnished throughout, and are now open for the reception of guests. Those desiring to visit the most enjoyable of all our sea-side resorts, can make no mistake in deciding upon Pescadero.

IT IS EASILY REACHED,

and is unsurpassed in the excellence of its climate, tbe beauty of its scenery, and in the attractiveness of its truly remarkable sea beach. Those extraordinary pebbles, among which are to be found agates, opals, sapphires, etc., were never so numerous as now, the past Winter having thrown up immense numbers of curiously-shaped stones, whicb for ages have been subjected to the everlasting motions of tbe tireless Pacific. GOOD TROUT FISHING is obtainable in tbe Pescadero river.

☞ **The hotel prices are fixed to suit the times.** [April 27.

Bradbury Pianos, 200 Post street. Established 1854.

THE WATER QUESTION—MAYOR BRYANT AND THE BULLETIN.

The Bulletin is nothing if not a grievance monger. It must always appear to be fretting and fuming over something or somebody. It was only a short time ago that we were wondering what it would find to make a special grievance of during the forthcoming campaign. We knew it couldn't be happy unless it had somebody to worry. We had begun to think, most vainly as it appears, that its stock of grievances had about run out. It had made its peace (piece) with the railroad. Ralston had been too long in his grave to be again disinterred. Who, and what were to be its next subjects of attack? We had not long to wait for an answer. Mayor Bryant and the water question are to serve for this special occasion. The fretting and fuming process is already far advanced. Editorials filled with lying and slandering, with malice, and all uncharitableness, make their appearance almost daily. The attack has set in with more than ordinary *Bulletin* virulence. Driven by the force of truth from one position to-day, it breaks out in an altogether unexpected quarter to-morrow. It is lying by day and lying by night, and lying from the very lust of lying. It shrieks the word "water," and howls itself hoarse at the name of Bryant. We are told one day that Bryant has always been the tool of Spring Valley. Then a more sober-minded and truthful contemporary points out the inexorable logic of the facts. It is shown beyond peradventure that our worthy Mayor procured the employment of John F. Swift as special counsel for the city, and that he was in earnest in all efforts made on behalf of the city as against the Water Company. Then the *Bulletin*, driven from that position, suddenly assumes another, and says: "Bryant has recently changed base on the water question." The original charge, though disproven, is not withdrawn. An honest assailant would at least do that before asking people to believe a second accusation. That Mr. Bryant has in any respect "changed," is an assertion that is unaccompanied by any evidence whatever. Coming from one who has just been caught in a malicious lie, it is hardly worth a respectful answer. His Honor the Mayor has not changed. The water question is at rest, and His Honor will soon be in the same position, so far as his official duties go. The *Bulletin* knows as well as it knows anything that the Water Company does not want to sell its works. It prefers to keep them for the good reason that the money could not be better placed. *Bulletin* legislation fixed the company's income at 8 per cent; with that the company is satisfied if the city is. If, however, the city insists upon owning its water works, then, and in that case only, the company desires to sell, as, of course, it would not desire a competitor. But the city is not insisting upon anything of the kind. So long as it does not stir the subject no one else will. The fact is, the water question is a dead issue, and the *Bulletin* knows it.

WHAT! SO SOON?

Verily it is over early for the Workingmen's candidates to begin stealing and running away with the plunder. But a commencement has been made. One R. A. Leonard was and is the party's candidate for City and County Surveyor; he was also collector of unconsidered assessments. What else he was we have no means of knowing. Like most of his party's nominees, he had the advantage of being unknown. You can't say much about fellows who were never heard of before. They cheat criticism and defy attack. That was the happy condition of Mr. Leonard, until the other day. In an evil hour he was entrusted with the money bag. There was but a trifle of three hundred dollars in it, yet even that small sum was great enough to tempt his cupidity. He stole it, and ran away; and now Mr. Leonard is not as obscure as he was. Through the medium of the Police records, we are told that he is thirty-nine years of age, slender of build, dark of complexion, heardless as to face, and with a head covering of light-brown hair. He was a pet of Kearney's, and a favorite at the sand lots. He was a nominee for an office, which is generally supposed to afford more than the average opportunities for stealing. He couldn't wait the realization of his prospective opportunities, but must needs hasten to go for the first thing in sight. He cleared out with money collected from the poor dupes of workingmen who follow him and his kind. That money was intended to help him and his associates to office. It was a paltry sum, yet his honesty was not proof against the temptation of stealing it. Is he not a fair specimen of most of the others? We do not *know for certain* whether he is or not. Therein lies the objection to the whole crowd. They are unknown. They may be all Leonards for ought the general public know. Yet they ask to be put in possession of the city's treasury. A private individual would want some better recommendations before he would yield up control of his safe to such people. It is a most monstrous proposition to put the treasury in charge of men unaccustomed to handling coin or fulfilling important trusts.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The political situation is so mixed that there is little satisfaction in attempting to describe it at present. The pipe-layers and wire-pullers are at work, and until they are through it is difficult to tell how the issues are to be made up, or who the real contestants are to be. The one thing that is certain is, that the Republican ticket, with George C. Perkins at the head, has made a fine start, and that its success seems to be beyond a peradventure. The party is united, is in earnest, and is happy in the sure and certain hope of success. On the other hand, the varied elements in opposition are wrangling among themselves in a most unseemly way. There are enough votes in opposition to the Republican ticket to defeat it; but as they cannot, it would seem, be united in favor of any one course of action, the Republicans are likely to have something very like a walk over. That is the way it looks now. Dr. Hugh J. Glenn has published a fair and candid exposition of his position, that ought to satisfy those who have a reasonable desire to be satisfied. In all matters that may arise between the two noted parties, he will be true to his Democratic principles. In regard to all things in which the distinctive principles of the new Constitution are concerned, he will adhere to the spirit of that instrument, regardless of party. That is his position, and it is a clear, distinct and consistent one, notwithstanding the hypercriticism of his enemies. White, the Workingmen's candidate, is met with an assault upon his good name that would injure him, if he were nominated by any other party. But the unwashed crowd have a way of sticking to their man all the more because he is a little dirty. They will adhere to Kalloch and White sure. By next week things may be expected to take on a more definite form, and by that time we shall see what we shall see.

CALIFORNIA.

Primeval.

Silent and still her mighty reach
Of winding stream and mountain chain,
Of whispering woods and wave-lashed beach,
Of flowery dell and grass-clad plain;
Her dusky children's step is light—
They are not many in the land,
And though her face is glad and bright,
And though her mien is calmly grand,
She seems half wistfully to wait
The advent of a nobler fate.

Discovered.

From Southern seas and sunny skies,
Behold! a white sail northward flies;
And, in Spain's name, forevermore
Cabrillo claims the virgin shore.
Solitude reigns again. And now
We see another wandering prow.
It is the knightly rover, Drake,
At whose dread name all Spaniards quake.
No trifler he, with empty hoast,
To idly claim a distant coast;
For, lo! he boldly comes to land,
Plants England's banner on the strand,
And with due form and seriousness,
Proclaims his sovereign lady, Bess!

Evangelized.

From yonder mission walled in white
A drowsy bell peals on the air,
Calling the dusky neophyte
To morning task or evening prayer.
Listless alike at both is he,
And wherefore should he not so be,
Whose life knows neither hope nor care?
The purple grape climbs up the hills,
The fields are gilt with yellow grain,
Rich, lucious fruit the orchard fills,
Fat cattle graze upon the plain.
An exile, learned and refined—
The long-robed Friar—rules the land,
Portly, but pious, stern, yet kind,
The idol of his half-tamed hand.

Transformed.

Gone are Friar and neophyte,
Gone the sleepy days of old,
Conquered by the Saxon's might
California yields her gold.
Waking from her sleep at length,
She arises in her strength,
Brings all races to her feet,
Builds a nation of her own,
Motley-hued, but as complete
As the world has ever known.

San Francisco, July 18, 1879.

THE JUDICIARY IN DANGER.

We have no hesitation in saying that the ticket "put up" by certain members of the Bar is a menace to the independence of the judiciary of this city. It is conceived in sin and shapen in iniquity. It is the result of a wickedly designed arrangement among certain legal firms, whose desire it is to own our Judges and run our Courts. The possibility of its success should be looked upon with dismay by all honest citizens. It is surface reasoning to argue that lawyers are necessarily the best guides in electing an independent judiciary. Their knowledge as to who are calculated to make the best judicial officers is unquestionable. But their disinterestedness is by no means equal to their knowledge. No, not by a great deal. In short, they are liable to be corruptly interested parties. There are lawyers who like to have a friend on the bench, and it is worth not a little to the practitioner to have it known that he has such a friend. Clients will always bestow their favors on the attorney that has, or is supposed to have, the most influence with the Judge. It is not well that Judges should be indebted to particular attorneys for their election. If they are, Justice is not as likely to be as blind in such cases as she ought to be. She will be very liable to see a friendly *aide-de-camp*, and to cast a favorable squint in his direction whenever occasion offers. Human nature *is* human nature, whether on the Bench or off it. The mere fact of clothing a man with ermine will not purify him if the essence of the thing is not within him. These general principles are true, and should make us wary of an attorney-packed Bench. If we were to descend to particulars, name every nominee on the ticket, tell of his affiliations, and explain just why his name comes to be there, we should demonstrate the terrible danger there is in permitting a few self-seeking lawyers to foist a judiciary upon us that is conceived in corruption. A little investigation of this subject is much needed. The more it is probed the better. If the danger should become more imminent, it will be our duty to deal with it less gingerly. There are some ugly facts underlying this business, that must come out if the Bar ticket is persisted in. The presence of a name on that ticket may almost be taken to be evidence conclusive that the nominee is a good man to vote against. There may be one or two exceptions, but we doubt that there is one. We say that, knowing the motives which got them on the ticket. A few wire-pullers, for their own purposes, brought the thing about. It is understood that the innocent majority now repudiate the ticket, and realize its evil conception. It must be defeated at all hazards.

Mr. Frank W. Gross is the nominee of the Republican party for the office of Clerk of the Supreme Court, and a better there could not be chosen by any party. The reputation he has made for himself in his widely-extended business relations, is a most enviable one, and his fitness for the extremely responsible and delicate position for which he has been named, will bring forward many active and energetic friends to work for him. It is with sincerity we hope so congratulate him in September.

THE TOWN CRIER.

"Hear the Crier!" "What the devil art thou?
"One that will play the devil, sir, with you."

"He'd a sting in his tail as long as a flail,
Which made him grow bolder and bolder."

The Pedestrian Fever has intensified to that extent in this vicinity that there is every indication that the community can hardly recover unless something is done for its immediate relief. Last Tuesday morning there was a general domestic sensation over the entire Western Addition. Over forty boys had suddenly disappeared from their homes, and in spite of the industrious search made by their mothers, could be discovered nowhere. Tuesday night came and still the lost heirs did not report. Wednesday morning the agonized parents besieged the police office, and specials were sent out in every direction. By Wednesday night the excitement was intense, and with the fate of Charley Ross fresh in their minds, the distracted relatives scoured the city in person for traces of the juvenile delinquents. Thursday morning, as some of the searchers were passing a large empty building on a side street, they beheld one of the estrays—little Jimmy Dickerson—busily engaged chalking figures on the adjoining fence. "Oh! you villain!" screamed his mother, "come home this minute, won't I give it to you?" "Lemme 'lone, said Jimmy, still chalking away, "Skinny Briggs has just made his ninety-second in twelve forty-two, and I must get it down." Say—don't you want to go in? Only ten cents!" sang out a snub-nosed urchin at the basement door; "all the walkers now on the track!" The parental delegation entered the cellar. It was about seventy-five feet long and forty wide. It was filled with boys, tents, noise and other nuisances. Half a dozen half stripped boys, almost cut in two by tightly strapped belts, were staggering around the track supported by their trainers. Others were lying on their backs with their hind legs in the air, having their blistered feet sponged off and painted with arnica. The son of a doctor was sawing out a bunion from the puffy toe of the boy who had taken the first prize for attendance at Sunday school. Some reptile who had bet no end of glass alleys on Reddy McShucks, had been detected in trying to poison Johnny Gibson, the Hayes Valley Champion, with a strong cigar, and there was a prodigious row in consequence. Bouey Rodgers, who wore the South Park belt, had accused the official scorer, Willie Bazembee, of altering the record, and the editor of the *Peanut* was makiug a speech from the Judges stand to the effect that unless the sawdust was immediatly sifted for broken glass and things, he'd write a hole through the whole tournament in the next issue. By the aid of an entire detachment of police, the match, which was really to run four days longer, was broken up, and the boys taken home by main force—that is, all but four—they were taken to Lone Mountain.

Multitudinous are the tricks of trade, but for mingled ingenuity and rascality the little dodge of a piano-seller, whose store is located not a thousand miles from New Montgomery street, takes the cake. His stock consists of Hale and Antisell pianos, but, be it observed, the names of those well kuown firms does not appear upon the instruments. And why? Because, to his customers, this gentleman is a great manufacturer of pianos (he never had one made for him in his life) and therefore it becomes necessary that *his* name should appear upon the workmanship of others. If a customer wants a "Hale," then, of all pianos in the world, he would counsel him not to purchase that particular make. But he has an article here of his own manufacture, which for finish, tone, etc., excels, etc., anything and so forth. If an Antisell is required, the same little comedy is enacted, and the joke is that in each case the buyer gets what he asks for and gives all the credit of manufacture to our enterprising and amusing fraud. Perhaps, if be keeps on in this way, he actually will he able to start a manufactory of his own some day; but it is the cheapest dodge for establishing a reputation, without risk or expense, that has yet come under our notice.

About two months ago two young ladies were assaulted, in the night, at Wheatland, and beaten almost to death with an iron bar. There are seventeen persons in Wheatland, including a negro, who lives by asking for a drink of water and looking at Ida Dunn. All the detectives of the Pacific coast have been engaged ever since the 15th of May, working up the case, and several have been imported from abroad, including the famous Smellemoutski, of Moscow, who discovered thirteen Nihilists in the Czar's private library, done up as folio volumes. New developments are expected every minute. The iron bar has been analyzed, and found to consist of 13 parts cyanide of potassa, 47 parts Rumoris, 20 parts Umbræ Nigræ, and 20 parts Wheatland horror. Something will soon he done. Further search shows traces of undue influence in the wrong quarter, and the village is almost depopulated. The griddle cakes at the Roddan's yesterday turned up missing, the griddle having disappeared. The detectives are now out, following up this clue, and the mystery will soon be unraveled. Ten barrels of beer have heen sent up from town, and men, strong men, weep like children.

H. L. Knight, late of Kearney's gang, paralyzes the universe by a "card," in which he solemnly declares that he has "deemed it just and wise and proper to rejoin the Republican party," at least until "the serpent of secession and shoddy" is trodden under foot, and "our glorious flag, like the serpent raised by Moses in the wilderness, carries assurance to all that freedom of speech and pen and ballot are secured to them." We don't want to insinuate that Mr. Knight has snakes in his boots, but, really, these serpent similes are suspiciously mixed and multitudinous. It is interesting to know, however, that the reptile which old Mose set squirming on a pole gave freedom of speech and peu and ballot to the Israelites; and, when we come to think of it, a brazen serpent wouldn't he such a very inappropriate emblem for a political party after all.

R. A. Leonard, nominee of the W. P. C. for City and County Surveyor, has mysteriously disappeared. As Chairman of a Committee to start a party paper, he had collected $150. We have known for some time that the value of city offices is depreciating, but we should have thought the pickings would he worth more than this, especially when we consider the risk and trouble of decamping with such a trifle.

A drummer for an Ogden business house was recantly fined $400 and costs, at Winnemucca, for soliciting without a license. We always said that Winnemucca was no slouch of a place, and now we say that Winnemucca ought to he made the capital of the Universe. God bless Winnemucca.

Of the three nominees for Governor, White is accused of having "ruined a family," Perkins of being in league with the monopolists to ruin the State, and Glenn is of being a perfect ruin in his own proper person, morally and mentally. It is unnecessary to add that the truth of all these accusations is proved beyond a shadow of doubt by the respective political enemies of the gentlemen in question, so that it seems we have to choose between a destroyer of bomes, a destroyer of communities, and a blamed idiot for our next chief executive.

One of those cheap bits of wisdom out of the copy hook is now traveling round the country, to the effect that this world was not meant for mourning, because the flowers are not black. Exactly so; ueither was it meant for diuing, because dinner-tables are not sky-blue; nor for fishing, because trout don't wear ulsters; nor for smoking, because tobacco costs money; nor for sensible men, because Martin Farquhar Tupper lives in it.

Some persons are very much concerned for the feelings of honest Democrats in the present crisis. We have seen them both, and they say they have no feelings to speak of; much obliged, all the same. We have heen lookiug for the honest Republican, but he has gone out of town; and the self-respecting Honorable Bilk died last week. On the whole, we may have heen wasting our sympathy, and shall hottle up the rest of it.

There is an appalling outbreak of initials in the papers. Meetings of the Y. M. U. B., the A. O. U. W., I. O. P. R., and the J. G. A. are announced without fear of consequences. We mean to stop this by explaining these dark hints. Your Most Ugly Bachelors, the Ancient Order of Ugly Women, the Immense Order of Prize Roosters and the Jackasses Gone Astray are now unmasked and must seek other disguises.

Murphy has gone. He has "folded his tent like the Arabs and silently stolen away." Yet stay, not silently. He made a farewell speech, in which he declared that he had become enamored of San Francisco. Proudly the Golden City twines this flower of temperance amid her wreath of grapes, and hopes next time Mr. Murphy visits his new love, to have a splendid crop of drunks for him to operate upon.

The New York Sun is in partnership with Edison, and is very cheerful about prospects in the electric light business. Why don't it help him out, then? The poor man is stopped because platinum costs so much, and he can't find anything incombustible to take its place, and yet there's the *Sun*, publishing every day statements warranted to stand hell fire, they're so tough, and never a ribbon of them for his partner.

The Detroit Free Press is witty as ever. It declares that "impeachment can never he exercised for a higher or holier purpose than for the punishment of a chief magistrate who tramples on the laws of his country." What, never? Almost always it might be better to impeach the *Free Press* for heing as funny as it can, and in hot weather. Lord! Lord! so many fire-crackers thrown away, and so near the Fourth of July!

Voorhees threw at Burnside in the Senate a phrase which we think we have met before: "*Et tu, Brute!*" Burnside, stirred up by a brother senator, demanded an apology for this insult, and Voorhees declared he never called him a brute "on the floor of the Senate." He said nothing about any other floor, and Burnside smoothed his heroic whiskers. Lesseps has not yet apologized for the Darien Canal.

There is not in all Texas to-day, we learn, a colored beggar, nor one who is without food, clothing or shelter. The grammar is a little mixed. First, there is not a colored beggar; then there is not a colored beggar that is without food, clothing or shelter, but some, presumably, that have all these. It is a little mixed, but we believe it. Only the statements are colored in Texas, not the beggars.

The papers tell us that "Louis Jackson, of Coos Bay, after being stung by a poisonous insect, died of inordinate thirst. Neither water nor milk would satiate his craving for drink." We have kuown several men in the same fix. Undoubtedly it was tarantula juice that hurt Louis. Why didn't his friends try a hair of the bug that hit him?

Two young ladies in Los Angeles County got drunk under a gum-tree. This is the English of an item in Wednesday's papers, and why there should be such a noise made over it is more than anybody can tell. If young ladies want to get drnuk they could hardly choose a more retired spot to indulge the freak.

Adolph Armand is his name, and he says Dr. Coggswell's fountain is a nuisance, and the Doctor a humbug, and he prays that both may be abated, and all the people say Amen! But the fountain is good enough for a tombstone, and Dr. Coggswell ought to he huried under it. We stick to that.

A telegram to the daily papers says that the counsel of Cox, the murderer of Mrs. Hull, argues in defence of his client that "the deceased was alive until after the *post mortem* examination." This is the first time we have heard of a person heing alive "after death."

An evening paper looks upon the Mayor as a kind of king, and speaks of his scepter being in worthy hands. The Mayor himself sometimes thinks so, and Fernando Wood always hesitated between *Mayorality* and *Maroyalty* when writing of his official position.

The Postmaster-General says the Dead Letter Office is the proper place for live toads and bugs of all degrees. We have already forwarded a choice collection of slugs and spiders, and hope others will contribute their mites, with or without cheese.

"The man who is always offering to pledge his honor has, douhtless, had it in pawn many a time."—*Alta.* What of that, so long as he redeemed it? Couldn't pledge a scarcer article.

The Papers say Civil Service Reform is a failure, but we have our doubts. They have reformed it so well in the public offices out here that you can't get a civil answer to a question.

Dr. Glenn writes to say that he has not gone back to his native glens, and the *T. C.* did lie, under a mistake, when it said so. We gladly correct the error; but he ought to go.

The "Pass Christian Gazette" offers this: "If the Louisiana State Convention will legalize perjury, it will give many who claim residence in that State great relief."

The Chicago Socialists are impressed with the idea that to be real sociable they must have guns, and drill like militia boys.

C. P. R. R.

Overland Ticket Office: Ferry Landing, foot of Market street.—Commencing Monday, May 19th, 1879, and until further notice, Trains and Boats wil leave

SAN FRANCISCO:

7.00 A. M. (daily), Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Landing — Connecting with Trains for Napa (Stages for Sonoma), Calistoga (the Geysers), and Sacramento. Connecting at Davis (*Sundays excepted*) for Woodland and Knight's Landing, and at Woodland for Williams and Willows.
(Arrive San Francisco 8:10 P.M.)

7.00 A.M. (daily) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) and via Livermore arriving at Tracy at 11:30 A. M. and connecting with Atlantic Express. Connects at Niles with Train arriving at San Jose at 10:15 A.M.
(Returning, train from Tracy arrives at 6:05 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (daily), Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry and S. P. & T. R. R.) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland (Or.), Colfax, Reno (Virginia City), Palisade (Eureka), Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Galt with train arriving at Ione at 3:40 P.M.
(Arrive San Francisco 5:15 P.M.)

Sunday Excursion Tickets to San Pablo and Martinez at Reduced Rates.

10.00 A.M. (daily) via Oakland Ferry, Local Passenger Train to Haywards and Niles.
(Arrive San Francisco 4:05 P.M.)

3.00 P.M. (daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry and Niles), stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 5:20 P.M.
(Arrive San Francisco 9:35 A.M.)

3.00 P.M. (daily) Northern Railway Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to San Pablo, Martinez and Antioch.
(Arrive San Francisco 9:35 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (daily) Arizona Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) for Lathrop (and Stockton), Merced, Madera, Visalia, Sumner, Mojave, Newhall (San Buenaventura, and Santa Barbara), Los Angeles, "Santa Monica," Wilmington, Santa Ana (San Diego), Colton and Yuma (Colorado River Steamers), connecting direct with Daily Trains of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Arizona for Maricopa (Daily Stages for Phœnix and Prescott), and for Casa Grande (182 miles east from Yuma), and end of Track (Daily Stages for Florence and Tucson).

"Sleeping Cars" between Oakland, Los Angeles and Yuma.
(Arrive San Francisco 12:35 P.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Landing), connecting with trains for Calistoga, (the Geysers), Woodland, Knight's Landing and Sacramento; and at Sacramento with Passenger Train, leaving at 9:35 P.M. for Truckee, Reno, Carson and Virginia.
"Sleeping Cars" between Vallejo and Carson.
(Arrive San Francisco 11:10 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Wash'n St. Wharf), for Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.
(Arrive San Francisco 8:00 P.M.)

4.00 P.M. (daily), Through Third Class and Accommodation Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) connecting at Lathrop with Train arriving at Los Angeles on second day at 11:55 A.M. (Arrive San Francisco 9:05 A.M.

4.30 P.M. (daily) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to Haywards, Niles and Livermore. (Arrive San Francisco 8:35 A.M.)

5.00 P.M. (daily) Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland Ferry and Northern Railway) to Ogden, Omaha and East.

Public conveyance for Mills Seminary connects at Seminary Park Station with all trains, Sundays excepted.

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS

From "SAN FRANCISCO." Daily.

TO OAKLAND.		TO ALAMEDA.	TO FERNSIDE.	TO EAST OAKLAND.	TO NILES.	TO BERKELEY	TO DELAWARE STREET.
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
B 6.10	12.30	7.00	B7.00	B 6.10	7.00	7.30	B 6.10
7.00	1.00	8.00	B9.00	7.30	10.00	8.30	8.00
7.30	1.30	9.00	B10.00	8.30	P. M.	9.30	10.00
8.00	2.00	10.00	P. M.	9.30	3.00	10.30	12.00
8.30	3.00	11.00	B5.00	10.30	4.30	11.30	P. M.
9.00	3.30	12.00	.....	11.30		P. M.	1.30
9.30	4.00	P. M.	.....	P. M.		1.00	3.30
10.00	4.30	1.30	.....	12.30		3.00	4.30
10.30	5.00	2.00	.....	1.00		4.00	5.30
11.00	5.30	*3.00	.....	3.30	TO SAN JOSE.	5.00	B 6.30
11.30	6.00	4.00	.....	4.30		6.00	.....
12.00	6.30	5.00	.....	5.30		B 6.30	.....
.....	7.00	6.00	.....	6.30			
.....	8.10	B *7.00	.....	7.00			
.....	9.20	B *8.10	.....	8.10	A. M.	Change Cars	
.....	10.30	*1030	.....	9.20	7.00	at	
.....	B11.45	B*1145	.....	10.30	P. M.	West Oakland	
.. ..	.....	.....	.....	B11.45	3.00		

To "SAN FRANCISCO," Daily.

FROM DELAWARE STREET.	FROM BERKELEY.	FROM NILES	FROM EAST OAKLAND.	FROM FERNSIDE.	FROM ALAMEDA.	FROM OAKLAND. (Broadway.)	
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
B 5.40	B 5.40	7.00	B 5.10	B8.00	B *5.00	B 5.20	12.20
B 6.30	B 6.30	8.00	B 5.50	B10.00	B *5.40	B 6.00	12 50
8.00	7.30	P. M.	6.40	B11.00	*6.25	6.50	1.20
10.00	8.30	2.35	7.40	P. M.	7.00	7.20	1.50
12.00	9.30	4.30	8.40	B6.00	8.03	7.50	2.50
P. M.	10.30		9.40	.....	9.00	8.25	3.20
1.30	11 30	FROM SAN JOSE.	10.40	.....	10.03	8.50	3.50
3.30	P. M.		11.40	.....	11.03	9.20	4.20
4 30	1.00		P. M.	.....	12,00	9.50	4.50
5.30	3.00		12.40	.....	P. M.	10.20	5.20
B 6.30	4.00		1.25	.....	1.00	10.50	5.50
.....	5.00		2.40	.....	3.00	11.20	6.25
.....	6.00		4.40	.....	*3 20	11.50	6.50
			5.40	.....	4.00	.....	8.00
		A. M.	6.40	.....	5.00	.....	9.10
Change Cars at West Oakland.		7.10	7.50	.....	6.03	.....	10.20
		P. M.	9.00	.....	B*1.20	.....	.....
		1.30	10.10	.....	B *8.30	.....	.....
			.....	.....	*10.00	.....	.....

B—*Sundays excepted.*

*Alameda Passengers change cars at Oakland.

Creek Route.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*Daily*—B5:40, B6:30, 7.20, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A.M 12:15, 1:15, 2:25, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6.15 P.M.

FROM OAKLAND—*Daily*—B5:30, B6:20, 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A. M. 12:05, 1:05, 2:15, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05 P.M. B—*Sundays excepted.*

"Official Schedule Time" furnished by RANDOLPH & Co., Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St., S. F.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt.

A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.

SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Commencing Monday, June 2d, 1879, and until further notice, Boats and Trains will leave San Francisco as follows:

7.10 A.M., from San Quentin Ferry, daily (Sundays excepted), connecting at San Rafael with Mail and Express Train for Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Cloverdale and way stations. Making stage connections at Geyserville for Skaggs' Springs; Cloverdale for Ukiah, Lakeport, Mendocino City, Highland and Bartlett Springs, Soda Bay and the Geysers; connection made at Fulton for Korbel's, Guerneville and the Redwoods. Returning, arrive in San Francisco at 6:25 P.M. Passengers going by this train will arrive at the Geysers at 2 P.M.

3.00 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted), Steamer "James M. Donahue" (Washington Street Wharf), connecting with Mail and Express Train at Donahue for Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Cloverdale, and way stations. Making stage connections at Lakeville for Sonoma. Returning, arrive in San Francisco at 10:10 A.M.

Sunday Excursions at Reduced Rates.

8.15 A.M., Sundays only, via San Quentin Ferry and San Rafael, for Cloverdale and Way Stations. Returning, arrive in San Francisco at 7:55 P.M. Fares for Round Trip: Petaluma, $1.50; Santa Rosa, $2.00; Healdsburg, $3 00; Cloverdale, $1.50; Fulton, $2.50; Laguna, $3.00; Forestville, $3.50; Korbel's, $3.75; Guerneville, $4.

Freight received at Washington st. Wharf from 7 a.m. till 2.30 p. m., daily (except Sundays).

A. A. BEAN, Sup't. A. HUGHES, Gen. Manager. JAS. M. DONAHUE, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

[June 7.]

NORTH PACIFIC COAST RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

In Effect from Sunday, June 8th, 1879, Between San Francisco and San Rafael.

***Fare Between San Francisco and San Rafael* REDUCED TO 25 CENTS.**

WEEK DAYS.

Leave SAN FRANCISCO:	Leave SAN RAFAEL:
7:10 A.M. via San Q'ntin F.	7:00 A.M. via Saucelito Fy.
9:20 A.M. " " "	8:00 A.M. " S. Quentin "
1:45 P.M. " " "	11:00 A.M. " " "
4:45 P.M. " " "	3:20 P.M. " " "
5:45 P.M. " Saucelito "	3:50 P.M. " Saucelito "
	5:20 P.M. " S. Quentin "

SUNDAYS.

Leave SAN FRANCISCO:	Leave SAN RAFAEL:
8:00 A.M. via Saucelito Fy.	8:50 A.M. via S. Quentin F.
8:15 A.M. via S. Quentin "	11:30 A.M. " " "
10:15 A.M. " " "	2:15 P.M. " " "
12:50 P.M. " " "	4:30 P.M. " " "
3:45 P.M. " " "	6:50 P.M. " " "
6:00 P.M. " " "	

8.45 A.M. daily, except Sundays, from Saucelito Ferry, Market street, for all points between Saucelito and Junction. Returning, leaves Junction 4:00 P.M., arrives S. F. (via Saucelito) 5:40 P.M.

9.20 A.M. daily, except Sundays, from San Quentin Ferry, Market street, for all points between San Francisco and Olema. Returning, leaves Olema 1:55 P.M., arrives S. F. (via Saucelito) 5:40 P.M.

1.45 P.M. daily, except Sundays, from San Quentin Ferry, Market Street, THROUGH TRAIN for DUNCAN MILLS and Way Stations. Returning, train leaves DUNCAN MILLS 6:40 A.M., arriving in S. F. 12:05 P.M.

Sunday Excursions at Reduced Rates.

8:00 A.M., from Saucelito Ferry, Market street, **8:15 A.M.,** from San Quentin Ferry, Market street, for DUNCAN MILLS and RETURN. Fares for Round Trip—Olema, $2; Tomales, $3; Duncan Mills, $4.

Above train, returning, arrives in San Francisco via San Quentin 7:55 P.M, or via Saucelito 8:10 P.M.

W. R. PRICE, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

JNO. W. DOHERTY, Gen'l Manager. Jun 7.

NORTHERN DIVISION — SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Commencing Monday, April 21, 1879, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave San Francisco, from Passenger Depot on Townsend street, between Third and Fourth streets, as follows:

8.20 A.M. daily for San Jose and Way Stations. ☞ Stages for Pescadero (via San Mateo) connect with this train only.

9.30 A.M (Sundays only) for San Jose and Way Stations. Returning, leaves San Jose at 6 P.M.

10.40 A.M. daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad and all Way Stations. ☞ At PAJARO, the Santa Cruz R. R. connects with this train for Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz. ☞ At SALINAS the M. & S. V. R. R. connects with this train for Monterey. ☞ STAGE connections made with this train. (Pescadero Stages via San Mateo excepted.)

Parlor Car attached to this Train.

(SEATS AT REDUCED RATES.)

3.30 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose, Gilroy, Pajaro, Hollister, Tres Pinos and principal Way Stations.

☞ On SATURDAYS only, the Santa Cruz R. R. will connect with this train at PAJARO for Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz. RETURNING, leave Santa Cruz at 4.45 A.M. Mondays (breakfast at Gilroy), arriving in San Francisco at 10:00 A.M.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.—On SATURDAYS ONLY, the run of this train will be extended to SALINAS—connecting with the M. & S. V. R. R for MONTEREY. Returning, leave Monterey MONDAYS (breakfast at Gilroy), arriving in San Francisco at 10 A.M.

3.30 P.M. (Sundays only) for San Jose and Way Stations.

4.25 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose and Way Stations.

5.00 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

6.30 P.M.—daily, for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates

To San Jose and intermediate points sold on Saturdays, and Sunday mornings, good for return until following Monday inclusive.

Also, EXCURSION TICKETS to Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Monterey, sold on Saturdays only—good for return until the following Monday inclusive.

☞ Principal Ticket Office—Passenger Depot, Townsend street. Branch Ticket Office—No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Supt. H. R. JUDAH, A. P. & T. A.

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

Commencing Monday, May 19th, 1879,

☞ Passengers for points on the Southern Divisions of the road will take the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad via OAKLAND, leaving SAN FRANCISCO via Ferry Landing, Market street, at 4:00 P.M. daily (Arizona Express Train), and making close connection at GOSHEN for Sumner, Mojave, Los Angeles, Wilmington, Anaheim, Colton, Colorado River, YUMA, Maricopa and Casa Grande (182 miles east from Yuma). May 31.

NOTABILIA.

THE PEDDLER'S SONG.

Lawn as white as driven snow;
Cypress black as e'er was crow;
Gloves as sweet as damask roses;
Masks for faces and for noses;
Bugle-bracelet, necklace, amber;
Perfume for a lady's chamber;
Gold quoips and stomachers,
For my lads to give their dears;
Pins and poking-sticks of steel.
What maids lack from head to heel:
Come buy of me, come; come buy, come buy,
Buy, lads, or else your lasses cry.

WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE.

Baron Rothschild's first maxim for success in business was, "Attend carefully to all the details." This is a golden rule, too often overlooked by those who undertake to meet the wants of the public, and consequeutly they fail, and blame others for their failure. It is at the Original Swain's Bakery, 213 Sutter street, that one sees the perfect application of the great banker's rule. Nothing there is left to chance, nothing left undone that should be done; and the result is entire satisfaction to every one who enters the place, and au attractiveness that brings him back always for his breakfast and lunch and dinner. Swain's are the best and the best served in the city.

There is no deceiving an old smoker as to the qualities of tobacco. Your veteran knows that when his throat is left smooth, his tongue sweet and the last whiff from the pipe, cigar or cigarette has a cool, pure flavor, he has been enjoying a good, genuine smoke. No argument of favor or prejudice can hold against what he knows when he has tried the article, and brought to this test the famous "Old Judge" tobacco is absolutely unsurpassed, and it seems to be a mere statement of fact to declare it the best in the world. Every man recognizes with a shudder the reek left behind by poor tobacco, and the room in which "Old Judge" has been smoked is as pure and fresh as the outer air.

The moral law is wider than a rifle-range and higher than a hip-pocket.

Great fault is found, but unjustly, as we think, with our present system of Grand Juries. Good citizens lend their best efforts to carry out the theory of the duties laid upon this body, and, so far as unassisted human intelligence can work, with a fair measure of success. The shortcomings which we are obliged to admit are the result of insufficient light; and the responsibility for this justly falls upon the people, which ought to insist upon the Grand Jury's being furnished with F. & P. J. Cassin's Golden Plantation Whisky, one bottle to a man.

The English faith in the banking system of Great Britain has been severely shaken by the failures in Scotland and elsewhere, and men are naturally disturbed in their minds for the safety of their ducats. No such anxieties ever afflict the soul of the man whose house is provided with Montanya's Union Range. Whatever else may happen to him, breakfast and dinner are secure beyond a peradventure, and of a quality not to be had from any other range. Such a man feels that fate cannot harm him, for whatever may he said of banking, his own system is secure.

The assistant surgeon is not promoted from the rank of lance corporal.

There are two sides to the railroad question, whatever people may think of G. C. Gorham's onslaught upon Pixley; but there is one opinion, and only one, with regard to Bradley & Rulofson's photographs—the very best that ever contented loving friends. Surrounded with a collection of these, a man is ever in the society of those he loves, and the faces speak to him even more eloquently than the living lips could. The mind, the heart, are brought out upon the features by these excellent artists.

The "Roof of the World" is one of the hyperbolical names given to the Panier by the Orientals. Finely suggestive and gorgeous as the rhetoric is, it lacks that more practically intellectual turn peculiar to the Western mind, where man is recognized as the crown of the world, and the roof therefore is, necessarily, the hat which covers the crown. And the true World-Roof is, therefore, one of White's hats, from 614-616 Commercial street.

Mr. Charles Peters is lending all his experience and judgment to the noble enterprise of the Nevada Building Association, which has but 100,000 shares, and offers extraordinary chances for the charitably disposed. The headquarters of the Association, under Mr. Peters' management, are at Virginia City.

Artistic Novelties, manufactured from California quarts, at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

All good things go to London, as the commercial capital of mankind; and the demand for Landsberger's Private Cuvee is increasing every week. Not a month ago one order for 100 cases was filled for a London house, and others are coming in almost too rapidly for even the enterprise of this famous house. Increased accommodations are fast becoming necessary, and nothing but the perfect organization of the whole establishment has enabled it to keep pace so far with the demands made upon it.

No more infallible sign of taste, or the want of it, than the gas fixtures, chandeliers and plumbing work of the dwelling; and many, for lack of attention to these critical matters, have been shamed in the eyes of their acquaintances. The only safeguard is to put these details in the hands of McNally & Hawkins, whose long experience is sustained and enlightened by admirable taste. Their stock at the Grand is simply unrivaled.

Mr. White, the American Minister to Germany, has commenced to eat with Bismarck. His friends can decide whether they will have him embalmed and sent home, or buried over there.

Sure, prompt and thorough are the characteristics of Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. Its merit has made it known everywhere for years, as a standard curative for Cramps, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, and all Diseases of the Bowels; it is, besides, easily administered to children, being pleasant to the taste, and is entirely safe. Sold by CRANE & BRIGHAM, San Francisco.

"L'Assammoir" is probably the vilest book ever talked about among decent people, and it has reached its fifty-fifth edition. It is useless to deplore such a condition of things, wholly due to a lack of Napa Soda. With an increase in the use of this most wholesome beverage it will become more and more difficult for men to have dirty minds.

Tapestry Brussels, $1 per yard and upwards; fine new patterns. Call and see them. Window shades, 75 cents and upwards. Window lace, 12½ cents and upwards. Cornices, wall paper, etc. Oilcloths, 50 cents per yard and upwards. Hartshorn & McPhun, 112 Fourth st., near Mission.

STOCK COMBINATIONS.

How to Operate Successfully on

TEN DOLLARS.

MARTIN TAYLOR & CO.,

June 21.] 429 California Street.

GEO. C. HICKOX. E. C. MCFARLANE.

GEORGE C. HICKOX & CO.,

Commission Stock Brokers (San Francisco Stock Exchange, No. 230 Montgomery street, San Francisco. May 4.

J. A. RUDKIN,

Member S. F. Stock and Exchange Board, 423 California street. STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made n Active Accounts. Oct. 26.

CUNNINGHAM, CURTISS & WELCH,

Importing Stationers and Booksellers.

We have in Stock full assortments of the following: Fancy Papeteries, Auto. and Photo. Albums, Russia Wallets and Card Cases, Purses, Paper Weights, Fancy Inkstands, etc., and the handsomest and most complete line of Diaries ever offered in this market.

Nov. 16. 327, 329, 331 SANSOME STREET.

FOR SALE---SUNNYSIDE RESIDENCE.

I have concluded to sell my Homestead, located in the pleasant town of Placerville, El Dorado County, known as the SUNNYSIDE RANCH; forty-five acres of land, orchard of the choicest fruits, house two stories, brick cellar, splendid well of water, windmill, in fact every convenience for a country home; 2,000 feet above tide water. Placerville is one of the most pleasant and healthful localities in California; first-class schools, churches and good society. To be sold at a bargain. For terms address C. B. BROWN, Placerville, or F. A. BEE, 620 Eddy street, San Francisco. June 21.

D. F. HUTCHINGS. D. M. DUNNE. J. SANDERSON

PHŒNIX OIL WORKS.

Established 1850.---Hutchings & Co., Oil and Commission Merchants, Manufacturers and Dealers in Sperm, Whale, Lard, Machinery and Illuminating Oils, 517 Front street, San Francisco. Jan. 8.

JOHN JENNINGS

Hooper's South End Warehouses, corner Japan and Town-send streets, San Francisco. First-class Fire-Proof Brick Building, capacity 10,000 tons. Goods taken from the Dock and the Cars of the C. P. R. R. and S. P. R. R. free of charge. Storage at Current Rates. Advances and Insurance Effected.

MME. B. ZEITSKA'S

French, German and English Institute, Day and Boarding School, for Young Ladies, 922 Post street, between Hyde and Larkin. KINDERGARTEN connected with the Institute.

Oct. 26. MME. B. ZEITSKA, Principal.

EDWARD BOSQUI & CO.,

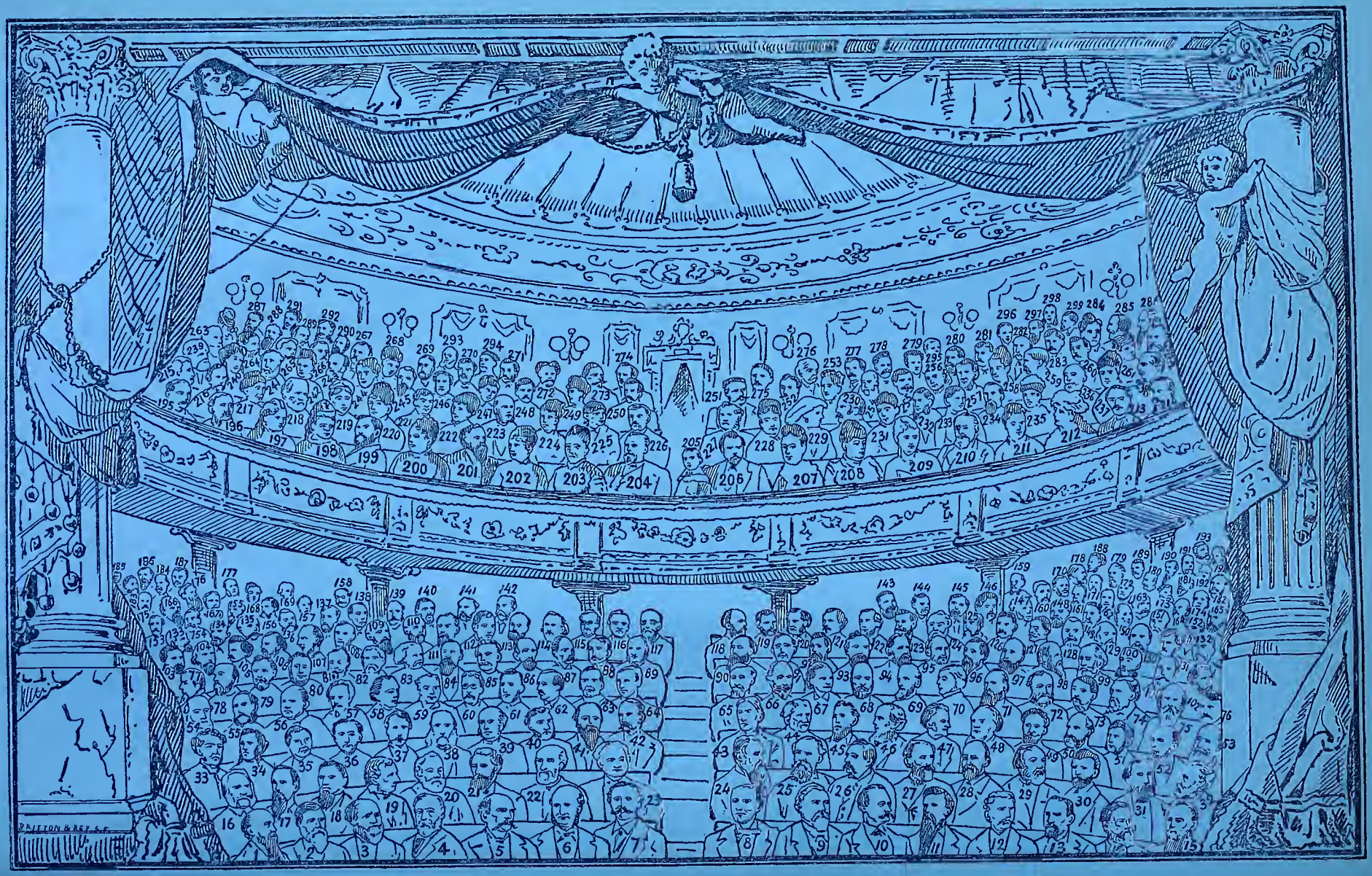
Printers, Engravers, Lithographers and Bookbinders,

Leidesdorff street, from Clay to Commercial.

CALIFORNIA SUGAR REFINERY,

Manufacturers of the Standard Syrup, a superior article put up in barrels expressly for home consumption. Also, Extra Heavy Syrup in barrels for Export. Refined Sugars at lowest market rates. Office, 215 Front street, up stairs Dec. 21.

Conservatory Organs, $110. 200 Post street, corner of Dupont.



KEY TO "AT THE PLAY."

1. T H Goodman ..... Gen Pass Ag't C P R R
2. Henry B Williams ..... Ag't P M S S Co
3. Lloyd Tevis ..... Pres't W F & Co's Bank
4. J B Haggin ..... Capitalist
5. Wm T Coleman ..... Merchant and Capitalist
6. D O Mills ..... Capitalist
7. Wm Alvord ..... Ex Mayor and Pres't Bank of Cal
8. Charles Webb Howard ..... Pres't S V W W
9. Peter Donahue ..... Pres't S F & N P R R
10. Wm Sharon ..... Capitalist
11. John W Coleman ..... Capitalist and Stock Broker
12. J W Mackay ..... Bonanza King
13. James R Keene ..... Capitalist
14. Hon A A Sargent ..... U S Senator
15. Hon John P Jones ..... U S Senator
16. Capt O Eldridge ..... Merchant and Capitalist
17. J J Valentine ..... Gen'l Sup't W F & Co
18. Wm B Carr ..... Capitalist
19. Wm F Babcock ..... Merchant and Capitalist
20. John Parrott ..... Capitalist
21. Thomas Brown ..... Cashier Bank of California
22. Peter Sather ..... Banker
23. Joseph A Donohoe ..... Banker
24. Hon Wm Irwin ..... Governor of California
25. Hon A J Bryant ..... Mayor of San Francisco
26. E C Fellows ..... Ass't Gen Sup't C P R R
27. E J Baldwin ..... Capitalist
28. A. P Hotaling ..... Merchant
29. John H Redington ..... Pres't Red'ton Quicksr'M Co
30. Charles Main ..... Main & Winchester, Importers
31. Hon Newton Booth ..... U S Senator
32. Sir Claus Spreckles ..... Pres't Cal Sugar Refiucry
33. Rt Rev Wm Ingraham Kip ..... Bishop Diocese Cal
34. Rev Horatio Stebbins ..... Pastor 1st Unitarian Ch
35. Charles Lux ..... Land Owner
36. Henry Miller ..... Land Owner
37. Ed D fleatly ..... Dickson, DeWolf & Co, Mchts
38. C Temple Emmett ..... Attorney-at-Law
39. Thomas Bell ..... Capitalist
40. Hon Delos Lake ..... Attorney-at-Law
41. Hon S M Wilson ..... Attorney-at-Law
42. Hon W H L Barnes ..... Attorney-at-Law
43. J P Hoge ..... Attorney-at-Law
44. Hon Wm M Gwin ..... Ex U S Senator
45. Hon A Louderback ..... Judge Police Court
46. Hon Roh't F Morrison ..... Judge 4th District Court
47. F. Marriott ..... Proprietor S F "News Letter"
48. C I Hutchinson ..... H & M Insurance Agency
49. A S Hallidie ..... Manufacturer Wire Rope
50. John Bensley ..... Capitalist
51. A W Scott ..... Supervisor
52. Adam Grant ..... M, G & Co, Importers Dry Ooods
53. D J Oliver ..... Capitalist
54. Wm Lane Booker ..... British Consul
55. Rev John Hemphill ..... Pastor Calvary Church
56. James Phelan ..... Capitalist
57. Thomas H Blythe ..... Capitalist
58. Fred W Macondray ..... Commission Merchant
59. Tihurcio Parrott ..... Commission Merchant
60. Edward Cahill ..... Stock Broker
61. Stewart Menzies ..... Stevedore
62. Edward F Hall ..... Stock Broker
63. Hall McAllister ..... Attorney-at-Law
64. Reuben Lloyd ..... Attorney-at-Law
65. Hon Cornelius Cole ..... Ex U S Senator
66. Frank McCoppin ..... Harbor Commissioner
67. Hon Samuel B McKee ..... Judge 3d District Court
68. Hon J S Hager ..... Attorney-at-Law
69. Hon Lorenzo Sawyer ..... Judge 9th U S Circuit C t
70. A W Von Schmidt ..... Civil Engineer
71. James F Houghton ..... Pres't Home Mutual Ins
72. Fred'k McCrellish ..... Proprietor "Alta"
73. John P Jackson ..... Proprietor "Post"
74. Milton S Latham ..... Pres't N P C R R Co
75. R G Sneath ..... Proprietor Jersey Farm Dairy
76. Thomas Achesou ..... Supervisor
77. Com Theo H Allen ..... Stevedore
78. Wm Norris ..... Secretary S V W W
79. James Adams ..... Ex-Sheriff
80. P H Canavan ..... Real Estate Agent
81. Richard L Ogden ..... Capitalist
82. Wm M Lent ..... Capitalist
83. Philip Roach ..... Proprietor "Examiner"
84. D J Murphy ..... District Attorney
85. Charles Keating ..... Sup't Alms House
86. Thomas Reynolds ..... County Clerk
87. Wm Doolan ..... Public Administrator
88. Hon Thos W Freelon ..... Judge Munic'l C't of Ap'ls
89. Hon Sami H Dwinelle ..... Judge 15th District Court
90. J A Robinson ..... Deputy Surveyor-General
91. Theo Wagner ..... U S Surveyor-General
92. Hon J T Farley ..... U S Senator
93. Charles N Fox ..... Attorney-at-Law
94. Giles H Gray ..... Late Surveyor of Customs
95. Henry E Highton ..... Attorney-at-Law
96. Romualdo Pacheco ..... Stock Broker
97. Jasper McDonald ..... Stock Broker
98. Mark L McDonald ..... Stock Broker
99. Emile Grisar ..... Belgian Consul & Wool Merchant
100. A Colman ..... Clothier
101. C A C Dalsenberg ..... Commission Merchant
102. Arpad Haraszthy ..... Wine Grower
103. Rev H Vidaver ..... Rabbi
104. Rev A L Stone ..... Pastor 1st Cong Church
105. Rev W E Ijams ..... Pastor Green st Cong Church
106. Rev Isaac S Kalloch ..... Pastor Metrop'n Temple
107. Rev Wm H Platt ..... Rector Grace Episcopal Ch
108. Henry L Dodge ..... Sup't U S Mint
109. J H Jones ..... Stock Broker
110. Horace Hill ..... Stock Broker
111. H H Noble ..... Stock Broker
112. James G Carson ..... Attorney-at-Law
113. J B Metcalfe ..... Attorney-at-Law
114. Thomas P Ryan ..... Attorney-at-Law
115. Hon A C Niles ..... Associate Justice Supreme Court
116. Judge S Heydenfeldt ..... Attorney-at-Law
117. Jas M Oitchell ..... Register in Bankruptcy
118. C Warren Stoddard ..... Journalist
119. Charles De Young ..... Proprietor S F "Chronicle"
120. M H De Young ..... Proprietor S F "Chronicle"
121. Loring Pickering .. Prop S F "Call" & "Bulletin"
122. Henry F Williams ..... Real Estate Agent
123. Henry L Davis ..... Capitalist
124. Eugene L Sullivan ..... Capitalist
125. Fred L Castle ..... Importer Teas
126. M H Hecht ..... M'f'r and Wholesale Leather Dealer
127. Jas J Waddell ..... Captain
128. R K Nuttall ..... Physician
129. Gen Sco'field ..... U S A
130. Gen H A Cobb ..... Auctioneer
131. Gen James Coey ..... Postmaster S F
132. Gen John McComb ..... Editor "Alta"
133. Wm P Humphreys ..... City and Co Surveyor
134. Chas Hubert ..... City and Co Treasurer
135. J Henley Smith ..... Supervisor
136. D A McDonald ..... Enterprise Mills
137. A L Mann ..... Sup't Public Instruction
138. Thomas Flint ..... Wool Merchant
139. M Castle ..... Capitalist
140. W W Dodge ..... Wholesale Grocer
141. F B Taylor ..... Oil and Commission Merchant
142. Geo H Bryant ..... N & Co, Bags and Bagging
143. W N Olmsted ..... Insurance Agent
144. E N Fry ..... Stock Broker
145. Donald McLennan ..... Manager Woolleu Mills
146. M G Pritchard ..... Mexican Consul
147. F A Bee ..... Chinese Consul
148. Aug Berggren ..... Consul for Sweden and Norway
149. Col Geo W Granniss ..... Real Estate
150. S P Dewey ..... Capitalist
151. James White, M R G S ..... Ex M P, Brighton, Eng
152. Charles Kohler ..... Wine Grower
153. Robert Dickson ..... Manager Ins Agency
154. Capt Geo Naunton ..... Shipping Agent
155. Hon M M Estee ..... Attorney-at-Law
156. Jennings S Cox ..... Real Estate Agent
157. H B Platt ..... Contractor
158. George Lette ..... Sec'y German Sav and Loan
159. Hon George C Perkins ..... O P & Co's S S
160. Gen O H La Grange ..... Ex Sup't U S Mint
161. R Beverly Cole ..... Physician
162. Thomas Price ..... Assayer
163. George J Bucknall ..... Physician
164. Hon E D Wheeler ..... Judge 19th District Court
165. David P Belknap ..... Attorney-at-Law
166. Henry Casanova ..... Wholesale Grocer
167. James G Gauld ..... L & S F Bank
168. T V Walter ..... L & S F Bank
169. E Mickle ..... Agent
170. P M Bowen ..... Capitalist
171. E M Miles ..... Stock Broker
172. Samuel Brannan ..... Real Estate
173. John Scott ..... Physician
174. George T Bromley ..... Contractor
175. P J Cassin ..... Wholesale Liquor Dealer
176. Henry Marsh ..... Pianist
177. Thomas Bennett ..... Physician
178. George Wallace ..... Pres't Cal M'g Co
179. Frank M Pixley ..... Attorney-at-Law
180. J S Cunningham ..... U S N Paymaster
181. J M McDonald ..... Vice Pres't Pacific Bank
182. Alex Campbell ..... Attorney-at-Law
183. Col Oscar Woodhams ..... 1st Infantry Reg
184. John V Plume ..... Banker
185. Edward Curtis ..... Literateur
186. Hon James A Johnson ..... Lieut-Governor
187. Thomas P Ryan ..... Attorney-at-Law
188. Charles G Toland ..... Physician
189. Fred M Somers ..... Journalist
190. C T Mills, D D ..... Mills' Seminary
191. Wm Harney ..... Notary Public
192. Jonas J Morrison ..... Lumber Dealer
193. L L Bullock ..... Real Estate
194. Charles Clayton ..... Grain Merchant
195. C V D Hubbard ..... Mining Secretary
196. H H Bancroft ... Historian & Wholes'e Bookseller
197. Mrs H H Bancroft .....
198. Mrs A N Towne .....
199. A N Towne ..... Gen Sup't C P R R
200. Mrs James G Fair .....
201. James G Fair ..... Bonanza King
202. Miss Jeanie Flood .....
203. Mrs J C Flood .....
204. J C Flood ..... Bonanza King
205. Leland Stanford, Jr. .....
206. Hon Leland Stanford ..... Pres't C P R R
207. Mrs Leland Stanford .....
208. Mrs Mark Hopkins .....
209. Mrs Charles Crocker .....
210. Charles Crocker ..... Vice-Pres't C P R R
211. Miss Hattie Crocker .....
212. Mrs A Maddock ..... of London
213. Alfred Maddick ..... of London
214. Stuart M Taylor ..... City and County Recorder
215. E W Burr ..... Capitalist
216. J C Pulmer ..... Wine Grower
217. Mrs J C Palmer .....
218. Hon J C Fremont ..... Governor of Arizona
219. Mrs J Benton Fremont .....
220. Mrs O C Pratt .....
221. Howard Coit ..... Caller S F Stock Board
222. Mrs Lillie Coit .....
223. Alex Badlam ..... City and Co Assessor
224. Mrs Alex Badlam .....
225. Mrs Joseph Austin ..... "Betsy B"
226. Joseph Austin ..... Port Warden
227. D J Staples ..... Pres't Fireman's Fund Ins Co
228. Mrs D J Staples .....
229. Mrs D Z Yost .....
230. Daniel Z Yost ..... Stock Broker
231. Miss Cora Cadnc .....
232. Philip Cadnc ..... Contractor
233. Mrs John D Yost .....
234. John D Yost ..... Stationer
235. Miss Julia Ruth Shafter .....
236. Hon J McM Shafter ..... Land Owner
237. Mrs Joseph W Winans .....
238. Hon Joseph W Winans ..... Attorney-at-Law
239. George Gedge ..... Captain steamer "Yosemite"
240. Mrs George Gedge .....
241. Rev Wm A Scott, D D .. Pastor St John's Pres Ch
242. Miss Ida Scoofly .....
243. George B Rieman ..... Photographer
244. Mrs George B Rieman .....
245. H S Crocker ..... Wholesale Stationer
246. T A Harcourt ..... Literateur
247. Mrs T A Harcourt .....
248. John Landers ..... Mining Secretary
249. Mrs John Landers .....
250. Frank C Snow ..... Importer and Dealer in Pictures
251. G G Garibaldi ..... Artist
252. H B Slaven ..... Druggist
253. Mrs J H Stallard .....
254. J H Stallard ..... Physician
255. Drury Melone ..... Commission Broker
256. Mrs Drury Melone .....
257. R B Woodward ..... Prop'r Woodward's Gardens
258. Mrs W F McAllister .....
259. W F McAllister, M D ..... Quarantine Officer
260. Henry R Mann ..... H & M Ins Agency
261. Mrs Wm Ward .....
262. Wm Ward ..... Importer Liquors
263. H Channing Beals ..... "Commercial Herald"
264. Augustus Laver ..... Architect of S F New City Hall and Law Courts.
265. Frank H Gassaway ..... Journalist
266. Louis Low ..... Secretary
267. L S Church ..... Land Owner
268. Mrs L S Church ..... "Vivace" critic
269. Raoul Martinez ..... Belloc & Co.'s Bank
270. M J Flavin ..... Prop IXL Auction House
271. E Curtis ..... C, C & Welch, Stationers
272. Wm M Neilson ..... Literateur
273. O Livermore ..... Real Estate Agent
274. Col A Andrews ..... Prop "Diamond Palace"
275. Charles Locke ..... Prop "Bush street Theater"
276. Thomas Maguire ..... Manager "Baldwin's"
277. Barton Dill ..... Acting Manager "Cal Theater"
278. Alex D Sharon ..... Lessee "Palace Hotel"
279. Frank O Newlands ..... Attorney-at-Law
280. Wm Willis ..... Mining Secretary
281. J B Wattles ..... Stock Broker
282. D Albert Hiller ..... Physician
283. George Dawson ..... Prop "Pantheon"
284. Mrs George Dawson .....
285. Gen W S Rosecrans ... Mining and Civil Engineer
286. A A Cohen ..... Capitalist and Attorney-at-Law
287. J Barr Robertson ..... Of London
288. Edward J Jackson ..... Our cor "London Times"
289. M G Gillette ... Sup't Savage Mg Co, Virginia, Nev
290. Dr A McMahon ..... of San Jose
291. E C Macfarlane ..... Stock Broker
292. George Macfarlane ..... of Sandwich Islands
293. John Jennings ..... Com'r Aus Exhib
294. J J Bleasdale, D D ..... Com'r Aus Exhib
295. Arthur Nahl ..... Artist
296. Judge J C Pennie ..... Justice of Peace
297. Charles Mason ..... British Vice Consul
298. P B Kennedy ..... Importer Dry Goods
299. Charles Kueding ..... Importer of Guns

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.,

For Japan and China, leave wharf, corner First and Brannan streets, at noon, for YOKOHAMA AND HONGKONG, connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghai.

GAELIC ..... August 15th.
OCEANIC ..... June 17th, September 13th.
BELGIC ..... July 15th.

For Freight, apply to GEORGE H. RICE, Freight Agent, at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Wharf, or No. 218 California street.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger Agent.
LELAND STANFORD, President. May 31.

Smith's American Organs, 200 Post street, corner of Dupont.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Steamers of this Company will sail from Broadway Wharf for PORTLAND, Oregon), every 5 days, direct, and for LOS ANGELES, SANTA BARBARA, SANTA CRUZ, SAN DIEGO, SAN LUIS OBISPO and other NORTHERN and SOUTHERN COAST PORTS, leaving SAN FRANCISCO about every third day.

For Day and Hour of Sailing, see the Company's Advertisement in the San Francisco Daily Papers.

Ticket Office, No. 214 Montgomery Street, near Pine.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Agents,
March 15. No. 10 Market street.

Smith's American Pianos, 200 Post street, corner of Dupont.

AT THE GATE.

And where were you just now, Mahel? The gate is by the road, Mable,
Where have you been so long? And idle folks go by—
The moon is up, and all the birds Nor should a maiden brook the glance
Have sung their evening song. Of every stranger eye.
I saw you loitering down the path, Besides, I thought I saw a cap—
So lonely and so late, I'm sure you had a mate;
Beyond the well and the lilac bush, So tell me who was with you, child,
And hanging by the gate. Just hanging at the gate.
I love to hear the birds, mother, Now, you know just as well, mother,
And see the rising moon; 'Twas only Harry Gray.
And oh! the summer air is sweet He spoke such words to me to-night,
Beneath the sky of June. I knew not what to say;
My cow is milked, my hens are cooped And mother, oh! for your dear sake,
And washed are cup and plate, I only bade him wait;
And so I wandered out a while And mayn't I run and tell him now?
To hang upon the gate. He's hanging at the gate.
—*Harper's Magazine for June.*

AUGUSTINE TO AUGUSTA.

Almost all the new dresses are made rather lower, and are more open at the neck, therefore guimpes, and fichus of lace, crepe, tulle, blonde, soft Indian, and other thin muslins are much in request. The forms of these fichus are very varied, the most fashionable at the present moment being the scarf shape, with broad ends, and the Marie Antoinette fichu. If a flower is worn with these fichus, it is generally a single rose at the left side of the neck.

A great many eccentric costumes were to be seen last week at the races, and at the flower show; among them being a coat of mail worn as a casaquin, and a conspicuous Parabère dress, with five paniers covered with Malines lace.

The costumes most in vogue for the country are composed of plain batiste, printed linen, calico and foulard, the paterns being either the Pompadour detached colored flowers of stripes, or the shawl patsrns; plain and striped barèges, Voile de veuve, plain cashmere, and, for more elegant visiting dresses, changeant, or shot silk; grenadine and velours Zéphir are the most admired. This Zéphir is a silk gauze with narrow velvet stripes, and is chiefly employed for a tunic, fourreau or polonaise over black or dark colored dresses; for instance, over a skirt of violet faille or satin, a tunic of Zéphir with paniers, or a dress of black striped Zéphir with pointed bodice opening over a high waistcoat of lotus blue. Walking or country dresses are made with short round skirts; the foulard is often composed of half plain ground and half printed foulard; for instance, the first skirt plain silver-gray, with two flounces, one of which is plain, the other of the Pompadour pattern on the same gray ground; the second skirt, draped up slightly over the first, with an apron front of Pompadour pattern; tunic of the same pattern, drawn up at the sides, panier style, and forming a slight half train behind, with border of Breton lace; and bodice of Pompadour pattern, cuirass shape, with plain broad turned-back collar, also bordered with lace.

Kid shoes, and also varnished leather, almost half-boot shape are worn; the toe is much more pointed than a few weeks ago; these shoes are laced.

One of the newest bonnets, or rather hats, is the Clarissa Harlowe; it has a high crown of light-colored satin and a straw border; the strings are of foulard, and very broad; the ornamentation is a cord of gold or silver round the crown with full tuft of feathers or a bouquet of flowers in front. It looks well also in black straw, with crown of ruby-colored satin. —*Augustine, in Truth.*

DICKENS' LAST LETTER.

Mr. Charles Kent has sent a last letter of Charles Dickens to the British Museum. A gentleman claims to have another letter written by Charles on the day of his death. It is as follows:

GAD'S HILL PLACE, HIGHAM, BY ROCHESTER, KENT,
Wednesday, 8th June, 1870.

DEAR SIR: It would be quite inconceivable to me, but for your letter, that any reasonable reader could possibly attach a scriptural reference to a passage in a book of mine, reproducing a much abused social figure of speech, impressed into all sorts of service, on all sorts of inappropriate occasions, without the faintest connection of it with its original source. I am truly shocked to find that any reader can make the mistake. I have always striven in my writings to express veneration for the life and lessons of our Saviour, because I feel it; and because I re-wrote that history for my children—every one of whom knew it from having it repeated to them, long before they could read, and almost as soon as they could speak. But I have never made proclamation of this from the house-tops.

Faithfully yours, CHARLES DICKENS.

MARRIAGE A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

It may be of interest to know how they arranged marriages a hundred years ago. An old paper has the following description bearing upon the subject: "Married, in June 1760, Mr. William Donkin, a considerable farmer of Great Tossin (near Rothbury), in the county of Northumberland, to Miss Eleanor Shotten, an agreeable young gentlewoman of the same place. The entertainment was very grand, there being no less than one hundred and twenty quarters of lamb, forty-four quarters of veal, twenty quarters of mutton, and a great quantity of beef, twelve hams, with a suitable number of chickens, etc., which was concluded with eight half ankers of brandy made into punch, twelve dozen of cider, a great many gallons of wine, and ninety bushels of malt made into beer. The company consisted of five hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen, who concluded with the music of twenty-five fiddlers and pipers, and the whole was conducted with the utmost order and unanimity."

Extract from the sermon of a prominent revivalist: "I feel that my Saviour wants me. Now, even now, do I pray that he take me to His bosom. Oh, would that He would take me now! Would you mind closing that window, please? I fear it will give me cold." Fact.

A naturalist has discovered that crows hold solemn court at which offenders are tried—a sort of crow-bar. We presume no bird is tried without caws, and that a true bill is necessary in every case.

General Spinola finds no difficulty in heating New York city at present.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

PHARMACEUTICAL.

A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE

BLADDER AND KIDNEYS.

For Debility, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exertion or Business, Shortness of Breath, Troubled with Thoughts of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Chest and Head, Rush of Blood to the Head, Pale Countenance and Dry Skin.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, very frequently Epileptic Fits and Consumption follow. When the constitution becomes affected, it requires the aid of an invigorating medicine to strengthen and tone up the system, which

"HELMBOLD'S BUCHU"

Does in Every Case.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

IS UNEQUALED

By any remedy known. It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians all over the world, in

Rheumatism,
Spermatorrhœa,
Neuralgia,
Nervousness,
Dyspepsia,
Indigestion,
Constipation,
Aches and Pains,
General Debility,
Kidney Diseases,
Liver Complaint.
Nervous Debility,
Epilepsy, Head Troubles,
Paralysis, General Ill Health,
Spinal Diseases, Sciatica,
Deafness, Decline, Lumbago,
Catarrh, Nervous Complaints,
Female Complaints, Etc.,

Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Eruptions, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a thousand other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

INVIGORATES THE STOMACH,

and stimulates the torpid Liver, Bowels and Kidneys to healthy action, in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

A single trial will be quite sufficient to convince the most hesitating of its valuable remedial qualities.

PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE,

Or Six Bottles for $5.

Delivered to any address free from observation.
"Patients" may consult by letter, receiving the same attention as by calling.
Competent Physicians attend to correspondents. All letters should be addressed to

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Druggist and Chemist,
Philadelphia, Pa.

CAUTION!

See that the Private Proprietary Stamp is on Each Bottle.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

[June 28.]

LONG AGO.

'Twas Spring time, and all Nature stirred,
The season's pulse was young;
On bursting boughs full many a bird
His careless carol sung.
Beneath the interlacing shade
All wind-swayed to and fro,
A gracious youth and gentle maid
Swore fealty long ago.

The years had passed, the years had flown,
Sweet Summer filled the air;
There walked within the covert lone
Brave man and matron fair;
And round them, with a jocund glee,
There danced, in life's full glow,
A troop of children fair to see
In days now long ago.

'Twas Autumn next, the year grew pale,
The farmer reaped his grain;
Now walking slowly down the dale
Behold the pair again.
Their forms are bent. See in the hair
Some silver touches show;
Childless and sad they wander there,
And dream of long ago.

'Tis Winter. In the churchyard lone
The snow lies white and fair
Upon the simple mossy stone
That hides the aged pair.
They have their rest! 'Tis Spring again!
And in God's Land they know
A love not dimmed by age and pain,
Like that of long ago.

—*Samuel Pascoe, in the London Graphic.*

SHORT SERMONS TO THE PEOPLE.

Every political, press and pulpit demagogue in the land, seeking profitable popularity, acts on the same line of thought. First, praise the dear people's honesty of purpose, and credit them with virtues akin to the angels! Second, select a scapegoat to bear the sins of the world, cast upon it the rocks of denunciation, and let it be accursed here and hereafter. The plan is very simple and works to a charm, but it begins to lack novelty, and, as a matter of common justice, it is well sometimes to reverse the operation, although the task is perhaps an unpopular one, because all good Christians prefer a vicarious atonement to auswering in their own proper persons.

By what right do the people of this Republic denounce their chosen representatives upon a simple presumption of guilt, or merely upon the baseless assumption thereof? Yet so it is that official life is made dishonorable, and popular sentiment considers every man in office a thief, *because*, dear fellow-citizens, as *you* tersely put it, if a man has a chance to steal, and does not, *he is a fool*. That is your logic, and proves your own corruption—deny it if you can. From the very circumstances surrounding official life you have made honesty therein stale, flat and unprofitable. You demand short terms, low salaries and a price for your voices out of proportion to their value. You surround officials with every temptation to dishonesty, and, with a strange inconsistency, blame them for yielding. On the other hand, how do you reward the faithful ones? Experience answers, with ingratitude, poverty and neglect. He who panders to your prejudices or depravity is the god of the hour, whilst whoso speaks the truth you consider a superserviceable ass. Life, with you, is a fever of speculation, and the almighty dollar is the deity to whom you sacrifice friendship, love, truth, and all the virtues. Your government, good people, is but your self-incarnation, and you cannot accuse it without self-condemnation. Thus, whenever you feel disposed to crucify some public functionary, examine your conscience, as the Catholics say, and ask yourselves what *you* have done—or omitted doing—that this atonement is necessary.

There were but four just men in the Ark; there was but one good man in Sodom. Hence, when we hear the self-vaunted virtues of the people of this Republic, it becomes a matter of cynical speculation how many could stand the test of Fire and Water.

SALE OF A NOTED HOUSE.

Gad's Hill Place—the house that will be forever associated with the name of Charles Dickens—is in the market. Mr. Dickens gave £1,790 for the house as it originally stood. But it will bring at least five times that sum. When Mr. Dickens died, a reserve price of £10,000 was put on the property. In addition to the associations connected with it, Dickens practically rebuilt the house, and added considerably to the land originally pertaining to it. Among many other things he did for the house was to make a well, the progress with which was a somewhat serious matter to him. He used to say—"It is quite a railway terminus: it is so iron and so big." He also made underneath the famous tunnel which connected his lawn with the shrubbery, in which was placed the still more famous chalet presented to him by Mr. Fechter. The last thing he did was to build a conservatory, and it was only on the Sunday before his death that he had the great satisfaction of seeing this completed. He said to his daughter—"Well, Katey, now you see positively the last improvement to Gad's Hill." There used to be in the late Mr. Dickens' time an illuminated scroll which stood on the first floor landing, by way of greeting to all visitors. It ran thus—"This house, Gads Hill Place, stands on the summit of Shakspeare's Gad's Hill, ever memorable for its associations with Sir John Falstaff in his noble fancy—'But, my lads, my lads, tomorrow morning by four o'clock, early at Gad's Hill! There are pilgrims going to Canterbury with rich offerings, and traders riding to London with fat purses. I have vizards for you all; you have horses for yourselves.'"

Frésh. (anxious about his rank) to Professor of Mathematics: "What will be my rank for the term?" Professor: "That is not easily determined; it is less than any assignable quantity."

An elegant assortment of Gold Watches and Chains at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

Bullion Mining Company Location of Principal place of business, San Francisco, California Location of works, Gold Hill, Storey County, Nevada—Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the ninth day of July, 1879, an assessment (No. 10) of One and one half Dollars per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Corporation, payable immediately, in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, 418 California street (Union Insurance Building), San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the THIRTEENTH day of AUGUST, 1879, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the THIRD day of SEPTEMBER, 1879, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

JOSEPH ORUSS, Secretary.

OFFICE—418 California street, (Union Insurance Building, San Francisco, Cal.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

Exchequer Mining Company.--Location of Principal Place of Business, San Francisco, 418 California street (Union Insurance Building).—Location of Works, Gold Hill, Storey county, Nevada.—Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 9th day of July, 1879, an assessment (No. 14) of One and one-half Dollars (1½) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Corporation, payable immediately, in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, 418 California street (Union Insurance Building), San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the FIFTEENTH day of AUGUST, 1879, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on FRIDAY, the FIFTH day of SEPTEMBER, 1879, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

JOSEPH GRUSS, Secretary.

OFFICE—418 California street (Union Insurance Building), San Francisco, Cal.

DIVIDENO NOTICE.

Office of the Hibernia Savings and Loan Society, northeast corner Montgomery and Post streets, San Francisco, July 7th, 1879.—At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this Society, held this day, a Dividend at the rate of six and three-fourths (6¾) per cent. per annum was declared on all deposits for the six months ending with June 30th, 1879, free from Federal Tax, and payable from and after this date.

July 12. EDWARD MARTIN, Secretary.

DIVIDENO NOTICE.

The German Savings and Loan Society.--For the half year ending this date, the Board of Directors of the German Savings and Loan Society has declared a Dividend on Term Deposits at the rate of seven and one-fifth (7 1-5) per cent per annum, and on Ordinary Deposits at the rate of (6) per cent. per annum, free from Federal Taxes, and payable on and after the 15th day of July, 1879. By order. GEORGE LETTE, Secretary.

San Francisco, June 30th, 1879. July 5.

DIVIDENO NOTICE.

San Francisco Savings Union, 532 California street, corner Webb. For the half year ending with June 30th, 1879, a dividend has been declared at the rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum on Term Deposits, and five and five-sixths (5 5 6) per cent. per annum on Ordinary Deposits, free from Federal Tax, payable on and after July 16th, 1879. [July 5.] LOVELL WHITE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Yangtze Insurance Association.---A Cash Dividend of Thirty-three (33) per cent. upon the net premia contributed during the fifteen months ending December 31, 1878, has been declared, payable 30th June, 1879.

July 5. MACONDRAY & CO., Agents.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Franco-American Savings Bank.---Guarantee Capital, $200,000. 428 Montgomery street.—This Bank has declared a dividend of seven (7) per cent. per annum on Term Deposits, and five and a half (5½) on Ordinary Deposits, for last six months, payable July 15th, free of taxes.

July 12. LUCIEN BRAND, Secretary.

BOOIE MINING BUREAU,

Bodie, Mono County, California.

CHARLES F. KIRCHNER..... Manager.

Reliable information furnished in regard to all Mining Matters. Mines and Mining Claims examined, thoroughly reported on and sampled. Satisfaction guaranteed. Terms moderate. All communications strictly confidential. Refer to: Anglo Californian Bank, Messrs. W. W. Dodge & Co., Wheaton & Luhrs, H. Barroilhet, the Cutting Packing Company, Rodgers, Meyer & Co., Professor Thomas Price, F. MacCrellish & Co. July 5.

D. V. B. Henarie. Edward Martin.

E. MARTIN & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Wines and Liquors.

Proprietors of Miller's Extra Old Bonrbon. Sole Agents for J. H. Cutter's (manufactured by Milton J Hardy & Co., Louisville, Ky.) and J. F. Cutter's Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies,

April 5. *408 Front Street, San Francisco.*

HIBERNIA BREWERY,

Howard Street, Between Eighth and Ninth.

Dec. 7.] *M. NUNAN, Proprietor.*

Henry B. Williams. Henry B. Williams.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 213 California st., S. F. [July 27.

COKE CHEAPEST FUEL.

Reduction in Price: Wholesale Price, 50 cents per barrel; Retail Price, 60 cents per barrel, at the works of the SAN FRANCISCO GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, Howard and First streets, and foot of Second st. Jan. 12.

TABER, HARKER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,

108 and 110 California St., S. F.

[April 19.]

NOTICE.

For the very best photographs go to Bradley & Rulofson's, in an Elevator, 429 Montgomery street. Oct. 29.

Smith's Music Store, 200 Post street, corner of Dupont.

ART JOTTINGS.

"**Sarah Bernhard**" is the name now uppermost in art circles. It matters hut little whether the conversation turns to art on the stage or in the studio, Sarah Bernhardt, a lady of uncertain age, who, since 1862, has been connected with the French stage, is sure to he its principal subject.

She has been associated tbese many years with the troupe of the *Comedie Francaise*, a theatrical institution under the patronage of the French Government, and consequently we are prepared for a little of the *claque* accorded this late light of the (art) world.

Of all people who cater to the popular taste, the French take the lead, and when they were coaching M'lle Bernhardt for her London engagement, it is little wonder that they did not forget the sister arts—painting and sculpture,—and it is to he noticed how readily she has fallen into the English custom of private entertainments at one hundred guineas per night. Four of tbese she gives each week, appearing the remaining nights at the Gaiety. At these private soirees she takes her easel, sketches, chats and recites. Her efforts at art are usually portraiture, and she succeeds, according to good authorities, in executing an execrable dauh, having some little resemblance to the subject, but none whatever to a work of art. But she has succeeded in taking London by storm. Her evenings are all engaged, and they cry for more. The same people who pride themselves on their Royal Academy and admire the works of the R. A.'s, although it is well knowu that many of the worst dauhsters in England are among the numbers, are now going daft over this shrewd woman from over the channel. Sarah Bernhardt was never married, yet she is accompauied by her son, aged 13. Hc is her constant companion. She is received into England's drawing-rooms. The nohility vie with each other in doing her honor. Lately she preceded Lady M—— in going to the *Salon a Mange*. Nothing was said of it, however. In olden time charity did wonders; in our day cheek does it—nearly all. The *London Truth* has this to say of M'lle and her admirers: "Anent this same Sarah, it strikes me that any one who gives this clever young lady something like one hundred guineas for performing in private with one or two of her comrades a little *piece de societe*, intended to prove to the unbelieving world that she can model, is paying ahout eight times what he ought —unless, indeed, she be used as a hait to attract fashionable people to a house, in which case the investment may he a judicious one." Douhtless Miss Bernhardt is clever, and any clever woman can, with the aid of the artists we have seen from time to time connected with her name, soon learns to manipulate paint and mold clay into some sort of a likeness, and happily for such talent, the great art centres are overflowing with a class of connoisseurs who pretend to see great merit in every pretentious dauh, and prophecy a hrilliant future for the perpetrator of it. In due course we shall doubtless have this "Jennie at all trades" with us.

There seems hut little to say of local art just now. Ahout all the artists are out of town, or doing nothing if at home. Miss Strong has on view, at Morris & Kennedy's, a Scotch terrier, which in many respects is quite equal to anything she has yet done. The drawing is good, the pose and expression both excellent. The color is, however, a little faulty, and the hair fails of having the right texture. At the Art Association two new paintings are on view this week. One is an example of the old Dusseldorf school, as interpreted hy Paul Weher; the other illustrates the Innis school, as exemplified hy George Innis. We have a vivid recollection of how a wealthy *connoisseur* of this city, while in Rome, gave Mr. a commission for a large work, how in due course it arrived, was entered at the Custom-house with an invoice for a large value and consular certificate attached. This high value and an examination of the painting hy Uncle Sam's art sharps led to the belief that tbe Innis painting had heen stolen *in transitu* and a worthless dauh substituted. In their dilemma, beforè reporting the loss to the owner, other authorities were cousulted, who promptly decided that the picture was, *sans* douht, genuine, as no other artist could paint such a work, and probably no one would if they could. Nor can there he hut little douht, very little, that the owner has many times wished his valuable picture had excited the cupidity of some one and induced him to substitute something for the daub, which would give him some sort of pleasure to look upon, which this high cost work cannot have afforded him.

Now, to our remembrance, this huge canvas, at thc art rooms is a counterpart, so far as color and manipulation are concerned, of the one before referred to, and possesses uo merit whatever, except an atmospheric effect, produced hy the use of such colors as we find here. As to the other large picture, it has many good qualities. The distance is well handled, and many parts of it are strongly painted, hut the style of the work is decidedly behind the age—dowdyish shall we say. At any rate, there is none of that crispness which should helong to a subject such as this. Perhaps these pictures are interesting as exemplifying the extremes of two dogmas in landscape painting, the painfully realistic and the equally absurd imaginative.

Mr. Wm. Hahn has placed on exhibition, at Snow & Co's, a work containing a large number of figures, "Street Scene in New York." From a cart on Union Square they are selling the evening papers to the newsboys, who are seen in lively strife to ohtain the earliest papers. This style of subject has ever been Hahn's forte. He does uot execute his pictures with the nice finish of J. G. Brown, of New York, whose "Passing Show" will he remembered, hut they are equally as effective and true to life, if not more so. Hahn does not paint a dirty face different from what it is, or clean old and patched clothes with his hrush; in other words, he never tries to improve upon nature.

At this gallery there is also on exhibition a painting of "King Lear and the Fool," by August Scbauer, a German artist of note in his own country. The picture will be interesting to students of Shakespeare, as illustrating an interesting episode in the life of that good hut unfortunate monarch. Of course, the type of face in "King Lear" is German, and somewhat different from the usually accepted English interpretation of it, but it is nevertheless one which speaks plainly to the beholder, and is unmistakahly that of a lunatic, as is also that of the other figure a fool's. He is seen whispering to the old man, and telling him of the doings of his unnatural daughter till he exclaims, in the anguish of his heart:

> "How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is
> To have a thankless child!"

The artist has twined a wreath of flowers in the poor old King's hair, as he wore them when near Dover, when Cordelia first beheld her father, and in her agony said to the physician:

> "Alack, tis he; why, he was met even now
> As mad as the vexed sea, singing aloud;
> Crowned with rank fumite and furrow weeds;
> With harlocks, hemlock, nettles, cuckoo-flowers,
> Darnel, and all the idle weeds that grow
> In our sustaining corn."

The work is a good example of the modern Munich school, and must he considered one of the hest yet received here from that section of the art world. It is not obtrusively German, from the American standpoint, which counts several points in its favor. Such a large number of the pictures brought from Germany are so strongly Teutonic in their character that the American public have, in great measure, sickened of them.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Company's steamers will sail as follows at 12 M:
CITY OF PEKING, August 1st, for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG.

CITY OF PANAMA, July 19th, for PANAMA and NEW YORK, calling at MAZATLAN, SAN BLAS, MANZANILLO and ACAPULCO, connecting at Acapulco with Company's Steamers for all Central American ports—calling at SAN JOSE DE GUATEMALA and LA LIBERTAD to land passengers and mails.

DAKOTA, July 28th, for Panama and New York.

Tickets to and from Europe by any line for sale at tbe lowest rates; also to Havana and all West India ports.

CITY OF SYDNEY, August 4th, at 12 o'clock M., or on arrival of English mails, for HONOLULU, AUCKLAND and SYDNEY. $10 additional is charged for passage in Upper Saloon.

CITY OF CHESTER, July 19th, for VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, SEATTLE, and TACOMA, connecting at TACOMA with Northern Pacific Railroad for PORTLAND, Oregon. Tickets must be purchased before 11 A.M. on day of sailing, at Wharf Office. For freight or passage apply at the office, cor. First and Brannan streets. [July 19.] WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., Agents.

FOR PORTLAND AND ASTORIA, OREGON.

The Oregon Steamship Company and Pacific Coast Steamship Company will dispatch every five days, for the above ports, one of their new A1 Iron Steamships, viz.: OREGON, GEORGE W. ELDER, and STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Sailing Days:

July 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31. | Aug. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 30.

At 10 o'clock A. M.

Connecting at Portland, Oregon, with Steamers and Railroads and their connecting Stage Lines for all points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories, British Columbia and Alaska.

K. VAN OTERENDORP, Agent O. S. S. Co.,
No 210 Battery street, San Francisco.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Agents P. C. S. S. Co.,
July 5. No. 10 Market street, San Francisco.

CUNARD LINE.

British and North American Royal Mail Steamships between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, sailing from New York EVERY WEDNESDAY.

SCYTHIA	July 16.	Aug. 20.	Sept. 24.	Oct 29.
ABYSSINIA	July 23.	Aug. 27.		Oct. 1. Nov. 5
BOTHNIA	July 30.		Sept. 3.	Oct. 8. Nov. 12
GALLIA		Aug. 6.	Sept. 10.	Oct. 15. Nov. 19
ALGERIA		Aug 13.	Sept. 17.	Oct. 22.

Passage can be secured and all information given on application to
WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,
July 12. 218 California st.

REGISTRATION.

Republicans, Attention!

Headquarters Republican State Central Committee, Rooms Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, No. 703 Market street, southwest corner Third street, San Francisco, June 26, 1879.

The vital importance of immediate REGISTRATION must be apparent to every Republican, when the fact is announced that the entire Registration of this city and county has been wiped out; and that no one will be allowed to vote at the September Election unless RE-REGISTERED. The State Central Committee calls the earnest attention of Republicans to this matter, and requests them, without delay, to register themselves, so as to strengthen the hands of the organization and place it in a position to win the approaching contest. No true Republican will neglect this most imperative and urgent duty. By order of the Committee.

M. D. BORUCK, Secretary. [June 28.] W. W. MORROW, Chairman.

BY ORDER OF THE PROBATE COURT,

The Works of the late James Hamilton, comprising Paintings and Sketches in Oil and Water Colors, are now on view to the public and for sale at SNOW & CO., 20 Post street. July 12.

THE BERKELEY GYMNASIUM.

A Preparatory School to the University.

The only fully organized Preparatory School on the Coast. The instructors in the Gymnasium consist of refined and educated gentlemen, who are permanently connected with the institution. Boarding establishment strictly first-class. Location healthful and accessible. The third school year will commence on the 14th of July. Examination of candidates for admission, 11th and 12th. For catalogues, address JOHN F. BURRIS,
July 5. Berkeley, California.

F. FOLEY & CO.,

Dealers in Hides, Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow and Furs, Nos. 219 and 221 Drumm street, San Francisco, California. Highest Market Price Paid. Liberal advances on consignments made through us to our friends in the East. April 5.

IRVINE & LE BRETON

Have Removed their Law Offices to No. 217 Sansome Street.
[March 15.]

QUICKSILVER.

For sale---In lots to suit, by Thomas Bell & Co., No. 305 Sansome street, over Bank of California. Nov. 16.

ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY,

No. 310 Sansome street, San Francisco, Wholesale Dealer in Furs. Sept. 21.

Smith's Music Store, 200 Post street, corner of Dupont.

JAMES W. MARSHALL, THE DISCOVERER OF GOLD IN CALIFORNIA.

[Drawn by our well-known artist, A. Nahl, from a daguerreotype in the possession of Mr. H. H. Bancroft, supposed to be the only existing portrait of Marshall--at all events, as he appeared in '48.]

As the News Letter furnishes its readers this week with the portraits of the cream of San Francisco society, it is only fitting that a special place should be given to the man whose lucky discovery made our country and our people what they have grown to be in the brief space of thirty years. It is true, Marshall's discovery was a piece of sheer luck, and was made without any effort or forethought on his part; we may, indeed, truly say that there is not a man in the picture accompanying this issue who, as an individual, has not done more for the advancement of the State than the original finder of gold; but this will not make less interesting a brief sketch of the blind instrument of that chance to which California owes her present position.

James Wilson Marshall was born in Hope Township, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, in 1812. His father was a coach-builder, and he is said to have been brought up to the same trade; but he was a born mechanic, and by no means confined himself to any particular branch of work. Being of a restless disposition, he left home when 21, and for some years wandered over the Southern and Western States, generally supporting himself by working as a carpenter. While in Missouri he first entertained the idea of coming to California, and forthwith, in May, 1844, he joined a party which had been organized with that object. The party divided at Fort Hall, and Marshall joined the portion which decided to enter California by way of Oregon. In that Territory he passed a Winter, and in the Summer came down the Sacramento Valley to Sutter's Fort, where he arrived in July, 1845. Such an ingenious mechanic as Marshall was a great prize for Sutter, who at once took the wanderer into his employ. With the exception of occasional fights with the Indians, his life was now monotonous enough until the Bear Flag Party, under Fremont, hoisted their flag and declared California a free and independent State. Marshall, of course, espoused the cause of his countrymen, and after doing good work under the Bear Flag, was enrolled as a volunteer in the United States forces when that queer standard was replaced by the Stars and Stripes. He took part in all the important military operations which followed, and in March, 1847, received his discharge—but no pay. He then returned to Sutter's Fort, and resumed his more peaceful occupations. At this time Sutter had great need of a saw-mill. He had the resources wherewith to build it, and Marshall had the skill, so they agreed to set about the work as equal partners. After several ineffectual attempts to find a good site, Marshall at length hit upon a suitable place, at a spot called by the Indians Coloma, on the South Fork of the American River, some thirty-five or forty miles from Sutter's Fort. At that time Sutter had in his employ a number of Mormons, who had formerly belonged to the Mormon Battalion which had served the U. S. during the warin California. Several of these men and a number of Indians were placed under Marshall's orders, and work was at once commenced at Coloma. By Jan., 1848, the mill was nearly completed. It had been built over a dry channel, into which the water from the river was diverted, in order to save the labor of excavation. But the tail-race had proved not deep enough, and at the time we are now speaking of the chief work on hand was to deepen it. This was done by throwing out the heavy stones and loosening the gravel during the day, and at night opening the sluice-gate and letting the rush of water carry away the lighter stones and soil. Marshall used to go down to the race every morning, after the gate was shut down, to see what had been accomplished during the night, and, as all the world knows, it was on one of these occasions that he discovered the first glittering particle of gold.

The matter wasn't long a secret at the mill, and a closer search revealed more of the precious metal; but nobody seemed to appreciate the importance of the discovery except Marshall, and many doubted its being gold. To satisfy himself on this head, Marshall went down to the Fort a day or two later, and, in a private interview with Sutter, tested the yellow stuff, and established its genuineness. He and Sutter wished to keep the whole thing secret, at least until the mill was finished and they had acquired a clear title to the gold-field. But though the workmen promised to keep silent and proceed with their work for six weeks, the secret leaked out through the indiscretion of a Swiss teamster. This man was sent from the Fort to Coloma with provisions. At the mill he obtained some of the gold, and on his return he offered his treasure in payment for a bottle of whisky, at a store kept by Sam Brannan. After this, it was not long before the news reached San Francisco—then a little hamlet, containing a score or so of houses. The excitement and rush from every corner of the earth which followed, is a story too familiar and too long for repetition here. To return to Marshall. When the rush had fairly set in, he sold part of his interest in the sawmill, and went to prospecting for new diggings; but luck deserted him, and he failed to find any of value. To make matters worse, the miners somehow got an idea that he secretly knew where the gold was, and when, after dogging him from claim to claim, they failed to catch him unearthing the hidden treasure, they reviled him, and declared that he was purposely deceiving them. Ill-feeling ran so high against him, that he was finally compelled to go to the Southern mines, where he was not so widely known; but still he met with no success. In later years, when the diggings gave out, he returned to his old stamping ground at Coloma, where he lived, and, perhaps, is still living, in poverty and obscurity. Hargreaves, the discoverer of gold in Australia, was rewarded with $75,000 by the British and Australian governments. Marshall has never received a cent, but has been actually persecuted, plundered and left to rot in his old age. Such is briefly the history of the man and the event.

DEATH OF WILLIAM MITCHELL.

This well known and highly respected gentleman, Tax Collector of the city and county, died at his residence on Saturday last, after an illness of but a week's duration, the result of a cold which ended in pneumonia. Mr. Mitchell was a native of Sydney, N. S. W., and a Californian since May, 1850. He had been connected at various times with the city press, longest with the *Evening Bulletin*, where he rose to be cashier and business manager. This position he resigned two years ago, to enter public life as Tax Collector, winning in every situation, public or private, the respect and esteem of all. The news of his death cast a general gloom over the city, and the expressions of sympathy with his afflicted family were general and heartfelt. The funeral took place from King Solomon's Temple, under charge of the Masonic fraternity, and was attended by the various societies to which Mr. Mitchell had belonged, and by an unusually large concourse of citizens anxious to honor the memory of a good man.

THE GREAT CLOTHING HOUSE.

Colman Brothers have achieved the enviable reputation of being the largest and most important house on the Pacific Coast in the clothing trade, which draws to it so many enterprising and vigorous minds. In this city they have two establishments—the wholesale one at 107 Battery, and the retail business at the corner of Bush and Montgomery. Besides these, they have the largest and finest clothing store in Sacramento; and these advantages, supported by the resources of their immense factory in New York, 134 and 136 Duane street—one of the wonders of that wonderful city—enable them to distance competition and maintain their place in the front for excellence of material, style and finish in workmanship, and moderate prices. The unvarying courtesy and affability of this house are as remarkable as their untiring energy and enterprise. They are representative California men of the best type.

Private library to be sold by auction, on Tuesday next, July 22d. R. D. W. Davis & Co. will offer at their rooms, 209 and 211 Pine street, a remarkably fine collection of books in the best departments of literature. Among these are a set of the "Delphin Classics," of which but two are known to be in the State; the large edition of "Cook's Voyages," in perfect original binding, the much-coveted "Walpole Letters," "Knight's Shakespeare," an exquisite copy of the large paper "Percy's Reliques," and many other varities. Such an opportunity but seldom occurs to obtain the finest literary editions of standard works, and it is to be feared that prices will fall below what a real book-lover could wish to see rule.

"At the Play." Just one fact more in connection with this superb collection of portraits will doubtless be of interest to the general reader. As most of our male subscribers have reason to know, the Gentleman's Furnishing firm of Carmany & Crosett, No. 23 Kearny street, supplies the bulk of what are technically termed "*fine*" gents' goods to our better class of purchasers and society men generally. A review of the above picture made by that firm elucidates the coincidence that of the 250 and odd gentlemen represented in the engraving, 186 (or over two-thirds) are regular customers of Messrs. C. & C. A better testimonial to the class of this popular firm's custom could hardly be imagined.

ST. MARY'S HALL,
Benicia, Cal.

The next Academic Year will begin August 5th. A Full Collegiate Course; Musical Department under the direction of MADAME HORSLEY, the Distinguished Vocalist; a resident French Teacher; a fine Art Department; horseback and carriage riding constitute some of the attractions of this School. Address, REV. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A.M., July 12. Rector.

Regular Republican Nominee for Governor,
GEORGE C. PERKINS,
Of San Francisco. [July 12.

W. Morris. **MORRIS & KENNEDY,** J. F. Kennedy.
Importers and Dealers in Moldings, Frames, Engravings, Chromos, Lithographs, Decalcomanie, Wax and Artists' Materials, 21 Post street, nearly opposite Masonic Temple, San Francisco. Feb. 4.

J. C. MERRILL & CO.,
Shipping and Commission Merchants, Agents for the Sandwich Islands Packet Lines, 204 California street, S. F. April 13.

Conservatory Pianos, $250. 200 Post street, corner of Dupont.

"AT THE PLAY."

Short Sketches of some of the Notables in the Drama of "Life in California."

T. H. Goodman, General Passenger Agent of the Central Pacific Railroad; perhaps the most accomplished accountant in the whole army of railroad officials.

Lloyd Tevis, a horn diplomatist. Not only is he one of the shrewdest. and most wealthy husiness men on this coast, hut he is one of the hest and hrightest talkers to he met with anywhere.

J. B. Haggin is Mr. Tevis' partner, a cool, clear-headed man, who can dispatch husiness with lightning rapidity.

Wm. T. Coleman, a merchant Prince, who distinguished himself at an early day as President and leader of the Vigilance Committee, which saved San Francisco from the rule of the moh.

D. O. Mills, for many years President of the Bank of California and one of the "solid men" of California. His wealth is estimated at $15,-000,000.

Wm. Alvord, Ex-Mayor of San Francisco and now President of the Bank of California. A cultivated, high-minded gentleman.

Charles Wehh Howard, President of the Spring Valley Water Company. A rapid and sagacious husiness man and eminently fitted for the high financial position held hy him.

William Sharon, for many years the partner of the late Wm. C. Ralston, and now U. S. Senator from Nevada. He is the largest hotel proprietor in the world. He owns the Palace Hotel, the Grand Hotel and the Cosmopolitan Hotel of this city, three first-class institutions, which together have capacity for accommodating over 2,000 guests.

A. A. Sargent, for twelve years an honest representative of California in the Counsels of the National Government. Both as a memher of Congress and U. S. Senator, Mr. Sargent was distinguised for his industry and ability. He was probahly the most influential representative in Washington California has had for twenty years.

J. J. Valentine, the accomplished Superintendent of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express. A position he has held for many years. He has probahly no superior in the line of husiness he follows.

John Parrott, the eminent financier, worth $6;000,000, and all acquired by his forethought and husiness sagacity.

Newton Booth, the "scholar in politics." A graceful orator and thorough student, he fills the position of U. S. Senator from California to the satisfaction of his friends.

Claus Spreckles, one of the leading sugar refiners of America. In addition to his immense refineries in this city, he owns large plantations in the Hawaiian Islands. For his enterprise in developing the resources of Hawaii, Mr. Spreckles has recently had conferred upon him the order of Knighthood hy King Kalakua.

William Ingraham Kip, the Right Reverend Bishop of California, and a distinguished author.

Horatio Stehbins, the successor of Reverend Starr King, of sweet and immortal memory. As Pastor of the First Uuitarian Church of this city, Mr. Stehhins is known far and wide for his learning and eloquence.

Charles Lux, the largest land-owner in California, and a gentleman of great husiness ahility. He is a genial, kindly man, as well.

Henry Miller, the partner of Mr. Lux, is also distinguished for his superior talent in conducting large business transactions.

Thomas Bell, an eminent merchant and hanker, and does a large business with Mexico.

W. H. L. Barnes, an orator, scholar, wit, poet, soldier and famous lawyer; one of the shining lights of San Francisco. He can probahly do more things, and do them well, than any man in the State.

William M. Gwin, whose eveutful life would make a history of itself. As U. S. Senator, Dr. Gwin made a national reputation. He was a statesman of commanding influence, even in a Senate where sat Douglas, Seward, Sumner and Fessenden.

John Hemphill, the distinguished Pastor of Calvary Church. Though still a young man, he is eminent for his eloquence and learning.

Thomas H. Blythe, one of the large real estate owners of San Francisco. A bachelor millionaire.

Stuart Menzies, distinguished as one of San Francisco's most efficient Supervisors.

Edward F. Hall, a leading stock hroker, and formerly a partner of James R. Keene. Mr. Hall is a hright husiness man of high social position.

Hall McAllister stands in the very fore-front of the San Francisco Bar. He is a born lawyer, and ranks among the leading attorneys of the United States.

Frank McCoppin, the distinguished ex-Mayor of San Francisco. Both as Mayor and State Senator, Mr. McCoppin won an enviahle reputation, and is considered one of the handsome men of this city.

Fred. McCrellish, the popular proprietor of the *Altu.*

John P. Jackson, editor and proprietor of the San Francisco *Evening Post.* A hright and accomplished man, who has made a success of every enterprise he has undertaken. He has heen a lawyer, railroad huilder, stock operator and editor, in all of which occupations he has made a name to he euvied. Cal. Jackson is still a young man.

Wm. Norris, Secretary of the Spring Valley Water Company, and formerly President of the Oregon S. S. Co., stands deservedly high in commercial circles. He is a lover of hooks and pictures.

Philip Roach, one of the editors of the *Examiner*, is well known all over the State. He has heen a State Senator, and was appointed hy President Buchanan Minister to a Foreign Court, Mr. Roach is a man of high character, and speaks fluently several foreign languages.

J. T. Farley, the newly elected U. S. Senator from California, is one of the "powers that he" in the politics of this State. As a manager of men he has few equals. Of tine personal appearance, and a ready dehator, he will, no douht. take high rank in the United States Senate.

W. H. Platt, the celehrated rector of Grace Church, is noted for his profound scholorship and eloquent discourses. He was a lawyer of high standing hefore he took to the ministry.

Charles De Young is the talented and enterprising proprietor and managing editor of the *Chronicle.* His paper has a very large circulation, and was the principal jourual in the great contest in favor of the New Constitution.

Loting Pickering, the great antagonist of the De Youngs. His two papers (both daily) are a power in the land. Mr. Pickering is part proprietor iu the *Bulletin* and *Call*, hoth of them leading journals.

John McComb is a handsome Brigadier-General, and managing editor of the *Alta.* He is a genial and popular gentleman.

Thomas Flint has heen State Senator from the counties of Santa Cruz, San Benito and Monterey. He is one of the leading wool-growers of the State, and is an educated and accomplished man.

Donald McLennan, the founder of the great Woolen Mills at the Mission. An enterprising and puhlic-spirited citizen.

Frank M. Pixley, formerly a lawyer of extensive practice. He has heen Attorney-General of the State.

Edward Curtis. In the *Mail Bag* magazine we found the following attempted description of Mr. Curtis: "The trouhle, when a fellow has so many sides and all of them good, is to tell where to hegin. An accomplished writer and a well read man, who knows how to marshal his knowledge to the hest advantage, he is equally good at a joke, a recitation or a speech—a pleasant companion, any way you take him. When you discover that our friend is all these things, you hegin to think you know him. Never was there a greater mistake. You have only seen as much of him as he has cared to show you. The rest you won't learn this year, nor next either." For his scholarly attainments Mr. Curtis has had the title of L. L. D. conferred upon him hy the University of the city of New York.

James A. Johnson, the genial Lieutenant-Governor of California, was formerly a memher of Congress from the Sonoma District. He is universally popular and an able man. Few men in puhlic life have more personal frieuds or a larger political following.

C. T. Mills, a Doctor of Divinity and founder of the celehrated Mills' Seminary, is a well-known gentleman, with a mind well stored with the treasures and graces of a ripe scholarship.

H. H. Bancroft, the historian of the Pacific Coast, is a hard student and a terse writer. He has already puhlished several volumes of his invaluahle history.

A. N. Towne, the famous General Superintendent of the Central Pacific Railroad, is heyond question one of the master railroad operators of the age. He manages the trains on over 2,000 miles of iron roads, and a fleet of steamhoats hesides. No transportation companies in the world are more ahly handled than are those under the immediate control of Mr. Towne.

James G. Fair, a man of prodigious memory and wonderful success in the development and management of large mining properties. He was the Superintendent of the great "Bonanza Mines" when those immense ore hodies were discovered, and superintended them in person during all the years when they were paying dividends of $2,000,000 a month.

James C. Flood, a man of original ideas and good address. Has all his life heen an apt student in reading men. Few persons are hetter judges of character than Mr. Flood. He is withal a natural gentleman, correct in his habits, very fond of his home and family, and an exemplary citizen in every way. In his husiness he is punctual and always keeps his word. A king of the stock market and San Francisco manager of the "Big Bonanza," he has necessarily made some enemies. No man doing such an immense business could do otherwise. His transactions in the Stock Exchange are supposed to amount, during the past five years, to over three huudred million dollars. Mr. Flood is also part owner of the Nevada Bank, the largest hanking institution in the United States. He is one of the wealthiest mine-owners in the world.

Leland Stanford, the word-renowned President of the Central Pacific, is a man of blood and iron. In his veins throbs the energies of a thousand ordinary men. He has with his partners huilt more miles of railroad hy far than any four men in the United States. Vanderhilt, Gould and Scott acquired their great railroad properties hy Wall street speculations or by purchase, hut Leland Stanford huilt nearly every mile he now controls, and this constitutes the wide difference in the achievements of these illustrious railroad magnates. As Governor of the State, hefore he hecame President of the Central Pacific, Mr. Stanford made for himself a great name hy the statesmanship and ability he displayed as Chief Magistrate.

Leland Stanford Jr., the only son of Governor Stanford, though only eleven years of age, has already displayed decided talent. He is an excellent engraver on wood, and has mechanical genius of a high order. He naturally takes to railroads, and is fond of studying the peculiarities of new inventionss, especially when they relate to locomotives, cars and other railroad paraphernalia.

Charles Crocker, who so ably superintended the whole work of construction of the entire overland road from San Francisco to Salt Lake, is now President of the Southern Pacific. At one time Mr. Crocker had under him 14,000 men—railroad huilders—an army greater than that with which General Scott won his grandest victory in Mexico. Prohahly through his hands has passed more than one hundred million dollars during the past fourteen years, a large portion of which has heen paid out for lahor. Mr. Crocker has a faculty of dispatching an immense amount of business in a very short space of time. He can handle an army of men and millions of money as easily as many men can handle a company or the contents of a grocer's till. Associated with Governor Stanford from the commencement of railroad huilding in California, he has won a national name in the great enterprises with which he is connected.

Stuart M. Taylor is the present City Recorder of San Francisco. He is a graceful orator and a popular gentleman.

Joseph Austin is one of San Francisco's Port Wardens and an old and highly respected citizen of this city.

D. Z. Yost was formerly private Secretary to Governor Stanford, and is now a successful and hrilliant member of the San Francisco Stock Exchange.

T. A. Harcourt was formerly one of the editors of the *Overland Monthly.* He is an accomplished literateur; in fact, one of the hest writers in the State.

G. G. Gariboldi is the celehrated artist and musician. The fine work in the great houses on Noh Hill is, much of it, from designs originated hy Mr. Gariholdi.

H. Channing Beals is the well known editor of the *Commercial Herald*, the hest statistician in the State.

Wm. A. Neilson was for eight years a distinguished memher of the Australian Parliament, and one of the leaders of that hody. Since he has made California his home he has heen engaged in literary pursuits. He is one of the most terse and effective writers on the press.

Frank G. Newlands is the son-in-law of Senator Sharon, and is a young and rising lawyer.

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

There are signs of revival in this fragrant garden of the administration. The directors have come up fresh and hearty from their vacation, whether enforced or voluntary, with large collections of new documents and first-class witnesses for and against the teachers who have been, or are, or are about to be, suspected of something. Contumacious teachers, steadily reviled for six months as purchasers of questions which nobody sold, are hauled up again and assiduously nagged in public by the courteous Leggett and the unfailing Bacon. It does not yet appear what nominations these good men are in search of, though some little promises have been made in conventions, in a manner perhaps only conventional; but one thing is clear, for whatever offices these gentlemen may be named, it will be found that their views are eminently practical. They do not sell positions in the School Department; but neither do they run about hunting for midday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

General principles are fitly illustrated by particular cases. President Hiester, for instance, when lately requested to nominate a person as janitress, wasted no words. The applicant was not rich, but she had a cow. Tradition affirms that this was all she had, and also that President Hiester was in urgent need of a cow to reinforce the incessant drain upon his milk of human kindness. The secret sympathy which brings two hearts to beat as one is not without a certain power over the mind: and it will not, therefore, surprise the philosophical reader to learn that the quondam owner of the cow is now a janitress in one of the public schools, while the useful animal herself chews the cud in President Hiester's back yard. It is not given us to know where or in what manner the President of the Board of Education himself chews the cud, but the fitness of the whole arrangement inclines one, like Mrs. Skewton on a similar occasion, to fold one's hands upon one's breast and say with those wicked Turks: "There is no What's-His-Name but Thingummy."

Money is no object with any of these gentlemen. They are not paid, and they give their time to the interests of the public, knowing that all good things will be added to them that love the Lord. Nor can we sufficiently admire the mystery of godliness, through whose working alone it has come to pass that one of the Board of Education has been enabled, since his election, to change his residence, previously discreetly hidden on the back lot of a more pretentious house, for a most stately mansion on a wide street, and to distribute the family cares among several hired domestics, in a household long unacquainted with the brisk energies and vigorous methods of Bridget. We see and wonder, how by worrying teachers and throwing dust in the public eyes, men turn away attention from their own questionable proceedings, and the unmolested Ewald.

The combination system of investment in stocks, as managed by Martin Taylor & Co., is remarkably successful. It has been carefully studied out, after a long experience in the handling of stocks, and recommends itself to the judgment of all as a plan free from the defects of other attempts in the same direction, while it brings together all the elements of security. The risk of an investment is reduced to the lowest possible point when able operators, thoroughly and constantly informed of even the slightest variations in value, are on the watch, with ample means to seize the critical moment, which makes in these cases all the difference between triumph and ruin. The small investor, by this method of combination, reaps all the advantages hitherto exclusively belonging to the capitalist. The three or four hundred dollars separately applied to a purchase by the owner, who is almost entirely in the dark, cannot, even at the best, achieve more than a trivial success; but merged with similar amounts from other investors in an imposing sum of $100,000 or $200,000, all the weight and force of capital are put at the service of each small proprietor, and the result is almost infallibly profitable to an extraordinary degree. It is in the power to bring together and to handle with efficiency these isolated small amounts that M. Taylor & Co.'s services are of incalculable value. Intending purchasers should ponder well and deeply this truth, so well put in the circular of these gentlemen: "To be successful, one must be prompt, active and decisive—seize opportunities at the right moment, and *go with the tide*." And this is exactly what they are able to do for their customers. Combinations are constantly forming, and terminate every seven, fifteen and thirty days. They are always for a specified number of shares—100,000, 50,000, 25,000 or 10,000. The first two are more generally advantageous as investments, because they are larger. In every case the purchaser of shares can see his liability beforehand, and calculate almost with certainty his chances of gain or loss; and while the former almost surely surpasses his expectations, the latter is under his hand from the beginning.

Mrs. Lewis' Fashionable Dress-making Parlors in Thurlow Block, Kearny and Sutter streets, are the resort of those who lead in society, and meet there to discuss the latest styles. Everything new and distinctive from the Paris artists is immediately brought before the critical eyes of San Francisco by Mrs. Lewis, and passed upon *en petit comite* in her magnificent rooms. There may be seen such marvels of taste and skill as cannot be met with elsewhere in the city. One dress alone, ordered for a grand ball at Vallejo, and now displayed in the outer parlour, could have been produced by none but the most accomplished artists, working under the eye of a faultless critic. The richness and beauty of this perfect robe and train affect one like a symphony, so exquisitely do colour and form blend and melt into harmony. With such a guide as Mrs. Lewis, our San Francisco ladies cannot fall below their reputation as the best dressed women in America.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society, one of the best known, and indisputably among the soundest and most powerful companies in the country, has adopted a new form of Simplified Incontestible Policy, which gives the insurer all the certainty of an investment in the public funds. The agency of this standard company in this city is in the hands of Wm. D. Garland, at 240 Montgomery street, and under his administration many policies have been issued throughout the State, and large awards have been paid to survivors, without a contest in a single case. To point out the advantages of a life assurance at this late day would be entirely superfluous. The one thing needful is, that the business man taking out a policy shall feel confident of the company's strength and sound management, and in these respects the Equitable is absolutely beyond reproach through its long history.

J. M. Litchfield & Co., merchant tailors, 415 Montgomery street, are making very nice suits as low as $40 and $45.

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The subject of Electric Belts versus Medicine, and the hundred and one questions of vital importance to suffering humanity are duly considered and explained. Young Men and others who suffer from Nervous and Physical Debility, Loss of Manly Vigor, Premature Exhaustion and the many gloomy consequences of early indiscretion, etc., are especially benefitted by consulting its contents.

The ELECTRIC REVIEW exposes the unmitigated frauds practiced by quacks and medical imposters who profess to "practice medicine," and makes plain the only safe, simple, and effective road to Health, Vigor and Bodily Energy.

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PURE AND UNADULTERATED.

We offer for Sale, on Favorable Terms to the Trade, CATHERWOOD'S CELEBRATED FINE OLD WHISKIES, of the following Brands, namely:

CENTURY WHISKY.

Landing ex steamsbip "State of California,"

25 bbls. Catherwood's Old "CENTURY" Whisky.

FOR SALE BY

DICKSON, DeWOLF & CO., Sole Agents.

"DOUBLE B" WHISKY.

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Choice Old Whiskies,

Of the following brands:

"X," "XX" "XXX," "XXXX," "NECTAR" AND "CABINET."

The above are new brands to this Coast, but well and favorably known in all the Atlantic Cities.

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OPTOMETER,

The only Reliable Instrument for Testing Defective Vision.

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Near Bush, opposite the Occidental Hotel.

Diseases, like rivers, spring from small causes. The roaring river may not be easily diverted from its course, nor the neglected disease from its destructive work. Taken in time, disease, which is merely an interrupted function, may be averted by the use of Nature's remedy,

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.

It combines the medicinal properties of the best mineral waters in the world.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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SEATTLE COAL AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,

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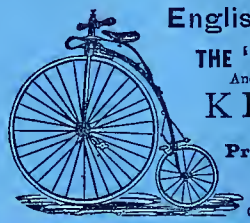
CARGOES DELIVERED ANYWHERE ON THIS COAST.

The best proof of the quality of this Coal for steam is the fact that the Central Pacific Railroad Company are using from five to seven thousand tons per month on their locomotives and boats.



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And all FIRST-CLASS MAKES of English Bicycles

KEPT IN STOCK

And imported to order.

Prices only $5 over those in Boston.

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OFFICE OF MACONDRAY & CO., San Francisco.

TRY THE NEW

Fragrant Vanity Fair

CIGARETTES and TOBACCO.

STRAIGHT"—Rare Old Virginia. "HALVES"—Rare Old Perique and Virginia.

New Combination of these Fragrant Tobaccos.

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—THE—

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A. BUSWELL, BOOK BINDER, No. 521 CLAY STREET.

Price per Copy, 10 Cents.] ESTABLISHED JULY, 20, 1856. [Annual Subscription, $5.

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS LETTER AND California Advertiser.

DEVOTED TO THE LEADING INTERESTS OF CALIFORNIA AND THE PACIFIC COAST.

Vol. 30. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1879. No. 2.

Office of the San Francisco News Letter, Merchant Street, Nos. 607 to 615, San Francisco.

GOLD BARS—890@910 —SILVER BARS—6@16 ⅜ cent. disc. Mexican Dollars, 9½@10 per cent. nom.

☞ Exchange on New York, ⅛@1-5 per cent.; On London, Bankers, 49⅜; Commercial, 49⅝@49¾d. Paris, sight, 5 francs per dollar. Telegrams, 15-100@¼ per cent.

☞ Latest price of Sterling, 485@487.

☞ Price of Money here, ¾@1 per cent. per month—bank rate. In the open market, 1@1½. Demand active.

PRICES OF LEADING STOCKS AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

SAN FRANCISCO .....July 25, 1879.

Stocks and Bonds.	*Bid.*	*Asked*	*Stocks and Bonds.*	*Bid.*	*Asked*
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s 1867-68..	105⅝	—	Omnibus Railroad Co.....	30	35
Legal Tender Notes.....	99¼	—	Central Railroad Co.....	40	45
S. F. City & Co. B'ds, 6s,'58	105	107	N. B. and Mission R. R. Co.	65	67
S. F. City Bonds, 7s	105	107	Front St., M. & O. R. R. Co.	—	—
Sacramento City Bonds....	28	30	Fireman's Fund Ins. Co....	115	116
Yuba County Bonds, 8s....	100	—	Union Insurance Co	115	116
San Mateo Co. Bonds, 7s...	—	—	Pacific Bank.....	112	115
S. F. Gas Light Co.....	84	85	The Bank of California.....	—	70
National G. B'k & Trust Co.	60	70	Central Pacific Railroad....	—	—
Spring Valley Water Co....	86	87	C. P. R. R. Bonds.....	—	—

D. Z. YOST & Co., Brokers, S.E. cor. Montg'y and California st.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Report of Flour and Grain (crop of 1878) remaining in the State of California on July 1, 1879, as taken by the San Francisco Produce Exchange:

	Flour. Bbls.	Wheat. Ctls.	Barley. Ctls.	Oats. Ctls.	Corn. Ctls.	Rye. Ctls.
San Francisco and Oakland Wharf, including Wheat afloat in harbor.....	16,381	174,758	238,560	21,258	42,944	10,176
Northern Coast, Petaluma, and Russian River.....	2,015	11,360	3,400	1,040	2,030	.....
Napa Valley Railroad, Vallejo, and California Pacific Railroad.....	6,300	32,730	12,900	.....	.....	.....
Sacramento Valley and Sacramento River.....	4,958	34,458	25,426	500	4,000	.....
Lower Sacramento, Lower San Joaquin, and Suisun Bay.....	1,000	3,210	4,875	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco Bay landings, east side.....	1,000	11,424	90,730	836	75	.....
Western Pacific Railroad, from San Leandro to Livmore	500	30,105	76,000	600	227	.....
Stockton and San Joaquin Valley.....	2,000	222,350	31,963	.....	.....	11,061
Southern Pacific Railroad, from Redwood to Hollister, including Alviso.....	2,000	47,000	56,000	500	.....	.....
Salinas and Pajaro Valleys..	520	17,406	136,811	750	.....	.....
Southern Coast.....	1,112	8,450	129,900	1,000	98,726	1,000
Totals.....	37,786	593,251	806,565	26,484	148,002	22,237

W. H. WALKER, Secretary San Francisco Produce Exchange.

Latest from the Merchant's Exchange.—NEW YORK, July 25th, 1879. United States Bonds—4s, 102; 4½s, 106½; 5s. 104. Sterling Exchange, 4 85@4 87. Pacific Mail, 14¾. Wheat, 110@116. Western Union, 90¾. Hides, 19½@20. Oil—Sperm, 75@76. Winter Bleached, 87 @ 96. Whale Oil, 35@40; Winter Bleached, 42@49. Wool—Spring, fine, 20@30; Burry. 11@14; Pulled, 25@35; Fall Clips, 14@18; Burry, 13@20. LONDON, July 25th.—Liverpool Wheat Market, 8s. 8d.@9s. 8d.; Club, 9s. 7d.@9s. 10d. U. S. Bonds, 5's, 105¼; 4's, 109⅛; 4½'s, 109⅝. Consols, 98 1-16.

London, July 25, 1879.—Latest Price of Consols, 98 1-16.

THE STOCK MARKET.

The past week has witnessed a succession of breaks, culminating, however, yesterday morning, and since then a sharp reaction has set in, showing a marked improvement along the whole line. The sales for account of margin buyers have been unusually large, though we are inclined to the belief that the principal sacrifices have already been made. Little or no information can be derived from the mines, and operations are based almost entirely upon the appearance of the market. Ophir seems to be coming to the front as a favorite gamble, and throughout the break has stood the slaughter bravely. Bodie took another tumble during the week, and at the close shows but little signs of recuperation. The news from the mine is particularly unfavorable, the north winze having failed to show the anticipated improvement, while the northeast crosscut is not looking so well. Mono, however, shows an improvement in the east drift, while the stock is well sustained. At the close the general market was considerably better.

Beerbohm's Telegram.—LONDON AND LIVERPOOL, July 25, 1879.—Floating Cargoes, quieter; Cargoes on Passage, rather easier; Mark Lane Wheat, steady; No. 2 Spring off Coast, 43s. 6d.@44s.; Red Winter off Coast, 48s.; California off Coast, 47s.; California Nearly Due, 47s.; California Just Shipped, 46s. 6d.; No. 2 Spring for Shipment, 42s.; Liverpool Spot Wheat, rather easier; California Club No. 1. Standard, 10s.; California Club No. 2 Standard, 9s. 7d.; California Average—Western, 9s. 6d.; White Michigan, 9s. 9d.; Red Western Spring, 8s. 2d.@9s.; Extra Amount State Flour in London, 12s. 6d.; Extra Amount State Flour in Liverpool, 12s. 6d.; Liverpool Western Mixed Corn, 4s. 2d.; Liverpool Canadian Peas, 6s. 9d.; English Country Markets, quieter; French Country Markets, tone easier; Weather in England, fine—on Continent shows signs of improving; Liverpool Wheat, 8s. 8d., 8s. 9d., 9s. 7d., 9s. 10d.; Cotton, quiet; Consols, 97 15-16; Orleans, 6⅝; Uplns, 6 9-16.

San Franciscans Abroad—July 3, 1879.—PARIS: A. Kohler, Mrs. A. Kohler, J. Tevis, Mrs. J. Tevis, Samuel Tevis, S. W. Sears. LONDON: T. M. Ames, H. E. Teschemacher. DRESDEN: Mr. and Mrs. Crocker, Miss H. Crocker, Miss L. Tevis. BERLIN: Mrs. H. M. Lent. COPENHAGEN: Mrs. Coit, Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock.—*Continental Gazette* (*Paris*). BADEN-BADEN: J. A. Folger and family, Miss E. A. Hochkofler, C. Schoemann. FLORENCE: George L. Massey.—*Continent and Swiss Times* (*Geneva*), *July 5th*, 1879.

It is with much regret that we announce the sudden death of a son of Mr. W. H. Bovee, the well-known real estate agent. This most promising youth, after partaking of a hearty meal, indulged in a swim. The sudden immersion of his heated body in the cold water brought on congestion, the cause of his untimely decease, at the early age of fifteen. The family have our sincere sympathy in the great hereavement.

The New York Dramatic News contains a blackguardly attack this week on Frank H. Gassaway, and incidentally mentions him as the theatrical critic of the NEWS LETTER. The attack itself is shameful; still, in justice to our theatrical critic, and as information for the "News," we have to state that F. H. Gassaway has not written a line of theatrical criticisms for this paper the past two years.

Mr. Joseph G. Eastland, we are glad to announce, returned on Monday last, from his absence in Europe and the East, greatly benefitted in health, and full of the old time vigor and energy. The presence of such men among us gives courage and confidence, and we feel that there's life in the old land yet.

Correction.—In last week's notice of Colman Bros. great business on this coast, we inadvertently stated that they had, in addition to their houses in this city, the largest clothing store in Sacramento. This was an error. What we should have said was that Messrs. Colman supply the largest house in Sacramento with goods.

New York, July 24th.—A parcel of 1,200 hbls. refined sugar sold here yesterday, for San Francisco. To-day, by reason of a decision by the Secretary of the Treasury, the price of crushed sugar has been advanced ¼c.

Washington, July 25th.—Among the nominations made by the President for appointments of Second Lieutenants is Francis Fremont, of Arizona.

Col. Harvey Lake, a veteran of the Mexican war, died Thursday night at Maricopa, Arizona. The telegram gave no particulars.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, Frederick Marriott, 607 to 615 Merchant Street, San Francisco, California.

LAURA'S PAIN.

Laura now doth sigh and languish
In a fit of woe and grief,
And the dewdrops of her anguish
Gem her pocket-handkerchief.

Wherefore should this breathing flower
Feel the arrows of despair?
Wherefore should she but an hour
Feel the throes of pain and care?

While perfume is to her blowing
From some swaying purple bell,
Still her tear-drops keep on flowing
From her soul's artesian well.

She'll not soon with "Yankee Doodle"
Make the parlor walls resound—
This is all because her poodle,
Clytemnestra, is in pound.

WINNING COMMERCE.

Our people should make the most of the land behind them, and of the water in front of them; by which we mean that they should fill up the interior of the State with thriving industry, and venture out on the broad Pacific in quest of markets. That is the way to create a great commercial port, and build up a permanent and wealthy city. Wheat-growing will not last forever, neither will the Comstock Lode. Both are good in their way; they have done much for San Francisco in the past, and they will, let us hope, do more in the future. But we stand in need of manufactures and of markets, especially the latter. It behooves us to cultivate commercial relations all over the Pacific. It is in that direction our commerce must extend, if it is to extend at all. We have promising fields in Mexico, South America, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and in the isles of the Pacific. Up to the present, it must be confessed that we have not made the most of our opportunities. China was to have been, and ought to have been, a perfect mine of wealth. We were to have supplied the teeming millions of that empire with pretty nearly all that they import. Yet, up to the present, we have hardly made an appreciable inroad into their trade. Their orders are still supplied by way of the Suez Canal. The same is true of Japan. With Mexico we are doing a trade that might easily be increased. With South America much more might be done. With Australia and New Zealand the opportunities are immense. They are great importing countries. Their population of three millions of English-speaking people absorb a large amount of manufactures. We have much to sell that they are ready and willing to buy. A more intimate acquaintance would show many opportunities for reciprocal exchange of commodities. The colonies were well represented at the Philadelphia Exposition. California ought to be equally well represented at the forthcoming exhibitions at Sydney and Melbourne. It is the experience of these times, that if you would sell your goods you must exhibit them to customers; it is also true that if you would sell, you must also buy. The Australians ask that we should take their fine wools, and offer to take in return American manufactures. Their offer is worthy of all consideration. It means business, an extension of trade and commerce that will advantage this city. We should be on the look out for just such opportunities. That is the way to win commerce. That is the way to build up an enduring prosperity. Better far the trade of a Liverpool than all the mines of Peru, or even of California.

THE JEWS AT HOTELS.

The uproar made last year over the exclusion of Jews from a hotel in the East seems to have advertised the business as well as could have been expected. Another publican has taken up the same line this year, and is likely to find his account in it. Two of the New York papers have fallen into the trap and given the establishment a very effective, gratuitous puffing. Henry Ward Beecher has not yet come out for or against the offending landlord, but, if the thing is dexterously managed, even this strong support will not be wanting. Except as an advertising trick, one is at a loss to see the meaning of this sudden warfare upon a religious community. Considered as a method of bringing oneself before the traveling public, it is worthy of the greatest commendation; and it is a little surprising that a people so keen to see the commercial aspect of a case should play so confidingly into the hands of the ingenious hotelkeeper. How he must smile as he reads of the Jewish indignation meetings and the wrath of the high-minded American journals! For his shekels are safe—they will come in upon him like a flood, and he will spoil the Egyptians. An inquiry into the family history of this enterprising man would reveal, we cannot but think, a closer relationship with some Biblical traders than he suspects. It is difficult to treat this matter seriously; and yet it is proper to say that the Jews show too little sense of their own dignity in taking any notice whatever of such gross devices for attracting custom. We recommend to them the following true story, which they can apply for themselves: Five or six years ago there was displayed for many months, on a house in Powell street in this city, a sign to this effect: "This house to let, or for sale, but no member of the First Baptist Church on Washington street need apply." Whether the house was let or sold, we never knew; but the sign was seen and read for a long time by thousands of people, many of them, no doubt, Baptists, and yet there was no indignation meeting, no upheaval of that sensitive religious body. People who have serious objects in view cannot waste time on lunatics or peddlers.

Baron Ferd. von Mueller, Government Botanist of Victoria, Australia.—Among the news items by the last Australian mail I find one as pleasing to myself as I think it will be to all lovers of the blue gum tree, which adds so much to the avenues and landscapes of California, viz.: that the introducer of them over the world—Dr. Ferdinand von Mueller, already a Baron of the German Empire, and decorated by nearly all the crowned heads of Europe, has been created a Knight of the Royal British Order of Knights Companions of St. Michael and St. George. His eminent services in benefitting the world with the results of his labors, rendered Sir Ferdinand von Mueller one of the greatest benefactors of mankind in modern times. Whole countries that had been malarious swamps for centuries have been reduced into healthy and productive lands by the results of his disinterested labors. Long may he enjoy his honors.

JOHN J. BLEASDALE, D. D.

Two Memphis politicians have had a duel, and missed each other. The people of the district have our heartfelt sympathy in their disappointment. Let them cheer up. Perhaps the yellow fever may yet succeed where the recreant bullets failed.

Artistic Novelties, manufactured from California quartz, at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

SIGNAL SERVICE METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, WEEK ENDING JULY 24, 1879, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Highest and Lowest Barometer.

Fri. 18	Sat. 19	Sun. 20	Mon 21	Tue. 22	Wed 23	Thr 24
29.960 29.923	29.950 29 909	29.959 29.925	29.953 29.933	29.969 29.897	29.955 29.899	29.966 29.926

Maximum and Minimum Thermometer.

62.5 54	61.5 53	64 52	63 53	67.5 54	65 53	63 53

Mean Daily Humidity.

73	81.7	75.7	80	78	84.3	83.3

Prevailing Wind.

W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.

Wind--Miles Traveled.

363	318	471	393	299	293	307

State of Weather.

Fair.	Fair.	Clear.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.

Rainfall in Twenty-four Hours.

Total Rain During Season beginning July 1, 1879.....01 inches.

SANITARY NOTES.

The deaths this week number 84, as compared with 64 last and 93 for the corresponding week last year—males 52, females 30, Chinese 8. There were 5 suicides and 5 accidental deaths. The zymotics were: Typhoid 1, diarrhea 2, diphtheria 2, scarlatina 1. The other principal causes of death were: Phthisis 8, heart disease 6, pneumonia 4, cancer 3, paralysis, enteritis, liver disease, of each 2. There was 1 death each of infantile convulsions, diabetes, epilepsy, hœmoptysis, hepatitis, lung congestion, old age, peritonitis, syphilis, uræmia. Infantile mortality was unusually low. There was no death in the Third Ward, and only one in the First and Fifth. There were 12 in the Twelfth Ward and 13 in the Eleventh. Nine persons died in public institutions.

Deplorable Accident.—The many friends of Mr. B. W. Reagan, the Arizona capitalist, will be greatly distressed to hear of the terrible accident that occurred to him and his wife, while driving a restive horse at Oakland, Thursday afternoon. The animal took fright, the phaeton was overturned, and both occupants were thrown out and severely, if not fatally, injured. Mr. Reagan had four of his ribs fractured, and sustained serious injuries about the head, and has not yet recovered consciousness. His physicians despair of his recovery. Mrs. Reagan was badly cut about the head, but her wounds are not necessarily fatal. Mr. Reagan is part owner of the Silver King Mine, and one of the most enterprising citizens of Arizona. His many friends there will keenly feel his loss, should his injuries result fatally.

Denis Kearney isn't much of a hero, after all; indeed, he seems to be imbued with more than an average share of cowardice. How his legs ran away with him at Santa Ana is a matter of record. Yesterday he appeared to prosecute one Davis for an assault with a deadly weapon. He failed to prove his charge, though he gave up sundry engagements in the country and hastened to San Francisco for that express purpose. According to his own showing he cut a sorry figure, was knocked through a baker's window, was "struck on the mouth," and was badly used up generally. In response to all of which, he appears to have turned the other cheek to be smitten also. That may have been amiable, but it is exceedingly inappropriate on the part of the redoubtable General of the W. P. C., who was so loud in blood and thunder threats.

In cock-pits and at dog-fights Con. Mooney and his gang are, douhtless, very fine fellows, with very fine ideas of fair play. That is to say, it probably would not occur to them to set four or five rough-and-tumble bulldogs upon a pet poodle, or to pit the same number of game-cocks against a barn-door rooster. But beyond the narrow limits of their legitimate and highly reputable sphere, these gentlemen seem to reverse their code, and to consider four to one to be about the correct odds in favor of the sporting fraternity, when an inoffensive citizen is to be bounced.

The "Stock Report" might find some better occupation for its wit than sneering at Bret Harte's pecuniary obligations left in California. Mr. Harte is not the only man, in or out of this State, who has debts, and if he owes anything to the owners of the *Stock Report* it would be more manly for them to try to reach him in some less offensive way. It does not look brave to make use of one's own paper to attack a man behind his back. The business is a small one.

The Khedive's Summing Up.—"Abdication or Deposition. Such is the alternative offered to the Khedive by the Three Powers. The intervention of Germany has brought matters to this decisive issue."—*Egyptian Telegram.*

Abdication is vexation,
Deposition's twice as bad;
The Rule of Three it bothers me,
And Bismarck drives me mad! —*Punch.*

"If the ring carry the primaries all is over." "Go to the primaries and work," and much more of the same twaddle fills the papers day after day. Every man who writes in this way knows perfectly well that the men who live by politics carry and pre-arrange the primaries as much as they do the general business of nominations and the working of the machinery. Where are your records of better men chosen since the invention of this grand cure for all evils? What honest man has a chance for a nomination on any ticket merely because he is fit and honest?

It is loudly proclaimed that the attempt at intimidation of a judge, made by a morning paper, is not creditable to journalism. We believe you, my boy; but will you please mention anything that *is* creditable to journalism? Excepting, of course, what modesty forbids our naming.

"CALIFORNIANS AT THE PLAY."

Short Sketches of some of the Notables in the Drama of "Life in California."

The "News Letter's" faithful portraiture of Californians is meeting with gratifying appreciation. The resources of this office have been taxed to their utmost during the week to supply the demand for copies of the picture entitled "Californians at the Play." An edition of fifty thousand has already been exhausted, and the printers are again at work striking off more copies. This is a sale unprecedented in our city. Our prediction that the picture will find its way into every household in the State is being rapidly verified. Moreover, it is being mailed to all quarters. A more welcome souvenir to send to friends in the East and abroad could hardly be imagined. Last week we gave as much space as we had then available to short sketches of prominent men who appear "at the play." We continue that pleasant duty:

A. J. Bryant, Mayor of San Francisco, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, and a business man of energy and enterprise, is a truly representative Californian. Whole-souled and in dead earnest about every thing his hand finds to do, he knows no such word as fail. Twice elected Mayor of San Francisco, he has held office during an exceptionally trying time, with credit to himself and advantage to the city. His capacity for work, great as it is, has been tried to its utmost. Exceptional and unusual duties have at different times been imposed upon him by the Legislature, he being made President of the Water, New City Hall, Police, and some half dozen other Commissions. He will leave office at the close of the present year. As the newly chosen chief of the Democratic Party in this State, it is expected that he will play an important part in the Presidential campaign of next year. His great energy and executive ability peculiarly fit him for the position. Observing men predict that the future has still higher honors in store for A. J. Bryant.

James R. Keene was born in London, and though at present one of the largest stock operators and speculators in the East, is essentially a Californian. It was in San Francisco that he made his money. Starting as a "curbstone" broker without capital, he soon worked his way to a commanding position as a stock operator. He accumulated money rapidly, and was understood to be worth about six millions of dollars when he left here two years ago. Since then he has operated largely in New York, Chicago and other Eastern cities, and with success. His local reputation for conceiving and executing bold and successful enterprises was great, but he has rather increased it by his successes in the wider field he has chosen for himself. Mr. Keene is a warm-hearted, generous man of noble impulses, who is held in high esteem in California.

John W. Mackay is an Irishman, and one of the Bonanza Kings. He, with his partners, Flood, O'Brien and Fair, discovered and largely opened the great ore body found in the Con. Virginia and California mines. He is one of the proprietors of the Bank of Nevada. A few years ago he was a working miner; to-day he counts his wealth by the tens of millions. He is believed to be worth not less than twenty millions of dollars.

The Hon. John P. Jones is United States Senator from Nevada. He was born in Wales, but came to America at an early date. Like J. W. Mackay, he is a successful miner. His discoveries in the Crown Point mine made him a millionaire. Senator Jones is a man of culture and taste above the average. He has made his mark in the councils of the nation. On the subject of finances there is no higher authority in the United States Senate.

E. J. Baldwin is another of our very rich men who owes his wealth to the gold and silver products of the Comstock lode. He is a successful operator in our stock exchanges. His money has been largely invested in enterprises beneficial to our city. He is the owner of the large hotel known as The Baldwin. His splendid stud of race horses has just won celebrity at Chicago.

His Excellency John C. Fremont, Governor of Arizona, has a name and fame that are world-wide. His early association with California will pass into history. His presence here antedated the gold discovery. He crossed the continent literally cutting his way through forests, and winning for himself the name of "The Pathfinder." He, with William M. Gwin, were the first United States Senators chosen by California.

The Hon. George C. Perkins is the Republican candidate for Governor of this State. His party justly claim that he is a strong nominee before the people. His friends enthusiastically support him, and the chances all seem to favor his election. His career is highly creditable. He came to California a sailor boy. On his arrival he wended his way to Oroville, where by honest industry he achieved a foremost position as a merchant. He most creditably represented Butte County in the State Senate. He subsequently became a partner in the firm of Goodall, Nelson & Perkins, the steamship proprietors of this city. He is the active business man of the concern, and in that capacity is esteemed by the mercantile and traveling community.

His Excellency William Irwin is the present Governor of the State of California. He was elected, four years ago, on the Democratic ticket. His administration has been well meaning, economical and honest. He will leave office, a few months hence, deservedly respected by all parties.

The Hon. Lorenzo Sawyer, Judge of the United States Circuit Court. A ripe scholar, and an able and upright Judge.

A. W. Von Schmidt, the great civil engineer of the State, who has done many things and done them well. Perhaps the most notable undertaking was the removal of Blossom Rock, long a formidable obstruction to the navigation of our harbor.

Judge Samuel Bell McKee is Judge of the District Court of the Third Judicial District. He has been nominated, on the Democratic ticket, for elevation to the Supreme Bench. A man of pure life and high resolves, he is greatly esteemed. Though a Democrat, he has always been elected to his present position in a district overwhelmingly Republican.

A. A. Louderback has for many years filled one of the most onerous and difficult positions in our city. He has been Police Judge. He has had to deal with the hoodlum and criminal elements during a most trying time. That he has done his duty firmly, fairly and honestly, is the general verdict. He has been several times re-elected, and is undoubtedly the right man in the right place.

The Hon. Samuel H. Dwinelle, Judge of the Fifteenth District Court. A man who loves the good things of this life—all of them. He has a sunny, equable, judicial temperament.

General C. I. Hutchinson, a pioneer honored and respected by all who know him, has carried out several large enterprises, and is the present head of the largest insurance agency on this coast.

Colonel A. Andrews, the prince of jewelers, as all in the business are ready to acknowledge. A man of the most varied personal experiences and accomplishments; he speaks all the leading languages, and has practiced his profession in every country of Europe. Colonel Andrews displays the most fertile fancy and the most admirable taste in design. All his productions are his own in conception, as in execution. He is an authority on diamonds and precious stones, esteemed as one of the best in America. In California he is the pioneer jeweler, and his pride has led him to establish what is conceded to be the most magnificently brilliant establishment of its kind in the world. There is nothing equal to it in Europe, from Paris to Moscow. A courteous and polished gentleman, Colonel Andrews has made a host of friends on this coast. He is a member of not less than twelve orders, and in the last campaign he was General of the McClellan Legion, and chosen by thirty-seven different clubs as Grand Marshal of the grandest procession ever seen on the Pacific. His store is one of the sights of America, and all strangers are equally charmed with the splendor of the establishment and the cordiality of the proprietor, who welcomes every one, whether an intending purchaser or not. His fund of information is always at the service of visitors, whom he treats in every case as if they were his private guests.

The Hon. Delos Lake, an able lawyer of extensive practice. He has been United States District Attorney, and Judge of the County and Municipal Courts. His handsome and characteristic face is very noticeable in the picture, "At the Play."

The Hon. Samuel Wilson, one of the ablest lawyers in the State; was a member of the late Constitutional Convention.

Henry E. Highton is also one of the luminaries of the Bar. His addresses to juries are forcible, perhaps sometimes a little heavy and ponderous, but always logical and effective.

Reuben H. Lloyd is one of the best known men in the city. A lawyer of large practice, he is as bright as a new pin, and as sharp as a steel trap. The client who intrusts himself to Mr. Lloyd's guidance must have an exceptionally bad case if he does not come out ahead. Educated to his profession in San Francisco, Mr. Lloyd is well able to hold his own with lawyers of Eastern or foreign training. "Reuben," as he is familiarly called, is quite a popular society man among us. He is unmarried.

James Adams, a city father, and an ex-sheriff of San Francisco. A sturdy, honest citizen, whom to know is to respect. He has won the sobriquet, by which he is perhaps best known, of "Honest Jim Adams." Honesty with him has had its reward. He is wealthy, and, as a consequence, is "comfortably fixed."

Wm. Lane Booker is British Consul at this port. He has held that office for many years, and having had the benefit of an extended official training, he is well versed in its duties.

Charles Kohler is one of our most esteemed citizens of German birth. Broad minded, large bodied, he is essentially a big man every way you take him. Kind, genial and generous, he has a clear head and a cultivated judgment. San Francisco has not within her borders a more estimable citizen. He is one of the foremost representatives of our great wine growing interest.

Thomas Acheson, a member of the Board of Supervisors, is a most active and useful citizen. Possessing considerable executive ability, he has made a worthy city father.

Henry B. Williams, of the well-known mercantile firm of Williams, Blanchard & Co. A merchant in the best sense of the term. As managing agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, he controls a vast business. The company's steamers run hence to Japan, China, Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii and Panama.

John W. Coleman, capitalist and stock broker. Mr. Coleman made one of the most efficient Presidents the Board of Brokers ever had. He has many warm friends, and is justly popular.

Captain Oliver Eldridge was agent of the Pacific Mail Company in its palmiest days, and in that position won the respect of the business community. He is one of the Commissioners charged with the improvement of Golden Gate Park, for which position his aesthetic tastes well qualify him.

William B. Carr has been for several years one of the most influential managers of the Republican party of this State. He is the owner of a large tract of land in Kern county, which he is making fertile by means of extensive irrigation works.

Emile Grisar, Belgian Consul, is a merchant prince, the wool trade of the Pacific Coast being largely in his hands.

Wm. F. Babcock is the managing member of the mercantile firm of Parrot & Co. As President of the Spring Valley Water Company, which supplies the city of San Francisco, he exhibited executive ability of the highest order.

Thomas Brown, Cashier of the Bank of California, is one of the best known men in the State. He fills the onerous position he holds with distinguished ability.

Peder Sather is a well known banker, and a most estimable citizen.

Joseph A. Donahue is senior partner in the banking house which bears his name. He is manager of the Mariposa estate. As a capitalist, who is always concerned in solid investments, he is a power in the State.

E. C. Fellows, Assistant Superintendent of the Central Pacific Railroad. He is the able assistant of A. N. Towne in the management of the great lines of railroad under his control. It is safe to say that Mr. Fellows is one of the foremost railroad men of the country.

General James Coey, a brave Union soldier, who bears the marks of battle still upon him. He is a warm personal friend of General Grant's. General Coey is the Postmaster of San Francisco, and is remarkably efficient. Many improvements in our local postal arrangements have been introduced during his period of office.

Samuel Brannan is a California pioneer par excellence. He came overland prior to the discovery of gold, and has ever since been closely associated with the State's progress.

Wm. P. Humphreys has been elected again and again our City and County Surveyor. Few men are better known, and none more respected. The city owes to him some of its most important improvements.

R. B. Woodward is a singularly energetic citizen, whose many enterprises have enriched him and benefitted the city. The What Cheer House, owned by him, feeds a thousand mechanics every day. The Mission Street Railroad, which is also his, carries thousands of people daily to their homes in the more distant portions of the city. Woodward's Gardens are the popular resort of our citizens. They are admirably managed, affording recreation and pleasure to thousands.

Mrs. Lillie Coit, a lady of refinement, of culture, of pleasing manners, and of a noble nature. She has long been intimately associated with all that is good in the society life of our city. No reference to our representative men and women would be complete that did not include her honored name.

The Hon. J. McM. Shafter, a large land-owner in Marin County, a learned jurist and a most able man. Should the Republican Party carry the State he would have strong claims to the United States Senatorship. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention.

Augustus Laver, architect. He is the designer of the State Capitol at Albany, New York, and of our new City Hall. As a draughtsman he has few equals, and no superior, on this continent.

The Hon. Joseph W. Winans, an accomplished scholar, an able lawyer, a pioneer, and a most estimable gentleman. He was a delegate to the late Constitutional Convention.

John H. Redington is President of the quicksilver mining company which bears his name, and is the largest importer of drugs in the State. A man of enterprise and worth.

D. J. Murphy, District Attorney for the City and County of San Francisco. He is a most able criminal lawyer, and as prosecuting officer he has well served the people. He has been a terror to evil-doers. Genial and of a kindly disposition, he has a host of warm friends.

Arpad Haraszthy is an enterprising gentleman associated with the wine-growing interests of the State. The wines of California are taking rank with those produced in the south of France. They are fast winning fame, and to that result Mr. Haraszthy is a principal contributor.

Fred. W. Macondray, of the well-known mercantile house of Macondray & Co. His firm is one of the oldest in the city, its good repute is known in many lands. It is largely engaged in the China trade.

Hon. Charles Clayton, grain merchant. Mr. Clayton faithfully represented San Francisco in Congress. He is an esteemed and popular citizen. He is being urged just now to become a candidate for the high office of Mayor of the city.

Charles Main, of the firm of Main & Winchester, importers. An enterprising business man. His sterling qualities of head and heart endear him to a wide circle of friends.

A. P. Hotaling, importer of liquors, does a large and successful business.

Theodore Wagner fills the important office of United States Surveyor-General with incorruptible fidelity and signal ability.

A. Colman, master clothier, who, from wielding the needle, has worked his way to the front rank of manufacturers.

Edward Cahill, the honest and genial stock broker, who has borne a reputation without fear and without reproach that dates from pioneer times.

REMENYI CONCERT AT DASHAWAY HALL.

Whether for his own pleasure or our gratification it might be a hard matter to determine—either or otherwise—Remenyi has paid us a second visit. While it may not redound to our hypothetical assumption of great classic renown to admit it, it is nevertheless a stubborn fact that as an accomplished, if somewhat eccentric violinist, Remenyi is a great favorite with our musical ladies, and we are not without many such in San Francisco. If Remenyi was less capable he would be more charitably dealt with by a nationally biased cliqueism, from which little emanates that is not the immediate issue of bigoted, clannish idolatry and dog-in-the-manger selfishness. As a fingerer we have not seen his equal here, and for brilliancy of execution this is the datal essential. His *staccato* and *arpeggio* bowings are ever masterly, and although his double stopping may on rare occasions be doubtful, his single runs cannot for correctness be surpassed; while with *harmonics*, for certainty, clearness and power there has been no one here at all to be compared with him. His tone altogether is not of the ordinary fiddler type, but of a finished order. As to sentiment and feeling, let us be truly thankful he has little, if any, of the order manufactured by Spohr, which was nothing but pretentious silliness simmered down to incipiency. To such an extreme did Spohr carry mere mechanism that he had himself and strongly advocated others to permanently divide off or sectionize their bows, so as to play certain passages in certain divisions of the stick. For elemental drudgery and general soundness the German musical system will hold its own, but of dash, fire and brilliancy it is innocent. Of the greatest permanent opera companies in the world—London and Paris—the orchestral leaders have never been Germans. It is curious that in London, the professional hot-bed of German idolatry, with a prolonged succession of Viottis, Spagnolettis, Moris and Tolheques, never once has a German been leader of the opera orchestra; and the same may be said of Paris, but this may be reasoned thus: The French crown-head has never been German and able to dictate taste to a rich and effeminate aristocracy. While it is a significant fact the greatest violinists that ever did exist, like the greatest pianists, have in neither case been of German nationality, however mixed up that may be, so Remenyi may rest content in the satisfaction that his detractors (and he has some) do not in general belong to the order with a natural aptitude to judge dispassionately, or command the native-born talent to lead public sentiment. With capabilities so conspicuous, how comes it that Remenyi keeps on repeating himself, and that, too, in a very hackneyed and worn-out channel? He has so far touched upon nothing profound or masterly—of uncommon efficacy and grandeur—as a display of proficiency in violin playing. Of the pianist, Dulcken, be no doubt fills the hill satisfactorily enough. As a performer, he is in no sense pre-eminently unusual. We have in this out-of-the-way place some little (though they may be old) misses who could give him odds and then lead him in Chopin idiosyncrasies. Miss Thurston does her best, and disarms comment.

Says Kalloch: "With my politics
The name of Jesus Christ I'll mix;"
And never dreams that such vain tricks
Will some day hurl him into Styx,
Where he'll be in a pretty fix,
The victim of the devil's kicks
And lusty licks from fiery sticks,
But that's what will happen to Kalloch.

Spring is so mild now that dirty tramps can lay on the grass of public parks, dreaming the happy hours away, while honest mortals are working for a living.

MORE PROPER SCHOOLING.

Crops may fail, Kearney may fizzle, and the dove of peace brood over H. B.'s and Republicans and Democrats; but one thing changes not, is not to be made straight, rejoiceth not in the truth, but abideth forever in the crooked and the dark way. Though the earthquake swallow us up, it will reject this indigestible Board of Education. Nobody can endure the Board, and nobody can purify it; nevertheless, it is not wholly useless to speak, for the sake of the Republic. The scandalously mismanaged investigation, which wearied and disgusted all the State last Winter, is not yet laid away in its tomb; and it seems likely to be present at the perpetual interment of the men who conceived and nourished it. These are Messrs. Taylor, Bacon, Leggett and Hiester. Most of the teachers, whom these Directors could hully, have been bullied and disgraced and pardoned, out of the infinite mercy of the great men; but there are left two, against whom some secret venom stirs up all the wrath of these minds, but little less than celestial. Mrs. Danielwitz and Miss Birdsall were charged by anonymous letters with having purchased the examination questions; and these four Directors have prevailed with the rest to compel these ladies to undergo a special examination, or forfeit their places. There is no fault found with the record of these teachers. It is acknowledged that they have done their duty; there is nothing to show dereliction on their part. But the anonymous letters accuse them! Certainly, and such letters can be had to accuse anybody of anything. The writer has seen, within three weeks, anonymous letters containing charges against Directors Taylor and Bacon; hut it does not therefore follow that the one is a thief and the other a swindler. A letter without a name, it seems to be necessary to tell these gentlemen, may have been written by any one of the Board, and even by any one of the four we have named. That is the way the public look at the matter. It is naturally concluded that men who can attach importance to anything so infamous and so cowardly, are quite capable of originating it. Innocence has no safeguard, if such documents are to be accepted.

There is not a man, not a woman, not a child, in this city, of life however blameless, against whom anonymous letters could not be written. Is any one of these Directors ready to have his wife or his sister attacked in this way, and forced to defend herself against the most villainous imputations, because men called respectable disgrace themselves by urging them? And what is the conduct of these respectable men in the discharge of their solemn trust? Take a case: A lady, desiring a position in the School Department, called on a Director and offered him $250 to have her nominated. The Director told her she had made a mistake; he did not do that kind of business. The lady withdrew, hut she was shortly after nominated hy Director Taylor and through his influence elected, and she is now teaching in one of the public schools. Men cannot help putting two and two together. It might be different if one of the two s kept out of the way.

It is to be hoped that Mrs. Danielwitz and Miss Birdsall will resist aliks the threats and the cajoleries of these four men, or the two, who specially put themselves forward, Messrs. Bacon and Taylor; for there is yet a remedy before the courts for injustice like that which these small tyrants are trying to carry through.

A BOHEMIAN LION HUNT.

The Bohemians are after Mr. Whitelaw Reid, famous as the most elevated editor on this continent. That is, his editorials are written at a greater elevation than any others on this side the Atlantic, the tower at the top of which the *Tribune* sanctum is situated being thirteen feet (by actual measurement) higher than the roof of the *Herald* building, which in its turn looks down upon every other newspaper establishment. As soon as the name of this exalted representative of journalism appeared in the list of passengers westward bound on the overland train, the Bohemians were on the *qui vive*. Certain "members of the press" (whom Psalm Williams does not recognize as of the most immaculate standing in the guild) resolved to get up a dinner, or a *dejeuner*, in honor of the distinguished visitor. Three or four of these obscure beings (who have never enjoyed the felicity of writing for the *Bulletin*, or received the seal of Deacon Fitch's *imprimatur*,) proceeded to tender the lofty young editor a dinner for the next ensuing Sunday, in the name of "the Press of San Francisco." He of the tall tower accepted. Then the gophering engineers of the job, who had elected themselves a committee to manage the affair, with full power to appoint sub-committees and run the banquet generally, commenced issuing invitations to such of the writing fraternity of this city as they deemed worthy of putting on a wedding garment and sitting at the feast. And then the agony began! Were the scribblers of the Sunday papers "members of the Press?" Could proprietors who never mount the tripod, and do all their editing vicariously, come under that classification? Should Deacon Fitch and Brother Loring be invited, and should Charley and Michael of the "live paper" be sandwiched between them? Would Parson Bartlett consent to invoke a blessing on a spread where Horsey Boruck and Pagan Seabough glared at him with eyes of irreverent mirth? At latest advices these and similar rugged conundrums were vexing the tired brains of "the committee." The model young editor had accepted the hospitality of "the Press of San Francisco." But, alas! the d—l was to pay, and the big committee, aided by all the little committees, were still struggling despairingly with the grievous problem: Who are the Press of San Francisco, anyway?

George F. Bragg.—This well known and universally respected citizen, a merchant of many years' standing among those prominent on Front street, died on Friday, the 18th inst., of pneumonia, contracted hut a few days before at the grave of his wife's father, Mr. Dupont. A long, quiet, honorable and useful life has been brought to an end suddenly, and, as his friends cannot hut think, at an untimely age, for Mr. Bragg's temperance and activity should have kept him, for many years to come, an ornament of the large circle which now mourns him.

Valedictory.—We notice, among the departures for England, that of Mr. H. W. Hammond, after a visit of a few weeks to this Coast. Mr. Hammond is interested in the wire-rope business, and has, we understand, taken large orders from Nevada and elsewhere. His purpose of establishing an agency for this business in San Francisco at the beginning of the next year will, we trust, be carried out, and to the success it deserves.

Life is a "Mr."y to a sober man, and a "mizzer"y to a drunkard.

THREE NAPOLEONS.

"1821.—1873. 1879."

Three men, three deaths, almost within our times,
And even we who sing of lighter ways
Of life, must panse and listen; in these days
Sad fancies hurst their ways into our rhymes.

It seems to us a strange decree of fate
That as each time came for these men to die,
England, like Death's sad envoy, should watch hy
These three, who bear the name that oue made great.

Not always sorrowing as now in tears;
For once her face was stern and grave of mien,
The night she watched the lonely dying scene
Of her Great Prisoner in the hy-gone years.

The broad-browed Corsican, whose eagles spread
From snowy Russia down to sunny Rome,
On a lone English Isle had found his home,
And dying captive, bowed his crownless head!

Time passed: again we hear the wondrous name,
Again the scepter rests within their hands,
And clear and loud there rings throughout the lands
One word, Napoleon! through the trump of Fame.

Again a death-bed watch must England keep,
Yet now no longer by the far-off wave;
But where her sweetest flowers guard his grave
The exiled Emperor sleeps the eternal sleep.

How strange that while the Emperor's dying breath
Should end thus peacefully, if in sad wise,
His sword hut half unsheathed this hoy-Prince dies—
Alone of all his race—a soldier's death!

No glory of a conquered world for pall,
Or victories won o'er hot seditious strife;
Only the glory of a stainless life,
Of gentle manhood passed before us all.

—*Vanity Fair.*

THE MOVEMENTS OF POPULATION.

The City of San Francisco contains three thousand people less than it did a year ago. A contemporary bewails this as a sign of evil omen. In our view it is a fact that is by no means to he deplored. It indicates that three thousand people have had the good sense to go into the country. They have probably ceased to he mere waiters on Providence, aud, having put their own shoulder to the wheel, have surely ere this made a new and promising start in life. They no longer live on the industry of others, hut have hecome producers. They are adding to the wealth of the State instead of eating it up. They have done just the right thing. In no other way could they have done the city so much service. They are placed exactly where they will do the most good, not only to themselves hut to the city and State also. If one-third of our city population would go and do likewise, the whole State would soon he in a much more prosperous position than it now is. The truth is, our city is too large; that is to say, there are too many people in it in proportion to the numher in the country. Over one-third of the entire population of the State is found crowded within some half dozen square miles of city sand dunes, whilst thousands of square miles of fertile country lands furnish homes only for the squirrel or the jackass rahhit. No idle, or even unprohtably employed men are an advantage to the city. By going where they can produce more than they can consume they will he doing the right thing exactly. They will he placing themselves where they can do the most good. It is a fact worthy of note that the inflow of population into the United States from Europe is on the increase. The numher of immigrants that arrived in New York during May is given at 18,100, as against 12,213 for the same month of last year. The total arrivals of immigrants during the year ending May 31st were 92,801, as against 71,091 for a corresponding period ending in 1878. The statistics in the Land Office show the emigration to the Western country to have been unprecedentedly great. As many as 1,200 entries of public lands were lately made in six days, which is said to he equivalent to the taking up of 192,000 acres of Government land. The movement of population has heen principally in the direction of Kansas, Dakota and Minnesota. It is a pregnant fact that California, with all her hoasted advantages of soil, climate and productions, does not attract one tithe of the stream of population that is pouring into the cold and comparatively inhospitable region of Minnesota. We are all talking politics just now, hut they are petty, miserahle little pot house politics, to be sure. If there were hut a dash of statesmanship introduced into them, we should he concerning ourselves about the important problem of attracting people to settle throughout the State. We want more people, hut we want them placed in the country. We have enough and to spare, for the present, in the city.

A charming etory of a hair has recently been told as having occurred at Vienna. A poor girl with heautiful hair went to a harher to sell it. He tried to make a close bargain, saying hair was plentiful this year, and declared he could only give her eight florins. The little maiden's eyes filled with tears, and she hesitated a moment while threading her fingers through her chestnut locks. Finally she threw herself into a chair and said, "Then take it quickly." The harher was ahout to cut off the fair tresses, when a gentleman sitting in one of the chairs interrupted him, and spoke to the girl. "My child," said he, "why do you sell your heutiful hair?" "My mother has heen nearly five months ill. I can not work enough to support us. Everything has been sold or pawned, and there is not a penny in the house." "No, no, my child; if that is the case, I will huy your hair, and give you one hundred florins for it." He gave the girl the note, the sight of which dried her tears, and he took up the harher's shears. Taking the locks in his hand, he selected the longest hair, cut it off, and put it carefully in his pocket-hook, thus paying one hundred florins for a single hair. He took the poor girl's address, in case he should want to huy another at the same rate.—*Court Journal.*

A "Facer."—Dissipated Tramp: "You'll know me ag'in, Guv'nour!" British Workman (who had certainly looked at him): "Not if you washes yourself, I sha'n't!"—*Punch.*

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Secretary to the U. S. Commissions to the Australian Exhibitions,
July 1, 1879.

The following Regulations for the conduct of the proposed Exhibition at Sydney, Australia, have been issued from the office of the Commission, Macquarie street, in that city. The attention of American exhibitors is invited to them. The rules adapted for the subsequent exhibition at Melbourne do not materially differ from those here presented, and will be published in due course. CHRIS. C. COX,
Secretary of the U. S. Commissions to the Australian Exhibitions.

UNITED STATES EXHIBITORS

The following instructions are issued for the information of the United States exhibitors:

Congress having made no appropriation for the payment of freight upon the goods sent to the Australian Exhibitions, and having assigned no Government vessels to the duty of transportation, the United States Commission will assume no direction whatever of the movement of goods either to or from Australia.

It is suggested, however, that they should be strongly boxed, distinctly marked, and shipped according to carefully prepared invoices, of which copies should be preserved by the shippers, and at least two copies in every instance be furnished the United States Commission.

Upon the delivery of the goods within the Exhibition buildings at Sydney or Melbourne, and the payment of all charges by the exhibitors, the United States Commission will see that they are properly assigned to the space allotted the United States, and that they are catalogued.

The expense of installation must he borne by the exhibitors, and the United States Commission will not be responsible for expense of any kind in connection with the handling, storage, or the loss or injury of exhibits.

Exhibitors will be permitted to select agents to unpack, have charge of, and watch and repack their exhibits, their authority to said agents to be filed with the U. S. Secretary of the Commission. Their appointment to entail no expense to the United States, and to be revocable at any time by the U. S. Secretary of the Commission.

No agents shall be recognized in any way until their authority shall have been filed with the Commission.

☞ POSTSCRIPT.—It has since been decided by the Executive Commissioner of the Sydney International Exhibition that exhibits will be received up to the closing, in March, 1880, and it will be arranged with the Victoria Commission to have them sent on in time for the opening of the Melbourne Exhibition in that year.

JOHN J. BLEASDALE, D. D.,
Acting on behalf of the Royal Commission,
120 Sutter street, and New City Hall.

REGISTRATION.

Republicans, Attention!

Headquarters Republican State Central Committee, Rooms Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, No. 703 Market street, southwest corner Third street, San Francisco, June 26, 1879.

The vital importance of immediate REGISTRATION must be apparent to every Republican, when the fact is announced that the entire Registration of this city and county has been wiped out; and that no one will be allowed to vote at the September Election unless RE-REGISTERED. The State Central Committee calls the earnest attention of Republicans to this matter, and requests them, without delay, to register themselves, so as to strengthen the hands of the organization and place it in a position to win the approaching contest. No true Republican will neglect this most imperative and urgent duty. By order of the Committee.

M. D. BORUCK, Secretary. [June 28.] W. W. MORROW, Chairman.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Office of the Hibernia Savings and Loan Society, northeast corner Montgomery and Post streets, San Francisco, July 7th, 1879.—At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this Society, held this day, a Dividend at the rate of six and three-fourths (6¾) per cent. per annum was declared on all deposits for the six months ending with June 30th, 1879, free from Federal Tax, and payable from and after this date.

July 12. EDWARD MARTIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The German Savings and Loan Society.—For the half year ending this date, the Board of Directors of the German Savings and Loan Society has declared a Dividend on Term Deposits at the rate of seven and one-fifth (7 1-5) per cent per annum, and on Ordinary Deposits at the rate of (6) per cent. per annum, free from Federal Taxes, and payable on and after the 15th day of July, 1879.

By order. GEORGE LETTÉ, Secretary.

San Francisco, June 30th, 1879. July 5.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Yangtze Insurance Association.—A Cash Dividend of Thirty-three (33) per cent. upon the net premia contributed during the fifteen months ending December 31, 1878, has been declared, payable 30th June, 1879.

July 5. MACONDRAY & CO., Agents.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Franco-American Savings Bank.—Guarantee Capital, $200,000. 428 Montgomery street.—This Bank has declared a dividend of seven (7) per cent. per annum on Term Deposits, and five and a half (5½) on Ordinary Deposits, for last six months, payable July 15th, free of taxes.

July 12. LUCIEN BRAND, Secretary.

EDWARD BOSQUI & CO.,

Printers, Engravers, Lithographers and Bookbinders,
Leidesdorff street, from Clay to Commercial.

HEADQUARTERS DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Chairman and Secretary of the several County Com- mittees throughout the State are respectfully requested to send their Post-office address to the Secretary of the State Central Committee.

A. J. BRYANT, Chairman.

T. M. O'CONNOR, Secretary, P. O. Box 1202. July 12.

SHEEP RANCH FOR SALE IN OREGON.

An admirable sheep ranch, well stocked and watered, and capable of carrying about 20,000 sheep. Substantial residence and improvements on the property. To be sold at a bargain. Apply to

May 24. EDWARD J. JACKSON, 209 Leidesdorff street, S. F.

REMOVAL.

BAGS, TENTS AND HOSE.

NEVILLE & CO.,
No.'s 31 and 33 California Street, S. E. corner of Davis,
SAN FRANCISCO. [Sept. 21.

Bergstrom Church Organs, at Smith's, 200 Post street.

KEY TO "AT THE PLAY."

1. T H Goodman.....Gen Pass Ag't C P R R
2. Henry B Williams.....Ag't P M S S Co
3. Lloyd Tevis.....Pres't W F & Co's Bank
4. J B Haggin.....Capitalist
5. Wm T Coleman.....Merchant and Capitalist
6. D O Mills.....Capitalist
7. Wm Alvord....Ex Mayor and Pres't Bank of Cal
8. Charles Webb Howard.....Pres't S F & N P R R
9. Peter Donahue.....Pres't S F & N P R R
10. Wm Sharon.....Capitalist
11. John W Coleman.....Capitalist and Stock Broker
12. J W Mackay.....Bonanza King
13. James R Keene.....Capitalist
14. Hon A A Sargent.....U S Senator
15. Hon John P Jones.....U S Senator
16. Capt O Eldridge.....Merchant and Capitalist
17. J J Valentine.....Gen'l Sup't W F & Co
18. Wm B Carr.....Capitalist
19. Wm F Babcock.....Merchant and Capitalist
20. John Parrott.....Capitalist
21. Thomas Brown.....Cashier Bank of California
22. Peter Sather.....Banker
23. Joseph A Donohoe.....Banker
24. Hon B Gwin.....Governor of California
25. Hon A J Bryant.....Mayor of San Francisco
26. E C Fellows.....Ass't Gen Sup't C P R R
27. E J Baldwin.....Capitalist
28. A. P. Hotaling.....Merchant
29. John H Redington...Pres't Red'ton Quicksr M Co
30. Charles Main.....Main & Winchester, Importers
31. Hon Newton Booth.....U S Senator
32. Sir Claus Sprockles....Pres't Cal Sugar Refinery
33. Rt Rev Wm Ingraham Kip....Bishop Diocese Cal
34. Rev Horatio Stebbins....Pastor 1st Unitarian Ch
35. Charles Lux.....Land Owner
36. Henry Miller.....Land Owner
37. Ed D Heatly.....Dickson, DeWolf & Co, Mchts
38. C Temple Emmett.....Attorney-at-Law
39. Thomas Bell.....Capitalist
40. Hon Delos Lake.....Attorney-at-Law
41. Hon S M Wilson.....Attorney-at-Law
42. Hon W H L Barnes.....Attorney-at-Law
43. J P Hoge.....Attorney-at-Law
44. Hon Wm M Gwin.....Ex U S Senator
45. Hon A Londerback.....Judge Police Court
46. Hon Rob't F Morrison....Judge 4th District Court
47. F. Marriott.....Proprietor S F "News Letter"
48. C I Hutchinson.....H & M Insurance Agency
49. A S Hallidie.....Manufacturer Wire Rope
50. John Bensley.....Capitalist
51. A W Scott.....Supervisor
52. Adam Grant....M, G & Co, Importers Dry Goods
53. D J Oliver.....Capitalist
54. Wm Lane Booker.....British Consul
55. Rev John Hemphill.....Pastor Calvary Church
56. James Phelan.....Capitalist
57. Thomas H Blythe.....Capitalist
58. Fred W Macondray.....Commission Merchant
59. Tiburcio Parrott.....Commission Merchant
60. Edward Cahill.....Stock Broker
61. Stewart Menzies.....Stevedore
62. Edward F Hall.....Stock Broker
63. Hall McAllister.....Attorney-at-Law
64. Reuben Lloyd.....Attorney-at-Law
65. Hon Cornelius Cole.....Ex U S Senator
66. Frank McCoppin.....Harbor Commissioner
67. Hon Samuel B McKee....Judge 3d District Court
68. Hon J S Hager.....Attorney-at-Law
69. Hon Lorenzo Sawyer...Judge 9th U S Circuit C't
70. A W Von Schmidt.....Civil Engineer
71. James F Houghton.....Pres't Home Mu ual Ins
72. Fred'k McCrellish.....Proprietor "Alta"
73. John P Jackson.....Proprietor "Post"
74. Milton S Latham.....Pres't N P C R R Co
75. R G Sneath.....Proprietor Jersey Farm Dairy
76. Thomas Acheson.....Supervisor
77. Com Theo H Allen.....Stevedore
78. Wm Norris.....Secretary S V W W
79. James Adams.....Ex-Sheriff
80. P H Canavan.....Real Estate Agent
81. Richard L Ogden.....Capitalist
82. Wm M Lent.....Capitalist
83. Philip Roach.....Proprietor "Examiner"
84. D J Murphy.....District Attorney
85. Charles Keating.....Sup't Alms House
86. Thomas Reynolds.....County Clerk
87. Wm Doolan.....Public Administrator
88. Hon Thos W Freelon..Judge Manie'l C't of Ap'ls
89. Hon Saml H Dwinelle...Judge 15th District Court
90. J A Robinson.....Deputy Surveyor-General
91. Theo Wagner.....U S Surveyor-General
92. Hon J T Farley.....U S Senator
93. Charles N Fox.....Attorney-at-Law
94. Giles H Gray.....Late Surveyor of Customs
95. Henry E Highton.....Attorney-at-Law
96. Romualdo Pacheco.....Stock Broker
97. Jasper McDonald.....Stock Broker
98. Mark L McDonald.....Stock Broker
99. Emile Grisar..Belgian Consul & Wool Merchant
100. A Colman.....Clothier
101. C A C Duisenberg.....Commission Merchant
102. Arpad Haraszthy.....Wine Grower
103. Rev H Vidaver.....Rabbi
104. Rev A L Stone.....Pastor 1st Cong Church
105. Rev W E Ijams.....Pastor Green st Cong Church
106. Rev Isnac S Kalloch ..Pastor Metrop'n Temple
107. Rev Wm H Platt.....Rector Grace Episcopal Ch
108. Henry L Dodge.....Sup't U S Mint
109. J H Jones.....Stock Broker
110. Horace Hill.....Stock Broker
111. H H Noble.....Stock Broker
112. James G Carson.....Attorney-at-Law
113. J B Metcalfe.....Attorney-at-Law
114. Thomas P Ryan.....Attorney-at-Law
115. Hon A C Niles...Associate Jnstiee Supreme Court
116 Judge S Heydenfelt.....Attorney-at-Law
117. Jas M Gitchell.....Register in Bankruptcy
118. C Warren Stoddard.....Jornalist
119. Charles De Young...Proprietor S F "Chronicle"
120. M H De Young.....Proprietor S F "Chronicle"
121. Loring Pickering...Prop S F "Call" & "Bulletin"
122. Henry F Williams.....Real Estate Agent
123. Henry L Davis.....Capitalist
124. Eugene L Sullivan.....Capitalist
125. Fred L Castle.....Importer Teas
126. M H Hecht...M'fr and Wholesale Leather Dealer
127. Jas J Waddell.....Captain
128. R K Nuttall.....Physician
129. Gen Scofield.....U S A
130. Gen H A Cobb.....Auctioneer
131. Gen James Coey.....Postmaster S F
132. Gen John McComb.....Editor "Alta"
133 Wm P Hamphreys.....City and Co Surveyor
134. Chas Hubert.....City and Co Treasurer
135. J Henley Smith.....Supervisor
136. D A McDonald.....Enterprise Mills
137. A L Mann.....Sup't Public Instruction
138. Thomas Flint.....Wool Merchant
139. M Castle.....Capitalist
140. W W Dodge.....Wholesale Grocer
141. F B Taylor.....Oil and Commission Merchant
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143. W N Olmsted.....Insurance Agent
144. E N Fry.....Stock Broker
145. Donald McLellan.....Manager Woollen Mills
146. M G Pritchard.....Mexican Consul
147. F A Bee.....Chinese Consul
148. Aug Berggren....Consal for Sweden and Norway
149. Col Geo W Granniss.....Real Estate
150. S P Dewey.....Capitalist
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152. Charles Kohler.....Wine Grower
153. Robert Dickson.....Manager Ins Agency
154. Capt Geo Nauntun.....Shipping Agent
155. Hon M M Estee.....Attorney-at-Law
156. Jennings S Cox.....Real Estate Agent
157. H B Platt.....Contractor
158. George Lette.....Sec'y German Sav and Loan
159. Hon George C Perkins.....G P & Co's S S
160. Gen O H La Grange.....Ex Sup't U S Mint
161. R Beverly Cole.....Physician
162. Thomas Price.....Assayer
163. George J Bucknall.....Physician
164. Hon E D Wbeeler.....Judge 19th District Court
165. David P Belknap.....Attorney-at-Law
166. Henry Casanova.....Wholesale Grocer
167. James G Gauld.....L & S F Bank
168. T V Walter.....L & S F Bank
169. E Mickle.....Agent
170. P M Bowen.....Capitalist
171. E M Miles.....Stock Broker
172. Samuel Brannan.....Real Estate
173. John Scott.....Physician
174. George T Bromley.....Contractor
175. P J Cassin.....Wholesale Liquor Dealer
176. Henry Marsh.....Pianist
177. Thomas Bennett.....Physician
178. George Wallace.....Pres't Cal M'g Co
179. Frank M Pixley.....Attorney-at-Law
180. J S Cunningbam.....U S N Paymaster
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197. Mrs H H Baneroft.....
198. Mrs A N Towne.....
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200. Mrs James G Fair.....
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203. Mrs J C Flood.....
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205. Leland Stanford, Jr.....
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207. Mrs Leland Stanford.....
208. Mrs Mark Hopkins.....
209. Mrs Charles Crocker.....
210. Charles Crocker.....Vice-Pres't C P R R
211. Miss Hattie Crocker.....
212. Mrs A Maddick.....of London
213. Alfred Maddick.....of Loadon
214. Staart M Taylor.....City and County Recorder
215. E W Burr.....Capitalist
216. J C Palmer.....Wine Grower
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218. Hon J C Fremont.....Governor of Arizona
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221. Howard Coit.....Caller S F Stock Board
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223. Alex Badlam.....City and Co Assessor
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225. Mrs Joseph Austin.....Betsy B"
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227. D J Staples.....Pres't Fireman's Fund Ins Co
228. Mrs D J Staples.....
229. Mrs D Z Yost.....
230. Daniel Z Yost.....Stock Broker
231. Miss Cora Cadue.....
232. Philip Cadue.....Contractor
233. Mrs John D Yost.....
234. John D Yost.....Stationer
235. Miss Julia Ruth Shafter.....
236. Hon J McM Shafter.....Land Owner
237. Mrs Joseph W Winans.....
238. Hon Joseph W Winans.....Attrney-at-Law
239. George Gedge.....Captain steamer "Yosemite"
240. Mrs George Gedge.....
241. Rev Wm A Scott, D D..Pastor St John's Pres Ch
242. Miss Ida Scooffy.....
243. George B Rieman.....Photographer
244. Mrs George B Rieman.....
245. H S Crocker.....Wholesale Stationer
246. T A Harcourt.....Literateur
247. Mrs T A Harcourt.....
248. John Landers.....Mining Secretary
249. Mrs John Landers.....
250. Frank C Snow....Importer and Dealer in Pictures
251. G G Gariboldi.....Artist
252. H B Slaven.....Druggist
253. Mrs J H Stallard.....
254. J H Stallard.....Physician
255. Drury Melone.....Commission Broker
256. Mrs Drury Melone.....
257. R B Woodward.....Prop'r Woodward's Gardens
258. Mrs W F McAllister.....
259. W F McAllister, M D.....Quarantine Officer
260. Henry R Mann.....H & M Ins Agency
261. Mrs Wm Ward.....
262. Wm Ward.....Importer Liquors
263. H Channing Beals.....Commercial Herald"
264. Augustus Laver.....Architect of S F New City Hall and Law Courts.
265. Frank H Gassaway.....Journalist
266. Louis Low.....Secretary
267. L S Church.....Land Owner
268. Mrs L S Church....."Vivaee" critie
269. Raoul Martinez.....Belloc & Co.'s Baak
270. M J Flavin.....Prop IXL Auction House
271. E Curtiss.....C, C & Welch, Stationers
272. Wm M Neilson.....Literateur
273. O Livermore.....Real Estate Agent
274. Col A Andrews.....Prop "Diamond Palace"
275. Charles Locke.....Prop "Bush street Theater"
276. Thomas Maguire.....Manager "Baldwin's"
277. Barton Hill.....Acting Manager "Cal Theater"
278. Alex D Sharon.....Lessee "Palace Hotel'
279. Frank G Newlands.....Attorney-at-Law
280. Wm Willis.....Mining Secretary
281. J B Wattles.....Stock Broker
282. D Albert Hiller.....Physician
283. George Dawson.....Prop "Pantheon"
284. Mrs George Dawson.....
285. Gen W S Rosecrans...Mining and Civil Engineer
286. A A Cohen.....Capitalist and Attorney-at-Law
287. J Barr Robertson.....Of London
288. Edward J Jackson.....Our cor "London Times"
289. M G Gillette...Sup't Savage Mg Co, Virginia, Nev
290. Dr A McMahon.....of San Jose
291. E C Macfarlane.....Stock Broker
292. George Macfarlane.....of Sandwich Islands
293. John Jennings.....Com'r Aus Exhib
294. J J Bleasdale, D D.....Com'r Aus Exhib
295. Arthur Nahl.....Artist
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"PLEASURE'S WAND."

"We Obey no Wand but Pleasure's."—*Tom Moore.*

California Theater.—The relative merits of Offenbach and Lecocq as composers admit of but little discussion, for the superiority of the latter is undeniable. Opera houffe of ten years ago was the quintessence of musical huffoonery. The plots and situations of all of Offenbach's were of a nature to allow of any exaggeration or eccentricity in acting. In fact, there was no limit placed upon the actor or actress' individual comicalities. The school of to-day is vastly different. The popular craving is still for the humorous, but it desires to be more legitimately moved to laughter. The librettos of Lecocq's works and of the late productions of Offenbach are in the required style. *La Petite Mariee* is undoubtedly one of Lecocq's most felicitous compositions. The music is charming throughout. The plot is spicily French. For an English or American audience, it contains too much dialogue to become a favorite. The plot is in no sense conveyed to the auditor by the action, and this renders the performance uninteresting. I have rarely seen even at the Bouffes-Parisiennes or at the Varietés anything so well played or mounted. The chorus was a little weak, it is true, but everything else went off swimmingly. The costumes were remarkable for their tastefulness and picturesqueness. The one worn by the "Podestate," in the second act, was so handsome as to deserve special mention. The leading characters were acted with that care and *desinvolture* which forms the great charm of the French stage. M'lle Aimée, as "Graziella," though rather mature in appearance for the character of an innocent young bride, was as usual the life and spirit of the performance. She sang all the numbers of her score remarkably well. Jouard, the baritone, is a good actor, but has a flat voice and moreover sings badly. Jutcau, Mezieres and the rest were as usual perfect in their respective parts. In the *Grande Duchesse* this company gave proof of more talent than in anything else so far. This is one of the earlier opera houffes, extravagant and comically ridiculous in the extreme. To my mind, it was the best performance of this somewhat hackneyed piece ever given in San Francisco. M'lle Aimèe is irresistibly *chic* as the peculiar sovereign; the *oiseslin* she sang with true feeling and tenderness. Jouard is a most remarkable "General Boum," and along with Mezieres as "Baron Puck" must be seen to be appreciated. Jutean plays "Fritz" very much as Dupuis, the Paris original, did, and this is sufficient praise. Poyard, though a rather indifferent singer, has proved himself one of the very best actors in the troupe. His "Montefiasco," in *La Petite Mariee*, and his "Prince Paul" in this performance, were both excellently played. The text being rather sketchy, opportunity is given the actors to fill it out, and they did this very wittily and cleverly. Taken all in all, it was a most amusing performance, and will undoubtedly bear repetition. *La Marjolaine* was played last evening for Aimée's benefit, too late for review. On Monday *La Boulangere a des Ecus* will be produced. An opera bouffe ball will shortly be given at this theater, under the auspices of this company. It was first announced for August 2d, then postponed until August 9th, but it has been finally decided to hold it on Thursday, August 7th. All details will be announced soon, and the management will spare no efforts to make it a complete success. It remains with the public to insure this. Let it recognize the enterprise shown, and this will be sufficient.

Baldwin's Theater.—The sensational intensity of some of the scenes in the play now running at this theater, coupled with the lesson of temperance the whole drama conveys, have excited public interest, and the audiences have been large. But the great merit of the performance lies in the individual efforts and acting of several of the cast. Mr. O'Neill's "Coupeau" is a masterly performance, deserving of unstinted praise. "Gervaise" is a character one would hardly suppose Miss Coghlan would care or like to play. She must feel that, however admirably from an artistic point of view she succeeds in acting the character, still the innate refinement of her manner, speech and appearance, is in the way. Miss Coghlan is a handsome woman, and the blonde wig of "Gervaise" becomes her well. The new-comer, Miss Lilian Andrews, is a decided acquisition to our local stage. She is effective without exaggeration. One of the best hits of acting in the whole cast is the delineation of the old croque mort by Mr. Jennings. This favorite actor has evidently read Zola's novels, for in make-up and conception it is true to the author's idea. For characters of this kind Jennings seems to possess particular qualifications. Mr. Morrison continues to play the French dandy workman, after the pattern of a Happy Valley hoodlum. There is not the slightest tinge of Gallicism about this impersonation; and it is greatly to his discredit, for Mr. Morrison in other instances gives proof of talent and intelligence. Where, O where, did Mr. Billings discover what he seems to think is the uniform of a Paris sergeant-de-ville? Leaving aside all other considerations pro and con, this performance deserves encouragement. It is a terrible phillipic against the evil of intemperance, the national sin of this fair land, and on this ground alone is worthy of public patronage. Steele Mackaye's play, *Won at Last*, originally produced at Wallack's, and since revived at the Madison Square Theater under the title of *Aftermath*, is to be the next novelty at this house. This is a very charming play, rumor says, and will undoubtedly be done justice to by Miss Coghlan and the rest. It will receive its initiatial performance on Thursday, the 31st of July.

Bush St. Theater.—Tony Pastor's Troupe has been playing during the week to crowded houses. Taste for variety performances is strong in this community. Mr. Pastor's present organization is the best of its class that has ever performed here. Among those who deserve special notice for the artistic manner in which they render their acts are Sheehan & Jones, who give a new sketch, called the *Ash-box Inspector*, which almost convulses the audience with laughter. In their terrific combat, *a la* Donnybrook, they display a mixture of fighting, wrestling, facial contortion and brogue that would make a Quaker meeting smile. John Morris gives a series of costume and character changes in full view of the audience, who are puzzled to know how he does it. Thatcher's funny speeches have the merit of originality and a freedom from the least tinge of vulgarity that makes him a great favorite with the audience, who seem never to have enough of him. The French sisters, who, by the way, are English and not related, are very pretty, and do some neat song and dance business. Niles & Evans, two young men just brought by Tony before the public, are very good in a burlesque on the typical English swell, and will in time rank high in their profession. Tony Pastor sings a budget of popular topical songs, and seems a greater favorite than ever. The closing piece was very tame, the characters being poorly sustained. We were at a loss to tell whether it was comedy, farce or tragedy. Mr. Locke intends in August to completely renovate this theater, besides making some important alterations in the entrance. This will be a great improvement, and can but augment the already great popularity of the Bush St. Theater.

Standard Theater.—The children have been playing *Pinafore* during the week to good business, and close with the performance to-morrow (Sunday) evening. It has been a most amusing spectacle, and those who have not seen it should not miss the few opportunities left. Children on the regular stage are generally parrot-like in their speech, and too artificial for anything in their action. Nothing like this is visible in this gallant little crew. It may be for want of contrast on the same boards with big folks, or else from the fact that the little ones feel more at ease being by themselves, but whatever the reason, these youngsters have all the self-possession and naturalness of their older confrères. Last evening the performance was for the benefit of the fair instructress, Miss Chissold. The house was large, and the attractions enhanced by several novelties on the part of the children. Miss Lottie Chissold has given proof of patient talent in teaching these young people, and deserves all praise. On Monday the Diplomacy Combination commence an engagement, which it may safely be expected will be a successful one. At one time it seemed as if through the exorbitant demands of one of the cast, this proposed production would fall through, but all difficulties have been smoothed over. *Diplomacy* is itself a very strong piece, and these ladies and gentlemen do full justice to it. The cast includes Messrs. Piercy, Keene, Billings, Frecman and Morris, and Miss Lewis, Varian, Young and Morris.

Grand Opera House.—Pantomimes, when well gotten up and well performed, are very attractive spectacles, and the boxing-night shows in London are among its principal theatrical attractions. The performance at this theater is, without exception, the most wretchedly bad I ever saw. Everything goes wrong—the tricks fail, the scenes won't move—in fact, it is a perfect fizzle. How any sane man could ever have for a moment entertained the idea that this performance could draw paying audiences, is something past belief. Still, the pantomime is amusing from the fact that it is a fizzle, and I confess to hearty laughter at the failure and breaking-down of even the simplest trick.

Pinafore.—The Emelie Melville Troupe have appeared, since our last issue, at San Rafael, Sacramento and San Jose. In all of these places their performances were completely successful. It is possible that they may make a more extended tour, and this would undoubtedly be a good and profitable enterprise. The powers that be have not as yet decided upon this question.

Chit-Chat.

Frank Mayo is playing *Davy Crockett* in London.——Lizzie Harold, our coming soubrette, is in Philadelphia on a short visit to "pop" and "mom."——Patti will open at the Gaieté, Paris, on February 16, 1880.——The Williamsons have paid Boucicault $5,000 for Australian rights in his new play.——James O'Neil gets $200 and Miss Coghlan $250 a week.——A New York manager has offered Faure, the French baritone, $200,000 for a seven-months' engagement in the United States, the cash to be deposited in advance in the Bank of France. All expenses of traveling and living for himself and family are to be paid by the American impresario. Faure has not yet accepted the offer.——Haverly's Lyceum, with the Georgia Minstrels, is the only New York Theater open.——Arthur Sullivan has just been created Mus. Bach. by Oxford University.——Sarah Bernhardt has written a comedy called *L'Epingle d'Or*, of which the heroine is a certain Miss Mary, an English cantatrice.——London has found out that Miss Kellogg is so modest that she never forces herself to the front. Strange nobody ever observed that here.——It is announced that Mme. Theo, one of the three leading stars of the Paris stage, will soon retire and open a confectioner's shop in the Avenue de l'Opera.——Mr. Coghlan has been engaged for the Court Theater, London, and will open in September.——The fuss the London critics and public are making over Sarah Bernhardt is simply nauseating, and has had the effect of causing everybody in Paris to remember her defects.——It is proposed to open a monster variety show in Paris at the Cirque Americain building.——The leading man at Booth's is to be John Clayton, Boucicault's son-in-law.——Neilson opens in Brooklyn October 5th, and then plays in this country continuously (only five nights a week) until May. This will be her last engagement in the United States, as it is not expected by her physicians that she will live two years longer.——The Union Square management expect to score another one hundred nights' run with the proposed revival of *The Two Orphans*.——*Drink* and the Comedie Français are still the furores in London.——After their tour through the interior, the Melville Amateurs will give a farewell week at the Standard. It is not true that on the opening Monday they will make a street parade.

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SPORTING ITEMS.

Boxing.—The sparring exhibition, held at the Mechanics' Pavilion last Wednesday evening, was the best show of the kind ever given on this coast. Not only was it a pecuniary success, but it was conducted with a decornm mnsnal at exhibitions of the manly art, and it will do much to make sport popular and respectable. The first set-to was between Edwards and McClellan, both men looking in good condition, though too heavy. In the first rounnd they did good work, Edwards showing great science in avoiding the powerful blows of McClellan, and making good counter hits. The second rounnd Edwards got in a good face hit that brought down the house. McClellan replied by an upper cut that showed him to be a man not to be trifled with. This round was in favor of Edwards, who made the most clean hits. The third round McClellan forced the work, but got no special advantage, Edwards parrying his blows cleverly and counntering in good style. He sbowed, however, that the work was severe enough to weaken him a little. Hogan and Haggerty were the next. Hogan seemed to lose his temper, striking wildly and getting the worst of the encounter. Donovan then set-to witb Chambers, making a pretty exhibition. In spite of his superior hight and weight, Donovan got no advantage in the first round, Chambers stopping most of his blows and putting Donovan on his mettle to avoid cross-counters and body blows. The second round Chambers, finding it difficult to reach Donovan's head, rushed in, planting his left in good shape, but fniled to get away quick enough to avoid n clinch, which resulted in his getting his head in chancery. The audience disapproved of this so strongly that they hissed, though we are at a loss to see any cause for complaint in Chambers heing overweighted, or Donovan proving that he understood his business. Next on the programme was a set-to between Riley and Maynard. Riley broke bis thumb a few days ago and consequently could not do himself justice, heing unable to upper cut, or, in fact, use his right hand nt all; but he proved that in good condition he would make a hard figbt with his antagonist. Sharp and Toland then insulted the audience by giving a "set-to" that would disgrace the veriest tyros. They left the impression on the minds of the spectators that they had been paid for their work in advance, and did not care to earn the money. The "set-to" that followed, between Edwards and Chambers, was the best match of the evening. Both men are perfect masters of the art, and did their best, proving themselves worthy of their Eastern reputation. Donovan then came on again and "set-to" with Sharp, who got enough in the first round and wanted to quit, but was prevented by Billy Jordan, the *M. C.* The evening's entertainment finished with a "set-to" between McClellan and Mnynard. The latter hothered his opponent a good deal, and displayed great cleverness and wonderful activity. McClellan fought a little too hard at first, striking blows that would have knocked Maynard out of the ring had he not evaded them; but when McClellan settled down he showed his skill to better advantage, and fought his man into the corner, getting him on the ropes, but declining to take advantage of it. ——Mike Donovan goes across the bay to train for his coming fight with McClellan. He is under the charge of Joe Winrow and Fred Gotobed. He will probably he seconded by W. Riley.——McClellan trains in town, making Maynard's gymnasium his hendquarters. He has not yet selected a trainer.——There is great probability of a fight heing arranged between Harry Maynard and Arthur Chambers. Both men express themselves as desiring the meeting.

Rowing.—The St. George and Columbia Rowing Clubs will hold a regatta on Oakland Creek about the end of September, of which further notice will he given. There will be seven races, the principal one being for the McKinley Cup, four-oaied shells; a race for second-class shells, race for four-oared lapstreaks, single scull race, four-oared harge race, race for ships boats, and duck race. The regatta will be governed by the rules of the Pacific Amateur Rowing Association, no entries heing admitted except from clubs helonging thereto.——The single scull race, between Dan Leahey, of the Pioneers, and Stevenson, of Vallejo, was won by the former.——There will he a single scull race to-morrow, at 10 A. M., between Leahey and Ed. Nelson, for $1,000 and the championship, over the usual conrse.——Balfour, Guthrie & Co. have challenged the Bank of British North America for a return match; the race to come off on the 16th of August next. The challenge has been accepted.

Pedestrianism.—The first bona tide six days' walking match for ladies ever held was won hy Madame Exildn La Chapelle at the Mechanics' Pavilion last Tuesday. The distance made was three hundred and six miles and five-sevenths.——A match is talked of between Frank Edwards and McIntyre for $2,000, the one covering the greatest distance in six days to be the winner. It will he managed by the Olympic Club.——Some sporting men of this city nre about to get up another six days go-as-you-please match for men, to take place within six weeks.

Shooting.—The Cosmopolitan Shooting Club had their first shoot at Milhrae last Sunday. Some good shooting was done by Messrs. Ault, Brooks, Cord, Villegra and Maskey; Ault winning first prize, a barrel of flour.——Grand sweepstakes match at Bird's Point, Alameda, to-morrow, nt 10 o'clock A. M. Fifteen members, at $10 cacb. Prizes, $75, $40, $25, $10; twelve birds each; ties, single birds at twenty-six yards; entries to hc made on the ground. Freeze-out and glass-hall shooting after the matcb.

Baseball.—Games at the Recreation Grounds last Sunday: Reno vs. Star; score, 7 to 4. Gatling vs. Cadets; score, 17 to 10. National vs. Company B; score, 6 to 24. Eureka vs. Eagle, Jr.; score, 27 to 21.—— At Oakland: California vs. Oakland; score, 8 to 2.——Games to-morrow at the Recreation Grounds: Reno vs. Eagles.——At Oakland Cricket Grounds: Knickerhocker vs. Athletic, for a purse of $500.

Picnics.—French Ladies' Relief Society at Shell Mound Park, Berkeley, Sunday. Special performance by the Ajmee Troupe.——Columbia Lodge, No. 127, at Sebuetzen Park, Alameda, Sunday.——Excursion to Cremorne Gardens, Martinez, Sunday. Steamer *Whipple* leaves Washington-street wharf at 10 A. M.

Yachting.—The race between the *Con. O'Connor* and the *Consuelo*, for $1,000 a side, was won hy the former, which made the distance over the regular course—twenty-eight miles—in tbree bours and twenty minutes. She was sailed by Marston, the *Consuelo* heing sailed by Captain Turner. It was a fair test, no mistake heing made by either hoat.

Fishing.—There is excellent trout-fishing at Cloverdale and Sulphur Creek.——A gentleman recently from San Andreas Lake reports an average daily catch of sixty.——Around Sacramento catfisb are very plentiful.——Several shad were taken in fyke nets, near Freeport, last week.

PEDESTRIAN INSANITY.

Pedestrian insanity is now epidemic in San Francisco. The paroxysm was at its hight week before last, when thousands of infatuated spectators, high and low, rich and poor, old and young, gentlemen and ladies, assembled to witness the termination of as poor a contest as ever graced the annals of pedestrianism, and to crown witb laurels a set of used-up cripples, whose best claim to public recognition was the patience and endurance with which they carried out their miserable task. Never was seen in public arena a more melancholy spectacle of used-up humanity after so short a tramp. With the sole exception of the winner of the belt, not a single man had been adequately trained and cared for. The commonest precautions against the ordinary contingencies of pedestriau contests appear to bave heen neglected. Men were taken directly from their work and urged by injudicions friends to efforts destructive of their strength. It was enough to draw tears of pity to see tbe noble-hearted McIntyre painfully crawling round the track, vainly struggling to maintain his place beside the well-trained Edwards, who alone retained his vigor to the end. One man was crippled hy obesity; another was ridiculously old. Bad shoes, bad food, bad care, made good men fail and weak men worse. Scarcely a man knew how to carry his body properly, use his muscles to the best advantage, and to economize his respiratory movements while securing perfect aeration of his blood. And to think that it was for this that the theaters have been deserted and the homes forsaken. If we are to have struggles of tbis nature let us at least have the best. We believe in the physical improvement of maukind, and in the wholesome desire of every one to prove his skill and test his powers to the uttermost, but we protest against exhibitions got up by selfish speculators to entice decent men from their peaceful avocations to enter upon contests for which they are totally unprepared against one or two professional candidates able to walk away early with the chief rewards.

BUSH STREET THEATER.

Brilliant Success of the Inauguration of a Limited Engagement of

TONY PASTOR

AND HIS GREAT DOUBLE TROUPE!

Composed of the Very Finest of Variety Artists.

☞ MATINEES SATURDAY AT 2. ☜

[July 26.]

THE BALDWIN THEATER.

Manager.....MR. THOMAS MAGUIRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF L'ASSOMMOIR!

Positively Last L'Assommoir Matinee, this Saturday, July 26th.

Thursday Evening, July 31st,

Production of

WON AT LAST.

ROSE COGHLAN in her original character of.....GRACE FLEMING.
JAMES O'NEILL ..... as.....JOHN FLEMING.

CALIFORNIA THEATER.

Barton & Lawlor, Managers; Barton Hill, Acting Manager. AIMEE, the Queen of Opera Bouffe. Sunday Evening, July 27th (by special request), and positively last time of LA PETITE MARIEE. AIMEE (positively appearing) as GRAZIELLA. Next Week—Two New Operas. Monday and Tuesday, July 28th and 29th, LA BOULANGERE A DES ECUS (The Rich Bakeress), written expressly for AIMEE. Wednesday Evening, July 30th, the Event of the Season! First time in this city of the reigning European Sensation, MADAME FAVART. Thursday Evening, August 7th, Grand Opera Bouffe Masked Ball, under the auspices of MLLE. AIMEE and all the Artists of her Company. July 26.

BUSH STREET THEATER.

Charles E. Locke, Proprietor.--Grand Successful Inauguration of TONY PASTOR'S ENGAGEMENT. Standing Room Only. Greeting the fresh appearance of TONY PASTOR and his Great Double Troupe. The Best Company Tony Pastor has ever brought to this Coast. TONY PASTOR himself appears at each performance. FAMILY MATINEE SATURDAY. July 26.

STANDARD THEATER.

M. A. Kennedy, Manager.--Last Nights of the Standard JUVENILE PINAFORE COMPANY. The Greatest of Hits. This (Saturday) and Sunday Evenings, July 26th and 27th. Saturday Afternoon, July 26th, at 2 o'clock, LAST MATINEE OF THE JUVENILES. Monday Evening, July 28th, DIPLOMACY, with its Great Cast Seats at the Box Office July 26.

MECHANICS' FAIR,

San Francisco, California,

OPENS AUGUST 5TH, 1879.

Science, Art, Industry and Natural Productions will be fully represented. Grand Instrumental Concert each afternoon and evening. Machinery in Motion, Rare Paintings, Fine Statuary, a Tropical Garden, Fountains and Promenades will make this Exhibition the most instructive and pleasant place of resort on this Coast. Those desiring space should apply at once. Office: 27 Post street. IRVING M. SCOTT, President.
J. H. CULVER, Secretary. July 12.

MADAME JULIA MELVILLE SNYDER,

613 Mason street, between Bush and Sutter.--Vocal Music for Opera, Concert or Parlor. Piano and Elocutiou. Dramatic Elocution and Voice Culture Specialties. Terms made known at residence. May 25.

A Medicinal Food. PANCREATIC EMULSION. Prepared by SAVORY & MOORE. For persons suffering from

Consumption and Wasting Diseases, and for counteracting the tendency thereto. Nourishes the system by the introduction of stable solid Fats, the

Necessary Food in Consumption, and takes precedence of fluid fats, oils, and oily Emulsions of all kinds.

Appetite, Strength and Weight are increased, and digestion in ALL cases improved by taking it.

Pancreatic Emulsion is prescribed by the Medical Profession in all parts of the world, and is prepared by

Savory & Moore, 143, New Bond street, London, and sold by all Chemists.
[July 26.]

Conservatory Organs, $110. 200 Post street, corner of Dupont.

"The World," the Flesh, and the Devil.

[By a Truthful Penman.]

Captain Barry, just returned from Australia, has "recognized" the Claimant as Thomas Castro, and the Claimant has "recognized" Captain Barry. This last is a truly prodigious effort of memory. The Claimant has been in prison nearly six years, and left Australia somewhere about nine years ago, so that the "boy" must have been very young when he saw him last; yet, he knows him at once! A black boy, too! We have known men remarkable for their quickness in physiognomy, who have declared the almost impossibility of recognizing black men after even a short period. Yet the Claimant, who forgets so many things, remembers this nigger, who must have passed from childhood to youth since be beheld him in the happy Wagga-Wagga days. Unfortunately for the Claimant, we are not all Guildford Onslows and Quartermaine Easts.——A few weeks ago a young gentleman whose friends live near Chislehurst arrived from the Cape. It was intimated to the Empress that if she cared to see him he would wait upon her. She was delighted, and listened with rapt attention to all he had to tell. When he described the assegai used by all the Kaffir and Zulu tribes she expressed a wish to see one. They were in the hall, and were forthwith produced. The Empress all but fainted at the sight of them, and then burst into a flood of tears. 'Do not think me weak,' she said; 'but until I saw these terrible weapons I never realized the danger my son ran." At that very moment he had been killed by assegai wounds, seventeen in number.——"Honor among thieves" does not always hold good. John Kelly, a footman, robbed his mistress, residing in Cumberland street, S.W., and one Shread, another thief, robbed Kelley of part of his booty. Both gentlemen have been committed for trial, though how it can be robbery to abstract from A what wasn't A's at all, but B's, is a moot point, we should say.—*London Express.*——Victor Emmanuel, son of King Humbert of Italy, has just been subjected to eight days' arrest, the withdrawal of his honors at table, and the forfeiture of military salutes. The offence committed by the little ten-year old Prince was the utterance of a threat while playing with the Marchesa Montereno's daughter. "As soon as I am king I will have your head chopped off," cried the heir of the House of Savoy, in a passion, and his father deems it wise to administer a salutary lesson betimes.—*Ibid.*——The frequenters of Hawkesbury Station, England, are mourning the loss of the clever fox-terrier dog, who used to ring the bell on the approach of the train, to the great amusement of the passengers. Poor "Pincher" performed this feat for the last time on Sunday evening; he then imprudently left the signal box, got upon the line, and was cut to pieces.——The *Court Circular's* correspondent, "Flaneur," says: "I see that American ladies are reviving the fan drill, a kind of amusement upon which Addison dilated in the *Spectator* when he spoke of private meetings to exercise fans. The American ladies, it would seem, however, practice in public; for I see that at the recent "carnival of authors," celebrated in the Horticultural Hall of Philadelphia, a squad of charming young ladies performed the following evolutions: Entrance march; the audacious flirt; handle your fans; unfurl your fans; flutter your fans; the majestic wave; the scornful wave; the coquettish flutter; the bashful flutter; the angry flutter; the merry flutter; the amorous flutter; the repellent flutter; gossip; salute; present your fans; shoulder your fans; carry your fans; furl your fans; charge your fans; discharge your fans; ground your fans; march; retreat; triumph; surrender; recover your fans; the greeting; farewell; salute; the Parthian retreat. This would be rather amusing at a ball, and the gentlemen might take it easy and look on at the manœuvres.——The *Freemason* says there are about 14,580 lodges in the world. In the United States and Canada the Freemasons number about 7,00,000, and we feel sure, from clear calculations, that in Europe they may be estimated at about 300,000 more. If we take South America and the East into calculation, we probably arrive at a grand total of something like 1,300,000, and with that "tottle" we must be content, eschewing fabulous legends and mythic millions. Probably the next few years will witness a rapid increase of our Order, and it is not impossible that, in the year of light and grace 2000, the Freemasons in the world may reach 3,000,000.——*Vanity Fair*, says: We continue our review of the results which would have been attained by those who took our advice, given under this head in 1876, as to twenty different investments." Vancouver Coal, which we next recommended, is an instance showing that even the best of commercial companies are liable to depreciation from circumstances over which they have no control. The output of this company is at present much larger than it has ever been, but so extremely low is the price of coal at San Francisco, that instead of paying, as it used, ten per cent., it just now barely makes its ends meet. But this depression is no doubt only temporary. We had at the beginning of the year 1876 recommended our friends to sell Hudson's Bay shares (26,) which were then at 21½; and on 3d June we remarked, "We recommend holders to sell them "even at the price." The shares have since suffered a further decline. They have for some time past been marked in the *Times* with the omiuous asterisk, and they can now only announce a beggarly dividend of 8s. a share.——The *British Trade Journal*, in noticing the Trade Frauds of California depicted in the columns of the *News Letter*, says: "There is hardly an article of food consumed in the United States which is not adulterated with impunity. Colored clay is made to do duty for coffee beans, cayenne pepper is adulterated with red lead, almost every description of pickle is charged with poison, "probably half the vinegar sold is rank poison," and "several mills in New England, and probably many elsewhere, are now engaged in grinding white stone into powder for purposes of adulteration." The stone powder is sold at 3c. per pound, and mixed with soda, sugar, or flour. Flour is also adulterated with plaster of Paris, hone dust, sand, clay, chalk, and other articles. In short, the catalogue of adulterations given by this Boston authority is so gruesome as to make one thankful that one lives in a land where some slight check is imposed upon wholesale poisoning. Wine, for example, appears to he often pure poison as sold in the States, and the practice of teetotalism is therefore necessary to the preservation of life."

"The Principles of the Republican Party are Not for a Day, but for all Time."

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

HON. JOSEPH McKENNA,
Nominee for Congress, Third District,
—AND—
GEORGE T. BROMLEY, ESQ.,

Will Address the People on the Issues of the Day, as Follows:

Sierraville	Monday, July 21	Eureka	Saturday, August 16
Quincy	Tuesday, July 22	Healdsburg	Tuesday, August 19
Taylorville	Wednesday, July 23	Santa Rosa	Wednesday, August 20
Susanville	Friday, July 25	Petaluma	Thursday, August 21
Chico	Monday, July 28	San Rafael	Friday, August 22
Red Bluff	Tuesday, July 29	Woodland	Saturday, August 23
Shasta	Wednesday, July 30	Marysville	Monday, August 25
Weaverville	Thursday, July 31	Colusa	Tuesday, August 26
Fort Jones	Saturday, August 2	Oroville	Wednesday, August 27
Yreka	Monday, August 4	St Helena	Thursday, August 28
Cloverdale	Friday, August 8	Lakeport	Friday, August 29
Ukiah	Saturday, August 9	Napa	Saturday, August 30
Cahto	Monday, August 11	Dixon	Monday, September 1
Rhonerville	Thursday, August 14	Vallejo	Tuesday, September 2
Arcata	Friday, August 15		

County Committees will please make all requisite arrangements for the meetings.
By order of the Committee. W. W. MORROW, Chairman.
M. D. BORUCK, Secretary. July 19.

"The Principles of the Republican Party are not for a Day, but for All Time."

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

GEORGE C. PERKINS,
Republican Nominee for Governor,
—AND—
G. A. KNIGHT, ESQ.,
Of Humboldt,

Will Address the People on the Issues of the Day, as Follows:

San Bernardino	Saturday, July 19	Watsonville	Tuesday, July 29
Anaheim	Monday, July 21	Bakersfield	Thursday, July 31
San Buenaventura	Wednesday, July 23	Visalia	Friday, August 1
Santa Barbara	Thursday, July 24	Fresno	Saturday, August 2
Lompoc	Friday, July 25	Merced	Monday, August 4
San Luis Obispo	Saturday, July 26	Modesto	Tuesday, August 5
Salinas	Monday, July 28	San Francisco	Wednesday August 6

County Committees will take due notice and make the necessary arrangements for the meetings announced. By order of the Committee.
M. D. BORUCK, Secretary. [July 19.] W. W. MORROW, Chairman.

NOTICE.

To Bullion and Exchequer Stockholders.

The San Francisco Stock and Exchange Board having been informed that great dissatisfaction exists among the shareholders of the Bullion and Exchequer Mining Companies, respecting the management of those properties by the present Boards of Trustees, have empowered their Executive Committee to co-operate with those shareholders who wish an opportunity for the expression of their sentiments respecting the same. The Executive Committee intends, with such co-operation, to procure the action of the Courts in ordering a new election of Trustees of those companies. All shareholders in sympathy with this movement are requested to call at the office of Mr. J. W. COLEMAN, President of the Committee, Room No. 1, Stock Exchange Building, and sign a petition to the County Court for its action in the premises. CHAS. S. NEAL,
July 19. Secretary S F. Stock and Exchange Board.

"THE SAN FRANCISCO MERCHANT,"

A Weekly Trade Paper.

Published Every Friday Morning.--Especially devoted to the Grocery, Tobacco, Provision, Drug and Wine and Spirits Trades. The ADVOCATE OF HOME MANUFACTURES. Able editorials on live topics. Newsy comments on all affairs appertaining to business. The fullest and most reliable market reports, and the liveliest and most entertaining trade paper published in the United State. Subscription, Two Dollars a year, in advance (postage included), and received by all newsdealers, Postmasters and agents of Wells, Fargo & Co. Sample copies, free. July 19.

SWIMMING TEACHER,

At Neptune and Mermaid Swimming Baths, foot of Larkin and Hyde streets. PROFESSOR J. C. MOHOR is now prepared to instruct ladies, gentlemen and children any hour of the day, at the beach, as above. A course of ten lessons is about all that is required in ordinary cases. Terms reasonable. Suits, etc., furnished. P. S.—One view of the beach and the precautions taken will satisfy any one of the perfect safety of beginners. July 19.

NATURALIZATION!

Headquarters Republican State Central Committee, Rooms No.'s 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, No. 703 Market street, southwest corner Third.
On and after WEDNESDAY, July 9th, 1879, a Clerk will he in attendance at these Headquarters, Room No. 5, for the purpose of NATURALIZATION. Office Hours, from 8 A.M. until 9 P.M. By order of the Committee.
M. D. BORUCK, Secretary. [July 19.] W. W. MORROW, Chairman.

FRED H. BUSBY,

Montgomery Block, 628 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Manufacturer of Archery Gloves, Finger Tips, Arm Guards, Boxing, Fencing and Base Ball Gloves, for Catchers, Long Wrist Fishing Gloves, Belts for Uniforms, etc. Archery Clubs supplied at reduced rates. Busby's Archery Clubs are the only ones in the market that will stand service and give satisfaction. July 12.

QUICKSILVER.

For sale---In lots to suit, by Thomas Bell & Co., No. 305 Sansome street, over Bank of California. Nov. 16.

ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY,

No. 310 Sansome street, San Francisco, Wholesale Dealer in Furs. Sept. 21.

Smith's Music Store, 200 Post street, corner of Dupont.

A WHITE ROSE.

There was a day when from my hair, unhindered,
You might have taken
Its lush red sister, or pink apple blossoms,
Freshly wind-shaken.

Ah, that one day that was! I may not, even
For its sweet sake
Give you the pansies that are thought's dear solace,
In lone heart-break.

In all the train of days it hath no double—
Yet we unthinking,
Unknowing, blind, adown the heavens saw its
Sun go sinking.

Into our calm to-day its ghost comes gliding—
Known all too late!
Take from my hand its emblem, and the emblem
Of our strange fate.

Silence! its pale lips say: the snow-white silence
Of you sad stone.
Yet—lingering joy—the sharers, even of silence
Are not alone.

H. G.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

It is not assuming too much to say that all the signs of the times tend to prove the incontrovertible fact that the Chinese people located in California are a most important factor in her labor system, and that the eyes of the entire country are centered upon her, mildly wondering at the sanguinary language of the King of the Sand Lot and of the daily press of the State, when dealing with this question. Then our friends of the East turn with inquiring minds to the maps of the State of California and Oregon, and find a vast area of territory all idle, only awaiting *labor* for its development; they find many old worked-out river-beds, not worthy of the attention of *white* labor, utilized, and their hidden wealth saved by the work of the patient Chinamen; they see a continuental railroad, with branches extending north into Oregon and south into Utah and Arizona, and elsewhere, traversing vast plains and deserts, pioneering into new countries, with the end in view to build them up, yet knowing that years must elapse before the requisite expenditures in the enterprises can come back, in the shape of interest or dividends—roads that could not have been constructed with any but Chinese cheap labor. Island morasses, looked upon as valueless, have, through this same patient labor, been leveed and reclaimed, and now are among the most valuable properties in the State. The farmers cannot depend upon the vaunted white labor for the harvesting any more than the Southern planter can upon the negro for the gathering of the crops. Without the balance-wheel of the Chinese, California in many of its most natural interests would suffer vitally, and the common sense view of the situation should not be overlooked in the desire to cater to the taste of the "man who votes."

Recent advices from Washington report the safe return to Peking of Hon. George F. Seward, U. S. Minister to China, and it is now promulgated, from the State Department, "that he carried with him special instructions from Secretary Evarts to obtain an interview with Prince Kung and his associates, notifying them that the United States Government desires a modification of the Burlingame Treaty, to the end that restrictions be placed upon Chinese immigration to the United States. His instructions are of an urgent and specific nature, and he is directed to leave no room for doubt as to the earnestness of this Government in thus desiring to place some limitation upon Mongolian immigration to this country." We believe that the very sensible Chinaman will come here, treaty or no treaty, as long as our needs demand his presence and he can get value received for his labor. When white labor can develop the worked out river beds and low grade placer claims of the State, can build railroads and reclaim lands for reasonable wages, without "striking" three or four times whenever they get the "bloated hond-holding employer" in a tight place, then the influx of Chinese will very rapidly decrease.

Aside from the national aspect of the situation, the employment of large numbers of the Chinese in the cotton fields and sugar plantations of the Southern States is one of the possibilities of the future. The negro "continues to exodus," and thus opens wide the door for the only labor known that can work, *and live*, in that section of the country. The Chinese are naturally tillers of the soil; they grow cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco in their own country, and *know how;* they are not afraid of the broilng rays of the sun, for they can stand 115 degrees in the shade without a cover on their heads; and as for yellow fever and other climatic epidemics, they "have no fear." What if the Chinese should go South?

Were a steady and persistent effort to he made, they might he induced to take the overland trip, and if *wages could be promptly paid*, would work, and work faithfully and well, with an average result at the close of the season equal to the best in the old slave times, and their lahor would be low enough to insure to their employer a very handsome return on his investment. Sooner or later, we believe that a new era of prosperity will be brought about in the South through "Chinese cheap lahor," for we know from actual undertakings that white lahor in that region has signally failed.

We hear that Natchez is fast becoming a manufacturing center, and it is hinted that two large cotton mills now building there are to employ Chinese lahor. In New Orleans several of our Chinese companies have branch stores, and elsewhere the Chinaman is taking root. Only yesterday we learned of three who went to Indianapolis, and others to St. Louis. We are firm in the helief that the Chinese are a most valuable element in the labor of the whole country, and well worthy of the most thoughtful consideration. General Grant has visited the land of the yellow man. His impressions will be valuahle to a large mass of the American people, and we feel sure that Sand-lot sentiment will not find any indorsement from him.

Says the London World: "The *Daily Telegraph* ought to be well posted up in its Old Testament, anyhow. Yet it informs us that the subject of Sir Frederick Leighton's great picture is Jeremiah fed hy an angel!"

An elegant assortment of Gold Watches and Chains at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

INSURANCE.

HUTCHINSON & MANN,

INSURANCE AGENCY,

No. 322 & 324 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Fire Insurance.

GIRARD.....of Philadelphia.	ST. PAUL.....of St. Paul.
HOME.....of Columbus.	UNION.....of Galveston.
NEW ORLEANS ASSOCIATION.....	TEUTONIA.....of New Orleans.
PEOPLES.....of Newark.	BERLIN-COLOGNE.....of Berlin.
REVERE.....of Boston.	LA CONFIANCE.....of Paris.
LA CAISSE GENERALE.....of Paris.	

Marine Insurance.

PARIS UNDERWRITING ASSOCIATION.....of Paris.
LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.....of London.
Capital Represented.....$23,000,000.

All Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. OF CALIFORNIA.

Principal Office, 406 California Street, San Francisco.
Cash Assets, January 1, 1877, $595,291; Liabilities, $5,052; Surplus for Policy Holders, $589,339. J. F. Houghton, President; L. L. Baker, Vice-President; Charles R. Story, Secretary. R. H. MACILL, H. H. BIGELOW, General Agents.

DIRECTORS.—San Francisco—L. L. Baker, John H. Redington, J. F. Houghton, R. B. Gray, Robert Watt, John Currey, L. L. Baker, W. F. Whittier, C. C. Burr, E. M. Root, W. H. White, J. L. N. Shepard, W. M. Greenwood, George S. Mann, Cyrus Wilson, W. T. Garratt, C. Waterhouse, A. P. Hotaling, A. Block, A. K. P. Harmon, G. S. Johnson, W. G. Wilson, A. W. Bowman, H. L. Dodge, Charles R. Story. Alameda County Branch—V. D. Moody, Chauncy Taylor, A. C. Henry, Robert S. Farrelly, Joseph B. Marlin, W. B. Hardy, T. B. Simpson. San Diego—A. H. Wilcox. Sacramento—Mark Hopkins, D. W. Earl, Julius Wetzlar, James Carolan. San Jose—T. Ellard Beans, B. D. Murphy, A. Pfister, J. H. Dibble, J. S. Carter, Jackson Lewis, Jacob Rich, John Auzerais, John Balbach. Stockton—H. H. Hewlett, Chas. Belding, J. D. Peters, A. W. Simpson, H. M. Fanning. Marysville—D. E. Knight. Crass Valley—Wm. Watt, T. W. Sigourney. Portland, Oregon—W. S. Ladd, C. H. Lewis, P. Wasserman, B. Goldsmith, D. Macleay. Virginia City, Nevada—John Gillig, Isaac L. Requa.

March 17.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.--UNION INS. CO. OF S. F.

The California Lloyds.---Established in 1861.---Nos. 416 and 418 California street. Cash capital $750,000 in Gold. Assets exceed $1,000,000 Coin. Fair Rates! Prompt Settlement of Loses!! Solid Security!! DIRECTORS. —SAN FRANCISCO—J. Mora Moss, N. G. Kittle, M. J. O'Connor, R. S. Floyd, Moses Heller, Adam Grant, Daniel Meyer, Antoine Borel, Charles Kohler, E. L. Goldstein, I. Lawrence Pool, A. Weill, Joseph Brandenstein, Charles Baum, James Moffitt, Benjamin Browster, L. Cunningham, W. M. Hoag, Nicholas Luning, John Parrott, L. A. Booth, Julius Baum, Myles D. Sweeney, Jas. M. Goewey, Edward Cadwalader Bartlett Doe, Gustave Touchard, J. H. Baird, J. G. Kittle, George C. Hickox, C. Duconmun, Wm. Scholle, John Conly, Ig. Steinhart, W. B. Stone, J. O. Eldridge, A. B. Phipps.

GUSTAVE TGUCHARD, President. N. G. KITTLE, Vice-President.
CHARLES D. HAVEN, Secretary. GEO. T. BONEN, Surveyor. Aug. 31.

THE STATE INVESTMENT AND INSURANCE CO.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Cash Assets, $450,000.---Principal Office, 218 and 220 San-some street, San Francisco. OFFICERS:—A. J. BRYANT, President; RICHARD IVERS, Vice-President; CHARLES H. CUSHING, Secretary; H. H. WATSON, Marine Surveyor. BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—Peter Donahue, James Irvine, C. D. O'Sullivan, A. Bocqueraz, R. Harrison, A. H. Rutherford, R. Bailey, E. W. Corbett, George G. McMullin, A. J. Bryant, Frank M. Pixley, E Burke, H. H. Watson, Dr. C. F. Buckley, P. J. White, E. M. Root, M. Mayblum, Richard Ivers, John Rosenfeld, Daniel Callaghan. P. H. Russell, Sacramento. John G. Downey, Los Angeles. Wm. Hood, Sonoma County. H. W. Seale, Mayfield. Geo. Rutherford, San Jose. Feb. 16.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HAMBURG.

Capital.....$1,125,000, U. S. Gold Coin.

Losses Paid in Gold Coin Immediately After Adjustment.
This Corporation holds contracts of fifteen other European Insurance Companies, re-insuring by far the greater part of every risk, as soon as accepted in our office. The combined subscribed Capital which our policies therefore offer to the public,

Amounts to	*Of which*
$16,912,500, U. S. Gold Coin,	$4,328,750 is Paid Up,

Besides the Always Available Reserve Funds.

GEORGE MARCUS & CO., Cenoral Agents for the Pacific Coast,
March 15. 304 California street.

THE MARINE INSURANCE CO. OF LONOON, ENGLANO.

[ESTABLISHED 1836.]

Whole Amount of Joint Stock and Guaranteed Capital..$5,000,000.
Whole Amount of Capital paid up..... 900,000.
Cash Assets December 31, 1876..... 3,710,000.

The undersigned have been duly authorized to issue Policies at current rates on Freight and Shipments to or from England, Europe, New York, Japan, China, Australian Colonies, Sandwich Islands, and Northern Coast Ports. If desired, policies made payable at port of termination.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., Agents,
Aug. 10. 218 California street.

THE SWISS MARINE INS. COMPANIES COMBINEO.

Switzerland, of Zurich, Capital 5,000,000 francs; Helvetia, of St. Call, Capital 10,000,000 francs; Baloise, of Basle, Capital 5,000,000 francs. These three Companies are liable jointly and severally for all losses that may be sustained. Losses made payable in all the principal seaports of the world. In the settlement of all claims under an English policy, these Companies will strictly adhere to the conditions and customs adopted at Lloyds, and submit to English jurisdiction.

June 9. HARRY W. SYZ, Agent, 225 Sansome st., S. F.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSUR. CO. OF BOSTON.

Has transacted the business of Life Insurance for nearly thirty-five years. Its assets amount to over FOURTEEN MILLION DOLLARS. The law of Massachusetts makes all its Policies nonforfeitable. It is a Purely Mutual Company, dividing every cent of surplus among Policy-holders. This is the ONLY Company on the Pacific Coast governed by the Massachusetts Lapse Law. This company has complied with the new Insurance Laws of California.

WALLACE EVERSON, General Agent.
Sept. 22.] 328 Montgomery street.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INS. CO. OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital $5,000,000.---Agents: Balfour, Guthrie & Co., No. 316 California street, San Francisco. Nov. 18.

CUTTING THE CONTINENT.

Ferdinand De Lesseps is evidently in dead earnest. He means business. The payment of $400,000 to secure the franchise has been made. The great engineer is coming himself to America in November, and he promises that the first sod of the cutting shall be turned on the first of January next. Application for laborers has been made to the Emperor of Brazil. No doubt Chinese can be usefully employed, and we shall not be surprised if the work is almost wholly performed by them. They will stand the climate better than Caucasians. It is eminently fitting that they should be engaged in an enterprise the completion of which will bring their country so much nearer to Europe. There are those who believe that John Chinaman has a great destiny before him—that he is bound to become the workman of the world. If that be so, it is proper that he should have a hand in a work that will afford him a new and nearer route to the industries of the earth. He will be simply clearing his own way to his forthcoming conquest of labor. In a short time De Lesseps will open subscriptions for eighty millions of dollars, and it looks as if he will get them. The money assured, the canal is only a matter of a very few years. The Eastern press is still indulging in absurd opposition to De Lesseps because they do not like the route he has adopted. The United States sent representatives to the Paris Conference; the question was fully considered, and a decision dispassionately arrived at. There can be no doubt that that decision is a wise one. The Nicaragua route, favored by certain New York papers, is objectionable in many respects. It would require from twenty to thirty locks, which are undesirable for a ship canal. Moreover, earthquakes, which are of frequent occurrence, would be likely to injure the locks, and possibly destroy the entire work. The route adopted follows the line of railroad extending from Aspinwall to Panama. The line is a little over forty-five miles in length from sea to sea, which is about half the length of the Suez Canal. In its course there is a granite mountain which rises to the height of 295 feet above the sea level, and is four miles wide. But M. de Lesseps is by no means frightened at this obstacle. He proposes to cut an open trench clear through it. That accomplished, the remainder is comparatively plain sailing. We are persuaded that many a man already advanced in years will live to see this continent cut in twain by means of the Darien Canal. The work is one that dwellers on this coast will wish "God-speed." Its effects upon the world's commerce will be immense. It will marry the Atlantic to the Pacific, and bring the east and the west together.

WANTED, TWO MILLIONS.

The generous souls who consent to manage our mines want two millions this month. They have levied assessments to that amount, and have published the usual notices that if payment is not made within the next thirty days our shares will be sold. Well, now, it must be admitted that two millions are a pretty considerable tribute to pay in one month, especially as times go. We howl ourselves hoarse over the burden of the city's tax levy; we declare that it is too high; we plead that times are not what they were, and demand that the city government in all its branches should be run at prices to suit the times. We kick at paying some four our five millions for a whole year of city government, but submit with the docility of lambs to the payment of two millions in a single month to mine managers. For the one we get education, police protection, light, safety from fires, administration of law, street improvements, and all the other benefits of good government; for the other we get——well, what do we get? It puzzles us to tell just what substantial consideration is ours for those two millions. There are no dividends, and no prospects of any. It is true that we get a few gay and festive mine managers, *a la* Schultz, who, verily, are dear at the price. We get a system of gambling the most unequal, as against the non-dealer or outsider, that the world ever saw. But it is just that gambling game, and the love we have of it, that makes us submit to the payment of two millions a month. We expect to win, who ever else loses, and so we put in our stakes with a light heart. If we lose, we try again, and keep on trying until there is nothing to try with. That is the history of the business in a nutshell. When people are content to accumulate slowly but surely, when they make up their minds to eschew the gambling spirit and stick to their legitimate callings, then, and not until then, will business be on a sound basis, and not until then will prosperity be general and widespread. Those two millions a month mean a great deal. They mean depression of business, hard times, heart breakings, want, sorrow, and a thousand attendant evils. But then, we are a wonderful people. Where is the other city in the world that has the temerity to throw two millions monthly into so many valueless holes in the ground? There are signs that these people are getting just a little restive at the operation. They are going to investigate Schultz—that's all.

SUPREME JUDGES ON A STRIKE.

The July term of the Supreme Court has just commenced, with a calendar of some 500 cases, but the Judges appear to have gone on a strike. Anyhow, they have resolved to take up no cases, except a few criminal ones that will not permit of delay. Why this determination has been arrived at, the public have not been informed. It is an unfortunate resolve, that shows supreme indifference to the interests of suitors. It is believed, in well informed quarters, that their Honors mean to do little, if anything, more during their term of office. They are reported to be soured in temper, and deem themselves a discredited body, having but little power for further usefulness. That is a distorted and an unhealthy view of things, which ought to be dissipated forthwith. It is a morbid sensibility to slights that are not intended. If their Honors will start in to work with vim, and a determination to clear their calendar of the crowd of business that encumbers it, their digestion will be improved, their tempers mended, and they will better deserve the respect of the people whose servants they still are. We are of those who regret that the present Bench has been legislated out of office. We do not think that it is likely to be improved upon. At present the chances seem to be all the other way. Yet, if the present Judges undertake to leave a whole half-year's accumulation of work to their successors, they will lose many friends, and their enemies will say that the fact is evidence of the wisdom of their removal. When the Constitutional Convention had not decided the future, their Honors worked like beavers, and cleared their calendar for the first time in years. If, now that the future is decided against them, they go on strike, while regularly drawing their salaries, they will pass away to a merited oblivion. As warm friends of the present Judges, we urge them to make no such unworthy record.

INFLUENCE OF HARD TIMES ON THE ELECTION.

It may be taken for granted that in a normal state of affairs, with the working classes fully employed and contentment generally prevailing, the Kearney movement and the adoption of the new Constitution would have been simply impossible. They were, as might have been expected, the natural results of the dissatisfied condition of the laboring element, and unless conservative men desire to see the lesson of the 7th of May repeated in September, they should profit by past experience and take away from the demagogues their most potent weapon—the cry of Hard Times! It is admitted on all sides that, notwithstanding our great crops, trade is extremely depressed, and mechanics and laborers are, as a rule, living from hand to mouth. It is useless to appeal to the principle or patriotism of hungry or penniless men—they invariably gravitate to the side which magnifies their grievances and unsparingly denounces the presumed authors of their woes. Now, what in reality is the present aspect of politics? The Democracy does not exist as a political factor, and may be counted out of the fight. The Republicans, while apparently strong and hopeful of victory, contain many discordant elements, which are apt, at any time, to jump the track, and either abstain from voting or go over to their opponents. The H. B.'s and the Workingmen are practically pulling together, excepting on their State tickets. Now, should they secure between them a sufficient majority in the Legislature, they will possess all power requisite to their ends, and will not be scrupulous in using it. The whole question in a nutshell is, shall they be permitted to gain that position when prevention is possible? The idea is this: let our capitalists, manufacturers, and solid men generally, inaugurate without delay enterprises to give employment at living rates to the now discontented and unemployed workingmen. Assume that better times are coming and appeal to their self-interest to assist in bringing them about. The money spent in labor will return to circulation, stimulating trade and adding to your profits, whereas, now, by shutting up your funds, there is a positive loss. Money is like ice—it does not remain stationary, but must either increase or diminish. The content arising from employment will make the employé much more tractable, and, confidence being restored, we shall resume our normal prosperity. Else, it must be remembered that the 11,000 majority in May will be found difficult to overcome, especially with the considerable increase since then of "the dissatisfied."

WHERE BLOOD AND MONEY GO.

This age is boasted of as an exceedingly utilitarian one. The knight errantry, the false heroics and the improvidence of past times have, it is alleged, departed, never more to return. This is claimed to be a cool, calculating era of common sense. Life is deemed of all things the most valuable. Money comes next. How best to preserve our blood and our coin is a matter of supreme consideration to every man. Yet when we look at the frightful loss of both that has resulted from war during the past twenty-five years, one would imagine that life and gold have no appreciable value. The St. Petersburg *Gazette* calculates that the Crimean, Italian, Prusso-Austrian, Mexican, Franco-Prussian, Russo-Turkish and American wars, have cost 2,548,000 lives. This does not include deaths from diseases inseparable from war, nor the thousands of mangled and disabled men. The total cost in money is estimated at £2,473,000,000. Even then, says an English paper, the estimate falls under the actual figures, for the services of millions of men engaged in those conflicts were lost to their countries and to the world while they were engaged in cutting each other's throats, and, of course, the dead men produced nothing more for the benefit of their native land, which put them to so bad a use. If that money, so brutally wasted, and the services of those men, so badly employed, had been utilized in great enterprises, hard times might have been wiped from off the face of the earth. Africa might have been surveyed and opened up to population as perfectly as England; lines of railway might permeate it in every direction; the Dover Tunnel would have been bored; the Darien Canal dug, and yet the two and a half thousand millions scarcely touched! While we encourage wars at home or abroad, it is the wildest nonsense to speak of this as an age of common sense.

THE BOTTOM DROPPED OUT.

The bottom has dropped out of the *Bulletin's* raid upon Mayor Bryant. During the past three weeks there have been editorials almost daily. The city was to be defrauded out of untold millions. Possible and impossible water rights were to be purchased, and taxpayers were to be committed to an enormous expenditure. The process by which the gigantic swindle was to be accomplished did not appear, yet the thing was to be put through. The *Bulletin* swore that it was, and everybody was, in consequence, expected to yield an implicit belief, notwithstanding the evident improbabilities, and even impossibilities of its assertions. The Mayor had entered into a corrupt bargain to buy sundry water supplies at three times their intrinsic value. The thing was to be hurried through. Under the New Constitution, which the *Bulletin* opposed, no such robbery was possible. Hence it was necessary to put the job through before the end of the year. It knew just what was going on. It spoke with authority. It seemed to be on the inside. It told how the Democratic Convention was run in the interests of the Spring Valley Water Company, and how the New Constitution party was pulling the same way. It was a huge, infamous and unparalleled job—that it was! Mayor Bryant was the rascally engineer of the damnable conspiracy. More shame to him! These are but faint echoes of what the *Bulletin* told us evening after evening. Now comes the *denouement*. The water commission, of which Mayor Bryant is a member, has held a meeting and unanimously declared that it has no intention of buying any water rights whatever. Thus, in an instant of time, the bottom dropped out of the *Bulletin's* wonderful story. Verily, it still lies by day, and lies by night, and lies from the very lust of lying.

Judge Morrison has delighted the community by stopping the trade in Readers; but the Board of Education answer his decision by a circular, calling for a little discretion on the part of teachers, since the Board will have authority to decide upon text-books in January next. No doubt; but not this same Board, and therein is the point. What "discretion" means the Board do not say, neither does it matter. If the charge of text-books could have been carried with a high hand, it would have been; and perhaps there may be a few teachers who know too much about the juggling business. If these were recommended to be discreetly silent, there was some meaning in the circular.

THE TOWN CRIER.

"Hear the Crier!" "What the devil art thou?
"One that will play the devil, sir, with you."

"He'd a sting in his tail as long as a flail,
Which made him grow bolder and bolder."

Since our picture, "At the Play," appeared last week, this office has been perpetually besieged by parties who indignantly want to know why they weren't among the audience. This sort of thing has got to stop, as our time is valuable. Those who don't appear may consider themselves to be behind a pillar, or making a mash behiud the scenes; or, may be, they have gone out to get a clove; or, perhaps they took a seat among the gods that night, in which case their portraits are about three inches above the upper edge of the picture. Doubtless, too, a good many will find themselves in the vestibule by holding the sheet up against a strong light; while some sat so far back that they went clean through the paper when the picture was printed, or were driven so far into the lithographic etone that they can only be recovered with a cork-screw. Let no one, therefore, fail to take advantage of the last opportunity of buying the picture on the ground that hie phiz doesn't appear in it. By prospecting with a pen-knife, most people can find themselves somewbere, and those who think the bar-room a likely place will discover that resort by sinking a shaft under the left wing of the curtain.

Superintendent Mann was the first to discover the wisdom of Providence, long cunningly hidden from the rest of us, in making parents of both sexes. One shudders to think what might have happened if Providence had been caught napping about the time when parents were invented. But 'tis Mr. Mann who said it, and it's greatly to his credit. And he, or some one else, says likewise, that if Bennett, Jr., had not had a father he could not have done what he is doing; which seems reasonable, but one would like more light. Mr. Mann himself, for instance; is he willing to lay his hand upon his heart and swear (or affirm, as the case may be,) that, if he had had a father, he could have done something? This is an extremely serious business, and no man should trifle with it, even if he is a double-ender. Providence was no less wise in this case than in that of the pareuts, and effectually barred all Mr. Mann's pretensions by creating him out of Director Leggett's eloquence and the air of Sacramento.

Monarchs retired from business are not so entirely without resources as one might at first imagine. Each one of them is still the Lord's anointed and the fountain of honor; and as a matter of fact, they all do a snug little trade in titles and patents of nobility. In every country of Europe are thousands or men—counts, barons, marquises, etc.,—who have bought their title of distressed sovereigns, and only occasionally betray, by a foolish trick of speech, or a movement of the hand once familiar with the persuasive napkin, that their first years were spent in the kitchen. Americans have lately learned this royal road to noble descent, and a small tallow-chandler of an interior town has just burst upon the astonished world as the *Marquis de Sebo*, a diguity conferred upon him by Don Carlos for cash in hand.

The Vierra lamp-guides are beautiful to look at, but you have to be quick if you want to see them. They lift up in vain their appealing fingers to Heaven. The remorseless small hoy and the malignant tramp drag them down and twist them off in exactly 26 hours after their first appearance. To be sure, they are generally accorded a burial in the cemetery grounds; but even this brings no comfort to the weeping tax-payer. One feels like kicking the men who invent these senseless things, and the Supervisors who buy them. The plain way is always the one no city government will take. Why not paint the name of the street on the corner house, or on the shaft of the iron gas-lamp? These cannot be twisted round by festive young men in the small hours.

Ever since the collapse of that little speculation in chloral hydrate the *Bulletin* has been looking for a patent medicine, without partnership rights, and seems to have found one at last in a wonderful root, or tincture, or mixture, that cures drunkenness quicker than winking. One or two testimonials have been published which remind us of the retired physician whose sands of life have nearly run out, and it really begins to look as if the evening paper had struck a bonanza. Certain mysterious printed circulars, scattered along Market street on Wedneeday, become iutelligible when referred to this new enterpriss; and one is filled with admiration of the ingenuity which turns an honest penny in the very face of the medical societies and the law.

Statues are now turned out to order, and there is no excuse for our poverty in this respect. The only thing we have is the sublime Lincoln on Fifth street, which everybody takes for Senator Bones, with a carpenter's apron in his hand. Could not something be done with Dr. Coggswell, in a petrified state, ou the top of his tomhstone. He would make a first-class lodging-place for pigeons, if his arms were spread out and a scroll stuck in his mouth, with the words—"Prize Fool of the Century." Even Honolulu is to have a statue. We must kill our Coggswell speedily, or we shall be left behind.

Dr. Glenn, it is said, never reads the newspapers. What of that? Many great men never read the newspapers. Socrates, Plato, Julius Cæsar, Herod, Josephus and Judas Iscariot never read the newspapers, and they never wanted to. They couldn't tell you the price of Consols, or Erie, or Consolidated Virginia; they never heard of the Zulus, or Prince Napoleon, or Sara Bernhardt (Lord! how happy they must have been!); De Lesseps would be worse than a Turk to them, and their opinion of the coming election wouldn't be worth a straw. Dr. Glenn is a great man.

The New York Herald's wits have been frozen solid iu the search for the North Pole, and this accounts for its ridiculous statement that 130,000 San Franciscans signed a petition to the President for the release of a man known as the *Truth-Seeker*, now in prison. The people of this city would be glad euough to see a *Truth Finder*, but seekers after truth are common with ue as strawberries all the year; and, moreover, there are not 130,000 persons in this metropolis that know how to sign their names.

The Boston wool market is without activity, and nothing is doing in the foreign article. Per contra, Southern wool has been inquired for in Kansas, and there ie a lively movement from the Gulf States upward—mostly in medium unwashed.

The Reverend Robert Ingersoll has taken up tbe ohituary business, and while he is more diffuse than the great Childs, he can hardly be called more successful. On the whole, wo prefer the sweet, soft verses of the Philadelphian:—

Our little Josie's gone to Heaven,
Was called away at half-past seven.

The Reverend Robert is more prolix, and one cannot with brief time read him. Likewise, his rhetoric is cheap and tawdry, and because of endless yawning over it, one is like to faint away. It would he a noble deed to put him in a boat with Mr. Childs, and send them adrift to compose obituaries for each other.

How they stand it in Europe nobody can guess, but here everybody is crying out for a rest from Sarah Bernhardt. We have had enough of her, and gay and alert as she is there is a unanimous feeling that somebody ought to snuff her out. She furnishes her living room with skulls, and she herself is a skeleton in body and at everybody's feast. Let some one pack her into the coffin, which stands ready in her closet, and we shall take up a contribution to reward him. It's a wonder that Abraham don't take her to himself, though perhaps she harps too much on that little affair with Hagar.

The Darien Canal is done for, gone up, fizzled, flabbergasted, and whatever else is most significant of almighty smash. The Hastings Debating Society has decided that it would be injurious to the commerce of the United States; and now there is no balm in Gilead, no money in London, no laborers in China, no nothing nowhere that can save it. De Lesseps' name is Ichabod, and the Hastings Debating Society sit, metaphorically, on the ruins they have made, and generatione yet unborn are weeping; in point of fact, boo-hooing.

Mr. Tracy Turnerelli (his real name is Tupman), who devised the golden laurel wreath which has heen refused by Lord Beaconsfield, is now trotting around the country offering the unlucky gift to every man he comes across. 'Tis ever thus; the man and the meat are thousands of miles apart. And yet there should be enterprise enough left in California to forward the Emperor Norton by Wells, Fargo & Co. to London, and let Mr. Turnerelli crown him with the wreath of bays.

One of those revenges of nature, which come from time to time to show that the great mother does not sleep, is now brought to the knowledge of our citizens. The bay is covered with schools of smelts, immensely popular and public, and contrived a double debt to pay, by suggesting instantly the smells which possess the streets of San Francisco, and the schools we have heen holding our noses over for eight months. The world is full of wonders.

The bravest man of the century is a "Tulare Settler," who writes to the H. B. organ that he longs to see the "cowardly carcasses of Stanford, Crocker & Co. placed in the front rank of a motley brigade." Pity such beroism should he wasted. Could not the detectives hunt up this Achilles from the back office of the organ? He would be simply priceless to keep chickens out of a flower-garden, or to slay in single combat the furious carpet-moth.

What constitutes a wife? is the latest conundrum. We have received three hundred answers, varying in length from ten lines to ten pages, and shall publish them all in small doses between this and Christmas-time. Meanwhile, we offer an infallible test for rough and ready use. Until further inquiry you may safely assume that the woman a man neglects the most is his wife.

They have a queer population in Vermont. A Dr. Stokes, who has spent a year in jail on a charge of malpractice, has just been tried and acquitted by a "jury of his peers," the paper says—meaning, no doubt, twelve doctors charged with malpractice. In Texas the horse-thieves let a man off if he promises not to do it again; but Vermont rather betters this.

There is great discontent among the Russians in London, and their noses are all out of joint since the arrival of the Siamese Embassy. The Stroganoffs and Troubetskois have no chance at all against such names as Chamua Laraibhaiy and H. E. Phya Bhashakarawongse. Since these names were first published the flag has been at half-mast on the Russian Embassy.

In a decidedly non-committal article in Wednesday'e *Bulletin*, the public was warned that the fistic set-to at the Mechanics' Pavilion was likely to degenerate (or improve) into a prize fight. It is hard to say whether this was a wiley way of advertising the business or a religious kick from the Deacon. We prefer the former solution.

There is a young woman in Massachusetts dangerous to more than the peace of mind. She has been engaged, in succession, to three highly accomplished young men, and each of them, when the happy "Yes!" faltered from her lips, went away and drowned himself. Here is a chance for the champion swimmer of America.

Ex-Gov. Rice says that the most imposing buildings in Colorado are school-houses; and they do seem to have imposed upon him. We have much the same opinion of our own school buildings; hut no imposition in that line is regarded as complete in San Francisco, if the Boards are left out.

Mr. W. H. Mallock has a great deal to answer for. It is only two weeks since his new book, "Is Life Worth Living?" reached this city, and on Thursday a Chinaman said he didn't think it was, and cnt his throat.

The Stock Report, when it looks at the history of England'e recent wars, feels tempted to ask the British Lion: "Why don't you hit a fellow of your size?" How can he, when the *Report* refuses to give him a chance?

It must be some time since Mr. Gorham has looked into Dean Swift's works; and yet his late chivalrous performance seems to be an effort of uncouscious cerebration, working on the woful ballad of "Duke npon Duke."

Mr. Willard, a prominent citizen of an Oregon town, was kicked hy a horse last week and had several ribs hroken. Served him right; he shouldn't he eo prominent.

A Connecticut paper declares that the hardest-working man in that State is an iron molder. Likely enough, for no Connecticnt man ever was suspected of stealing.

C. P. R. R.

Overland Ticket Office: Ferry Landing, foot of Market street.--Commencing Monday, May 19th, 1879, and until further notice, Trains and Boats will leave SAN FRANCISCO:

7.00 A. M. (daily), Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Landing — Connecting with Trains for Napa (Stages for Sonoma), Calistoga (the Geysers), and Sacramento. Connecting at Davis (*Sundays excepted*) for Woodland and Knight's Landing, and at Woodland for Williams and Willows.
(Arrive San Francisco 8:10 P.M.)

7.00 A.M. (daily) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) and via Livermore arriving at Tracy at 11:30 A.M. and connecting with Atlantic Express. Connects at Niles with Train arriving at San Jose at 10:15 A.M.
(Returning, train from Tracy arrives at 6:05 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (daily), Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland (Or.), Colfax, Reno (Virginia City), Palisade (Eureka), Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Galt with train arriving at Ione at 3:40 P.M.
(Arrive San Francisco 5:15 P.M.)

Sunday Excursion Tickets to San Pablo and Martinez at Reduced Rates.

10.00 A.M. (daily) via Oakland Ferry, Local Passenger Train to Haywards and Niles.
(Arrive San Francisco 4:05 P.M.)

3.00 P.M. (daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry and Niles), stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 5:20 P.M.
(Arrive San Francisco 9:35 A.M.)

3.00 P.M. (daily) Northern Railway Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to San Pablo, Martinez and Antioch.
(Arrive San Francisco 9:35 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (daily) Arizona Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) for Lathrop (and Stockton), Merced, Madera, Visalia, Sumner, Mojave, Newhall (San Buenaventura, and Santa Barbara), Los Angeles, "Santa Monica," Wilmington, Santa Ana (San Diego), Colton and Yuma (Colorado River Steamers), connecting direct with Daily Trains of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Arizona for Maricopa (Daily Stages for Phœnix and Prescott), and for Casa Grande (182 miles east from Yuma), and end of Track (Daily Stages for Florence and Tucson).

"Sleeping Cars" between Oakland, Los Angeles and Yuma.
(Arrive San Francisco 12:35 P.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Landing), connecting with trains for Calistoga, (the Geysers), Woodland, Knight's Landing and Sacramento; and at Sacramento with Passenger Train, leaving at 9:35 P.M. for Truckee, Reno, Carson and Virginia.
"Sleeping Cars" between Vallejo and Carson.
(Arrive San Francisco 11:10 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Wash'n St. Wharf), for Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.
(Arrive San Francisco 8:00 P.M.)

4.00 P.M. (daily), Through Third Class and Accommodation Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) connecting at Lathrop with Train arriving at Los Angeles on second day at 11:55 A.M. (Arrive San Francisco 9:05 A.M.

4.30 P.M. (daily) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to Haywards, Niles and Livermore. (Arrive San Francisco 8:35 A.M.)

5.00 P.M. (daily) Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland Ferry and Northern Railway) to Ogden, Omaha and East.

Public conveyance for Mills Seminary connects at Semnary Park Station with all trains, Sundays excepted.

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS

From "SAN FRANCISCO," Daily.

TO OAKLAND.		TO ALAMEDA.	TO FERNSIDE.	TO EAST OAKLAND.	TO NILES.	TO BERKELEY	TO DELAWARE STREET.
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
B 0.10	12.30	7.00	B7.00	B 6.10	7.00	7.30	B 0.10
7.00	1.00	8.00	B9.00	7.30	10.00	8.30	8.00
7.30	1.30	9.00	B10.00	8.30	P. M.	9.30	10.00
8.00	2.00	10.00	P. M.	9.30	3.00	10.30	12.00
8.30	3.00	11.00	B5.00	10.30	4.30	11.30	P. M.
9 00	3.30	12.00	.....	11.30	FROM SAN JOSE.	P. M.	1.30
9.30	4.00	P. M.	.....	P. M.		1.00	3.30
10.00	4.30	1.30	.....	12.30		3.00	4.30
10.30	5.00	2.00	.....	1.00		4.00	5.30
11.00	5.30	*3.00	.....	3.30		5.00	B 0.30
11.30	6.00	4.00	.....	4.30		6.00	.....
12.00	6.30	5.00	.....	5.30		B 0.30	.....
.....	7.00	6.00	.....	6.30		.....	.....
.....	8.10	B*7.00	.....	7.00		.....	.....
.....	9.20	B*8.10	.....	8.10	A. M.	Change Cars	
.....	10.30	*1030	.....	9.20	7.00	at	
.....	B11.45	B*1145	.....	10.30	P. M.	West Oakland	
.. ...	.....	.....	.....	B11.45	3.00		

To "SAN FRANCISCO," Daily.

FROM DELAWARE STREET.	FROM BERKELEY.	FROM NILES	FROM EAST OAKLAND.	FROM FERNSIDE.	FROM ALAMEDA.	FROM OAKLAND. (Broadway.)
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
B 5.40	B 5.40	7.00	B 5.10	B8.00	B*5.00	B 5.20	12.20
B 6.30	B 0.30	8.00	B 5.50	B10.00	B*5.40	B 6.00	12 50
8.00	7.30	P. M.	6.40	B11.00	*6.25	6.50	1.20
10.00	8.30	2.35	7.40	P. M.	7.00	7.20	1.50
12.00	9.30	4.30	8.40	B6.00	8.03	7.50	2.50
P. M.	10.30	FROM SAN JOSE.	9.40	.....	9.00	8.25	3.20
1.30	11.30		10.40	.....	10.03	8.50	3.50
3.30	P. M.		11.40	.....	11.03	9.20	4.20
4.30	1.00		P. M.	.....	12,00	9.50	4.50
5.30	3.00		12.40	.....	P. M.	10.20	5.20
B 6.30	4.00		1.25	.....	1.00	10.50	5.50
.....	5.00		2.40	.....	3.00	11.20	6.25
.....	6.00		4.40	.....	*3.20	11.50	6.50
			5.40	.....	4.00	.....	8.00
Change Cars		A. M.	6.40	.....	5.00	.....	9.10
at		7.10	7.50	.....	6.03	.....	10.20
West Oaklnd.		P. M.	9.00	.....	B*7.20	.....	.....
		1.30	10.10	.....	B*8.30	.....	.....
			.....	.....	*10.00	.....	.....

B—*Sundays excepted.*
*Alameda Passengers change cars at Oakland.

Creek Route.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*Daily*—B5:40, B6:30, 7.20, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A.M. 12:15, 1:15, 2:25, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6.15 P.M.

FROM OAKLAND—*Daily*—B5:30, B6:20, 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A.M. 12:05, 1:05, 2:15, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05 P.M. B—*Sundays excepted.*

"Official Schedule Time" furnished by RANDOLPH & Co., Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St., S. F.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt.
A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.

SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Commencing Monday, June 2d, 1879, and until further notice, Boats and Trains will leave San Francisco as follows:

7.10 A.M., from San Quentin Ferry, daily (Sundays excepted), connecting at San Rafael with Mail and Express Train for Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Cloverdale and way stations. Making stage connections at Geyserville for Skaggs' Springs; Cloverdale for Ukiah, Lakeport, Mendocino City, Highland and Bartlett Springs, Soda Bay and the Geysers; connection made at Fulton for Korbel's, Guerneville and the Redwoods. Returning, arrive in San Francisco at 6:25 P.M. Passengers going by this train will arrive at the Geysers at 2 P.M.

3.00 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted), Steamer "James M. Donahue" (Washington Street Wharf), connecting with Mail and Express Train at Donahue for Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Cloverdale, and way stations. Making stage connections at Lakeville for Sonoma. Returning, arrive in San Francisco at 10:10 A.M.

Sunday Excursions at Reduced Rates.

8.15 A.M., Sundays only, via San Quentin Ferry and San Rafael, for Cloverdale and Way Stations. Returning, arrive in San Francisco at 7:55 P.M. Fares for Round Trip: Petaluma, $1.50; Santa Rosa, $2.00; Healdsburg, $3 00; Cloverdale, $4.50; Fulton, $2.50; Laguna, $3.00; Forestville, $3.50; Korbel's, $3.75; Guerneville, $4.

Freight received at Washington st. Wharf from 7 a.m. till 2.30 p. m., daily (except Sundays).

A. A. BEAN, Sup't. A. HUGHES, Gen. Manager. JAS. M. DONAHUE, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.
[June 7.]

NORTH PACIFIC COAST RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

In Effect from Sunday, June 8th, 1879, Between San Francisco and San Rafael.

Fare Between San Francisco and San Rafael **REDUCED TO 25 CENTS.**

WEEK DAYS.

Leave SAN FRANCISCO:	Leave SAN RAFAEL:
7:10 A.M. via San Q'ntin F.	7:00 A.M. via Saucelito Fy.
9:20 A.M. " " "	8:00 A.M. " S. Quentin "
1:45 P.M. " " "	11:00 A.M. " " "
4:45 P.M. " " "	3:20 P.M. " " "
5:45 P.M. " Saucelito "	3:50 P.M. " Saucelito "
	5:20 P.M. " S. Quentin "

SUNDAYS.

Leave SAN FRANCISCO:	Leave SAN RAFAEL:
8:00 A.M. via Saucelito Fy.	8:50 A.M. via S. Quentin F.
8:15 A.M. via S. Quentin "	11:30 A.M. " " "
10:15 A.M. " " "	2:15 P.M. " " "
12:50 P.M. " " "	4:30 P.M. " " "
3:45 P.M. " " "	0:50 P.M. " " "
0:00 P.M. " " "	

8.45 A.M. daily, except Sundays, from Saucolito Ferry, Market street, for all points between Saucelito and Junction. Returning, leaves Junction 4:00 P.M., arrives S. F. (via Saucelito) 5:40 P.M.

9.20 A.M. daily, except Sundays, from San Quentin Ferry, Market street, for all points between San Francisco and Olema. Returning, leaves Olema 1:55 P.M., arrives S. F. (via Saucelito) 5:40 P.M.

1.45 P.M. daily, except Sundays, from San Quentin Ferry, Market Street, THROUGH TRAIN for DUNCAN MILLS and Way Stations. Returning, train leaves DUNCAN MILLS 6:40 A.M., arriving in S. F. 12:05 P.M.

Sunday Excursions at Reduced Rates.

8:00 A.M., from Saucelito Ferry, Market street, **8:15 A.M.,** from San Quentin Ferry, Market street, for DUNCAN MILLS and RETURN. Fares for Round Trip—Olema, $2; Tomales, $3; Duncan Mills, $4.

Above train, returning, arrives in San Francisco via San Quentin 7:55 P.M, or via Saucelito 3:10 P.M.

W. R. PRICE, Gen'l Ticket Agent.
JNO. W. DOHERTY, Gen'l Manager. Jun 7.

NORTHERN DIVISION SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Commencing Monday, April 21, 1879, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave San Francisco, from Passenger Depot on Townsend street, between Third and Fourth streets, as follows:

8.20 A.M. daily for San Jose and Way Stations. ☞ Stages for Pescadero (via San Mateo) connect with this train only.

9.30 A.M (Sundays only) for San Jose and Way Stations. Returning, leaves San Jose at 0 P.M.

10.40 A.M. daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad and all Way Stations. ☞ At PAJARO, the Santa Cruz R. R. connects with this train for Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz. ☞ At SALINAS the M. & S. V. R. R. connects with this train for Monterey. ☞ STAGE connections made with this train. (Pescadero Stages via San Mateo excepted.)

Parlor Car attached to this Train.
(SEATS AT REDUCED RATES.)

3.30 P.M. daily (Sundays exceptcd) for San Jose, Gilroy, Pajaro, Hollister, Tres Pinos and principal Way Stations.

☞ On SATURDAYS only, the Santa Cruz R. R. will connect with this train at PAJARO for Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz. RETURNING, leave Santa Cruz at 4.45 A.M. Mondays (breakfast at Gilroy), arriving in San Francisco at 10:00 A.M.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.—On SATURDAYS ONLY, the run of this train will be extended to SALINAS—connecting with the M. & S. V. R. R for MONTEREY. Returning, leave Monterey MONDAYS (breakfast at Gilroy), arriving in San Francisco at 10 A.M.

3.30 P.M. (Sundays only) for San Jose and Way Stations.

4.25 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose and Way Stations.

5.00 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

6.30 P.M.—daily, for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates

To San Jose and intermediate points sold on Saturdays, and Sunday mornings, good for return until following Monday inclusive.

Also, EXCURSION TICKETS to Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Monterey, sold on Saturdays only—good for return until the following Monday inclusive.

☞ Principal Ticket Office—Passenger Depot, Townsend street. Branch Ticket Office—No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Supt. H. R. JUDAH, A. P. & T. A.

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

Commencing Monday, May 19th, 1879,

☞ Passengers for points on the Southern Divisions of the road will take the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad via OAKLAND, leaving SAN FRANCISCO via Ferry Landing, Market street, at 4:00 P.M. daily (Arizona Express Train), and making close connection at GOSHEN for Sumner, Mojave, Los Angeles, Wilmington, Anaheim, Colton, Colorado River, YUMA, Maricopa and Casa Grande (182 miles east from Yuma). May 31.

NOTABILIA.

THE PEDDLER'S SONG.

Lawn as white as driven snow;
Cypress black as e'er was crow;
Gloves as sweet as damask roses;
Masks for faces and for noses;
Bugle-bracelet, necklace, amber;
Perfume for a lady's chamber;
Gold quoips and stomachers,
For my lads to give their dears;
Pins and poking-sticks of steel.
What maids lack from head to heel:
Come buy of me, come; come buy, come buy,
Buy, lads, or else your lasses cry.

WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE.

The honeymoon is always spoken of as the golden time of life, to which one looks forward with hope and on which a man turns back a regretful glance as the years carry him away. Yet the man who takes his meals at Swain's, 213 Sutter street, has a perpetual honeymoon of comfort and serene pleasure, unmarred by a single cloud. Hope is perpetually before him with each day that dawns, and retrospect has none but joyful pictures of the perfect dinners and lunches he has made. All months of the year are honeymoons at Swain's.

Men are ready to do anything to keep off the ravages of age, and secure to themselves something of the vigor of youth, while they descend the hill so quickly. They go to this Doctor and that, they take one tonic after another, and yet the very essence of youthful vigor and elasticity is within their reach in F. & P. J. Cassin's Golden Plantation Whisky. Properly taken, as a gentleman should take everything, it will keep up strength and vivacity to the last moment.

That was a peculiarly "set" conductor who refused to permit a gentleman to get his children aboard the horse-car; the conductor's objection being that he was putting on heirs.

Dr. Carver has been making the Britishers open their eyes; and it is reported that the fragments of glass from the shattered halls are made into jewels and worn by the aristocracy, amid the envious murmurs of applause from less fortunate persons. Smasher would have been a better name for him than Carver; and, like him, Montanya's Union Range smashes all others, and carves the life out of them. The best cooking apparatus ever known or seen or dreamed of.

A clear complexion and a healthy skin can never be obtained while the pores of the skin are obstructed or the blood is in an impure condition. Dr. Jayne's Alterative will, however, restore the purity of the skin, and will thoroughly clense the blood. It will also remove the obstinate state of the pores, and free the perspiration from all impurities and gross particles. A trial will establish its efficacy. Sold by Crane & Brigham, San Francisco.

Everyone is enchanted with the grand publication "At the Play." The crowds gathered at every window where it is exposed are as full of interest as they can be, recognizing with delight every face of the beautiful, the great and the famous among our people. Only one improvement has been suggested: that the hats, all from White's, 604 Commercial street, should be shown, to let us see a fitting finish to so many stately heads.

The Zulu evening toilet consists of a fan and a ring in the nose.—*Exchange.* What extravagance! They should be satisfied with the fan in the nose, and give the ring to the poor.

The political pot boils, and the noise of its boiling is heard all over the land, and people run to the front door to know what is the matter, the air is so full of a humming sound. No one knows the meaning of all the stir, and the strength of the men at the business unless he has seen their likenesses at Bradley & Rulofson's, the place for perfect pictures and the headquarters of photographic art.

McNally & Hawkins are the oldest, best known, most popular of all the gas fitters and plumbers in the city. Established for more than a generation, they have given their skill and taste to the fitting up of the finest residences, and their stock of bronze, nickel and gold-plated, antique, steel finished and burnished copper gas-jets, candelabra and fittings of all kinds for gas and water is new and splendid.

Lost at sea—The sight of land.

The reason why Joseph Cook was so speedily cooked in this community is that our people are clear-headed, cool, intelligent and wide-awake, as all men are who use Napa Soda. No cobwebs, no metaphysical conundrums, no halderdash can impose upon minds kept sound and clear by this fine beverage.

While claret is the true wine for dinner tables, the steady-goer, the blood-nourisher, there is no such beverage for the breakfast as a genuine white wine. The popularity of the Rhine wines comes from this; and the Rhine wine of the Pacific Coast is the Gerke, from Landsberger's. Even on the storied river the fame of this exquisite California vintage is well known and ratified by general consent.

The saddest reflection at the end of a day is that we have lost it—have done nothing good, learned nothing; and all must rejoice when they see an opportunity like that offered by Charles R. Peters, at the head of the Nevada Building Association, Virginia City. It has but 100,000 shares.

Tapestry Brussels, $1 per yard and upwards; fine new patterns. Call and see them. Window shades, 75 cents and upwards. Window lace, 12½ cents and upwards. Cornices, wall paper, etc. Oilcloths, 50 cents per yard and upwards. Hartshorn & McPhun, 112 Fourth st., near Mission.

STOCK COMBINATIONS.

How to Operate Successfully on

TEN DOLLARS.

MARTIN TAYLOR & CO.,

June 21.] 429 California Street.

GEO. C. HICKOX. E. C. MCFARLANE.

GEORGE C. HICKOX & CO.,

Commission Stock Brokers (San Francisco Stock Exchange, No. 230 Montgomery street, San Francisco. May 4.

J. A. RUDKIN,

Member S. F. Stock and Exchange Board, 423 California street. STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Active Accounts. Oct. 26.

FOR SALE---SUNNYSIDE RESIDENCE.

I have concluded to sell my Homestead, located in the pleasant town of Placerville, El Dorado County, known as the SUNNYSIDE RANCH; forty-five acres of land, orchard of the choicest fruits, house two stories, brick cellar, splendid well of water, windmill, in fact every convenience for a country home; 2,000 feet above tide water. Placerville is one of the most pleasant and healthful localities in California; first-class schools, churches and good society. To be sold at a bargain. For terms address C. B. BROWN, Placerville, or F. A. BEE, 620 Eddy street, San Francisco. June 21.

D. F. HUTCHINGS. D. M. DUNNE. J. SANDERSON

PHŒNIX OIL WORKS.

Established 1850.---Hutchings & Co., Oil and Commission Merchants, Manufacturers and Dealers in Sperm, Whale, Lard, Machinery and Illuminating Oils, 517 Front street, San Francisco. Jan. 8.

CUNNINGHAM, CURTISS & WELCH,

Stationers, Lithographers and Blank Book Manufacturers.

Our facilities for making Blank Books of special sizes and rulings, Check Books, Balance Sheets, Certificates of Stock, Insurance Policies, etc., are unexcelled. We are always ready to submit to our customers low estimates for Fine Printing or Engraving.

Nov. 16. 327, 329, 331 SANSOME STREET.

MME. B. ZEITSKA'S

French, German and English Institute, Day and Boarding School, for Young Ladies, 922 Post street, between Hyde and Larkin. KINDERGARTEN connected with the Institute.

Oct. 26. MME. B. ZEITSKA, Principal.

CALIFORNIA SUGAR REFINERY,

Manufacturers of the Standard Syrup, a superior article put up in barrels expressly for home consumption. Also, Extra Heavy Syrup in barrels for Export. Refined Sugars at lowest market rates. Office, 215 Front street, up stairs Dec. 21.

HIBERNIA BREWERY,

Howard Street, Between Eighth and Ninth.

Dec. 7.] *M. NUNAN, Proprietor.*

Henry B. Williams. Henry B. Williams.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 218 California st., S. F. [July 27.

COKE CHEAPEST FUEL.

Reduction in Price: Wholesale Price, 50 cents per barrel; Retail Price, 60 cents per barrel, at the works of the SAN FRANCISCO GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, Howard and First streets, and foot of Second st. Jan. 12.

TABER, HARKER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,

108 and 110 California St., S. F.

[April 19.]

JOHN JENNINGS

Hooper's South End Warehouses, corner Japan and Town-send streets, San Francisco. First-class Fire-Proof Brick Building, capacity 10,000 tons. Goods taken from the Dock and the Cars of the C. P. R. R and S. P. R. R. free of charge. Storage at Current Rates. Advances and Insurance Effected.

NOTICE.

For the very best photographs go to Bradley & Rulofson's, in an Elevator, 429 Montgomery street. Oct. 29.

Smith's Music Store, 200 Post street, corner of Dupont.

THE RESOURCES OF CALIFORNIA.

We cannot convey a better or more accurate impression of the great resources of our State than by the following tables, which will speak for themselves: Statement of the amount of the Precious Metals produced in the States and Territories west of the Missouri River, for the six months from January 1st to June 30th, 1879 :

States and Territories.	Gold Dust and Bullion, by Express.	Silver Bullion, by Express.	Ores and Base Bullion, by Freight.	Total of Gold, Silver, and Lead.
California	$7,680,675	$385,017	$350,000	$8,415,692
Nevada	55,916	9,189.344	3,125,000	12,370,260
Oregon	284,170			284.170
Washington	27,479			27,479
Idaho	312,715	184,217	110,000	606,932
Montana	841,000	640,000	550,000	2,031,000
Utah	201,302	1,169,361	1,510,000	2,880,663
Colorado	1,260,000	725,000	4,000,000	5,985,000
New Mexico	41,500	165,000	20,000	226,500
Arizona	98,130	361,866	450,000	909,996
Dakota	1,050,000			1,050,000
	$11,852,887	$12,819,805	$10,115,000	$34,787,692

Production of Gold and Silver in the United States west of the Missouri River:

Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
1870	$33,750,000	$17,320,000	$51,070,000
1871	34,398,000	19,286,000	53,684,000
1872	38,177,395	19,924,429	58,101,824
1873	39,206.558	27,483,302	66,689,860
1874	38,466,488	29,699,122	68,165,610
1875	39,968,194	31,635,239	71,603,433
1876	42,883,935	39,292,924	82,179,856
1877	44,880,223	45,846,109	90,726,332
1878	37.576,030	37,248,137	74,824,167
1879 (Jan. to June)	15,000,000	17,000,000	32,000,000

Exports of Flour, Wheat, Barley and oats by sea from San Francisco :

Year.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, ctls.	Barley, ctls.	Oats, ctls.
1874	535,695	8.054,670	222,596	78,354
1875	497,163	7,505,329	126,188	5,377
1876	508.143	9,967,941	351,897	3,721
1877	434,684	4,931,437	90,330	4,544
1878	489,642	8,062.287	303,969	31,927

PRODUCTION OF CALIFORNIA WOOL.

Year.	Pounds.	Year.	Pounds.
1854	175,000	1867	10,288,600
1855	300,000	1868	14,232,657
1856	600,000	1869	15,413,970
1857	1,100,000	1870	20,072,660
1858	1,428,351	1871	22,187,188
1859	2,378,250	1872	24,255,468
1860	3,055,325	1873	32,155,169
1861	3,721,998	1874	39,356,781
1862	5,990,300	1875	43,532,223
1863	6,268,480	1876	56,550,970
1864	7,923,670	1877	53,110,742
1865	8,949,931	1878	41,862,061
1866	8,532,047	1879 (January to July)	20,651,039

The total production of wool in California from January 1, 1854, till June 30, 1879, a period of fifteen and a half years, amounted therefore to 444,092,880 pounds.

The production of California Wines during 1877 and 1878 was as follows :

Year.	Bay.	Coast.	Total.
1877	2,208,138 gallons	128,515 gallons	2,336,653 gallons.
1878	2,891,156 gallons	91,980 gallons	2,983,136 gallons.

Increase in 1878—646,483 gallons.

PRODUCTION OF CALIFORNIA BRANDY.

Year.	Bay.	Coast.	Total.
1877	108,770 gallons	17,554 gallons	126,324 gallons.
1878	97,404 gallons	6,368 gallons	103,772 gallons.

Decrease in 1878—22,552 gallons.

IMPORTS OF SUGAR AT SAN FRANCISCO.

	1876. Pounds.	1877. Pounds.	1878. Pounds.
Manila	33,629,083	16,974.792	40,889,094
Hawaiian	21,171,133	21,168,680	36,357,664
Batavian	2,795,430	7,573,347	6,584,255
Central American	469,471	901,371	4,823,450
China	9,252,716	7,357,619	1,640,320
Mexican	365,033	240	
Peruvian	12,298	37,979	1,395,935
East Indian	423,856	3,655,285	322,924
Totals	68,118,930	57,669,313	92,023,642

The following were the exports of Sugar by sea from San Francisco :

	1876. Pounds.	1877. Pounds.	1878. Pounds.
China	12,304	460,842	8,826
Japan	57,653	57,744	38,593
Mexico	60,917	255,271	104,622
British Columbia	581,001	1,470,301	1,483,217
Other countries	1,997,106	216,617	345,860
Totals	2,708,981	2,460,775	1,981,118

EXPORTS OF QUICKSILVER.

Year.	Flasks.	Av. Price.	Year.	Flasks.	Av. Price.
1865	42,469	55c	1874	6,770	$1.10@1.50
1868	44,506	55c	1875	28,960	$1.50@1.65
1871	15,205	90@70@85c	1876	41,140	70@45@55c
1872	13,089	85@90c	1877	46,280	45c
1873	6,359	90c@$1.10	1878	34,280	45@39c

The total production of Quicksilver in 1877 was 69,886 flasks, and in 1878, it was 62,192 flasks, so that the home consumption is less than the amount exported. China and Mexico are our two principal customers—the former taking about two-thirds of the whole export.

RECEIPTS OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN COAL AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Year.	Mount Diablo. Tons.	Seattle. Tons.	Vancouver. Tons.	Australian. Tons.	English. Tons.	All other Sources. Tons.	Total. Tons.
1874	206,255	9,027	51,017	139,109	37,826	88,713	531,947
1875	142,808	67,106	61,072	136,869	57,849	72,505	538,209
1876	108,078	95,314	100,965	131,695	121,948	90,388	648,388
1877	96,172	102,333	102,421	100,513	89,362	85,959	576,760
1878	122,034	116,008	140,323	131,678	44,005	72,685	626,733

IMPORTS OF COFFEE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

From.	1876—Lbs.	1877—Lbs.	1878—Lbs.
Central America	8,426,320	14,933,650	14,111,840
Manila	1,191,760	848,783	587,305
Java	1,073,370	420,000	516,588
Hawaii	106,800	144,582	118,100
Rio	87,220	258,991	380,158
Other Countries	58,441	23,446	9,250
	10,943,911	16,679,452	15,723,241

IMPORTS OF TEA AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Year.	China, lbs.	Japan, lbs.	Total, lbs.	Total Value.
1873	4,104,972	8,431,804	12,536,776	$4,805,687
1874	2,828,570	10,386,331	13,214,901	5,163,238
1875	1,881,651	17,990,578	19,872,229	7,010,294
1876	1,095,800	17,556,236	18,652,036	6,244,871
1877	4,721,858	13,507,258	18,229,116	5,456,099
1878	3,249,082	13,867,586	17,116,668	4,533,094

The Imports of Rice were, in 1876, 54,215,426 lbs. ; in 1877, 42,543,698 lbs.; and in 1878, 48,726,566 lbs., more than ninety per cent. of which came from China.

The Receipts of Lumber at San Francisco in 1878 amounted to 258,-814,052 feet, and the Exports to 14,596,422 feet.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1876	$35,708,782	$31,314,782	$67,023,564
1877	32,276,653	29,992,393	62,269,046
1878	35,565,139	34,155,394	69,720,533

The San Francisco Mint, organized in 1854, has turned out the following values in coinage from that time till the present:

Gold	$506,678,657
Silver	64,005,925
Total	$570,684,582

EXPORT TRADE OF SAN FRANCISCO FOR SIX MONTHS.

The following table shows the export by sea of Merchandise during the six months ended June 30th, as compared with the same period in 1878:

Months.	1879.	1878.
January	$2,072,496	$1,575,294
February	2,186,511	2,260,725
March	2,439,393	2,256,424
April	2,591,464	1,924,863
May	2,457,774	1,897,382
June	2,852,940	1,511,730
	$14,600,578	$11,426,418

In 1877 the exports for the first six months amounted to $14,782,120, and in the same period of 1876, $9,976,858.

Of the $14,600,578, the exports to Great Britain amounted to $5,269,767; to New York, $2,339,340; to China, $1,632,783; to the Hawaiian Islands, $964,792; to Mexico, $629,719; to France, $547,618; to British Columbia, $499,710.

MINING ASSESSMENTS DELINQUENT.

	No. of Assessments.	Amount.
January to July, 1879	275	$8,714,300
January to July, 1878	237	7,848,300
Increase in 1879	38	$866,000

This amount in the first seven months of 1879 is a very large amount to levy in the present impoverished condition of the people of the Pacific States.

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD FOR 1878.

The gross earnings of the Company for 1878 were as follows :

Passengers		$5,284,914
Freight		10,802,276
Mails and Express		674,595
Other sources		769,073
		$17,530,858
The Working Expenses, including Taxes, etc., were		8,786,118
Net Earnings		$8,744,740
Rental of Leased Lines	$2,485,058	
Interest	3,954,779	
		6,439,837
Surplus		$2,304,903

Out of which an appropriation for the Sinking Fund will have to he made. The gross earnings of 1878 exceeded those of 1877 by $1,059,700, and the total expenses exceeded those of 1877 by $1,011,700.

The principal assets on January 1, 1879, were :

Cost of Railroad and Appurtenances	$134,650,527
Cost of Rolling Stock	7,956,113
Real Estate and Buildings	2,843,041
Other Items—in all	12,624,031
Total	$158,073,712

THE PANAMA CANAL.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1879.

The struggle for commercial advancement, for acquisition, for social admiration and favor and the responding compensation, have too often recalled the sad retrospect that Praed invites in simple and touching words:

"Many the thoughts that go unheard
That deep in the bosom burn."

Do you remember a letter I wrote you some ten years since—partly private, otherwise referring to the Pacific Mail and its prospective policy? You made an extract and printed it—some forty lines—under the heading of "An occasional correspondent from New York." The extract referred to the importance of Pacific Mail adopting a policy that would lead to a development of the Australian trade, by at once anticipating the future and securing against any other line the large benefit to flow from the growth of that connection. As the State increased in population, hence importance, the business controlled by the P. & O. Company could be diverted into the Pacific States.

The arbitrary course of the P. & O. Company would find its compensation in the loss of business as soon as the merchant could be satisfied with the stability of the new trans-Pacific line, and the traveling public assured that the comfort and security alike equal to the *Cape of Good Hope!* could be enjoyed.

That prediction of mine has been verified, and when read to some of the officers at the time from your paper, they laughed at it as the dream of a benevolent fanatic! who wanted to use other people's money to confirm his convictions.

The representatives of the entire trade circles—ship brokers, owners of vessels and merchants—as I appeared "on 'Change" the day of the notice of the appointment by the *Journal of Commerce* saluted me as President Lesseps, took off their hats and laughed at the joke created by the "wittiest man upon the floor!"

It is unnecessary to recite here the revolution in trade, etc., that canal has produced.

I see by the papers that there is a disposition to hound Lesseps because he has the nerve to undertake what no one in this country will do, either by effort or subscription.

Dexter A. Hawkins, a popular and able lawyer of this city, has been an earnest advocate, in fact is the originator, of the move for the adoption of educational laws by all the States, and by such means to increase the knowledge and power of a people who profess to govern their country by intelligence.

Hawkins, with all of his foresight on this subject, which foresight indicates a preparation upon the part of the masses to prevent after his death, (and "long may he live"), the union of Church and State, or the *supremacy of any particular faith.*

Hawkins evidently has not mixed much with our "prominent merchants," or he would give them a lecture that might not savor of sympathy with the Monroe doctrine, but would teach these "trade princes" that the work to be undertaken by Lesseps will bring more satisfactory results to the future prosperity of our country than any development since we seceded from Great Britain.

I hope to see your natural astuteness in an editorial that will shew its harvest, like to the mustard seed, in advocating aid and support in an undertaking toward which foreign capital will flow; and while the investor will obtain his satisfactory foreign interest, America will, our States and our people, enjoy the fruit which the distance of foreign countries cannot pluck.

There is a good deal of "cuteness" in our country, but we are too young yet to understand the wisdom of age, or to reverence the knowledge that our inexperience and youthfulness as a nation naturally forbids our possessing.

A Chicago man, whose lot and store is mortgaged for more than its value to an Eastern money-lender, will tell you that any expansion of this country or excessive growth of other cities can undermine the value of his property or diminish its future.

With equal confidence and a surer future, you, as an old Californian, can tell your people, and those here who decry the merit of De Lesseps, that the glory of their commercial strength will only begin to shew its character when De Lesseps completes the Darien Canal.

The whole subject, *i. e.* the direct and indirect benefit to your State and whole people, and the future acquisition of Mexico, which will follow the construction of the Darien Canal, is too exhaustive to take up in such an informal manner.

I cannot believe, with your admiration for Friedlander, the Grain King—yes, Brain King of the cereal production and wealth of your coast—I say, I cannot but believe you will take up this subject and let California appear as the first State to advocate the construction of the canal.

I may be quite young "to pit" my convictions against the wealth of our merchants, or the "finessing" or brains that have forced its accumulation, or even the underlying mental forces that daily ridicule such an enterprise, by refusing to keep it or calling upon political wire-pullers to insist upon a respect being paid to the Monroe doctrine. But I hope you will live to see the blunder hear its bad fruit, if any other policy except that of co-operation or approval have its sway.

I remember, as a boy, often riding or walking to the top of the hill behind the Presidio of San Francisco to see the sun set "in" and beyond the Pacific Ocean. I can remember the alternate bright and dull sky overhead all day, culminating in those scattered, fleecy clouds directly opposite to the Golden Gate, and as the sun went from sight of the eyes, the rays of the sun's reflection rested upon and gilded them. I fancied the picture then because I was young. I saw nothing in the phenomena to impress the mind. But I am satisfied now, to paraphrase Milton:

"From whence a voice,
From midst a golden cloud, thus mild was heard:
'Servant of God, well done!'"

Will be said as you look out upon the same scene of earlier years later on, and know that the Darien Canal is finished by Lesseps.

Superintendent Mann says the standard of scholarship has been raised in the schools by the frequent examinations held. We should like the remark better if it were not near election-time; and, furthermore, not one of the scholars examined has shown any acquaintance with the great truth, discovered by Mr. Mann last winter, that parents are providentially of different sexes. Does he call this progress?

NEVER MORE.

O sweetness that can never more return!
Thou art passed out of life—and whither flown?
The bard-pruned bough may heal, and sprout anew,
And some light hearts may all too quickly learn
To spare the brave and live without the true.

But as some painter that yet seeks in vain
The long-wooed color of his hungry eye,
And dreams it woven on some foreign loom,
To wake and find it missing 'neath his sky,
So have we lost a glory to the tomb.

Spring shall come round, and all her sounds be dear,
And sweet her lips with all-ambrosial dew,
The wooing sun shall set earth's heart astir,
And she rejoice, and we have rapture too,
But one hushed chord shall no more answer her.

Out of life's sunny woof one thread is drawn,
Death's face hath bleached for us her fairest dye;
One flower that bloomed is fallen—later flower
Will never shine as sweet against our sky,
Fill this blank place, that fragrant scent restore.

Ah, painter! take thy brush, for life is short,
And use the colors left thee—they are fair—
But carry still the hunger at thine heart
For that which is not there.
Henceforth upon thy pallette and my life
One unfilled place lies bare. —*The Spectator.*

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES AT THE PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 25, 1879.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSEL.	MASTER.	WHERE FROM.	CONSIGNEES.
J'ly 20	St'r Newbern	Metzger	Guaymas	J. Bermingham.
.. 22	St'r Dakota	Morse	Victoria	Williams, Blanchard & Co.
.. 22	Ship Wachusett	Bloucbard	Yokohama	A. Cbeeseborough.

CLEARANCES.

DATE	VESSEL.	MASTER.	WHERE BOUND.	BY WHOM CLEARED.
J'ly 19	St'r City of Panama	Connolly	Panama	Williams, Blanchard & Co.
.. 19	St'r City of Chester	McKee	Victoria	Williams, Blanchard & Co.
.. 19	Ship Oracle	Humphreys.	Liverpool	Parrot & Co.
.. 19	Bark Lady Lampson	Marston	Honolulu	Welch & Co.
. 19	Bark Forest Queen	Winding	Honolulu	Williams, Blanchard & Co.
.. 22	Ship Argus	Cook	Queenstown	Starr & Co.
.. 24	Ship Warwick	Sexton	Queenstown	G. W. McNear.

GEO. STREET, Agent News Letter, 30 Cornhill, E. C., London.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS OF

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, which are calculated to deceive the public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their signature, "LEA & PERRINS," which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see name on wrapper, label, bottle and stopper. Wholesale and for export by the proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, etc., etc., and by grocers and oilmen throughout the world. To be obtained of

Nov. 16. MESSRS. CROSS & CO., San Francisco.

ROWLAND'S

MACASSAR OIL strengthens the Hair and prevents it falling off. The bottles have a glass stopper, and *not* a cork.

KALYDOR beautifies the Complexion and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Prickly Heat, Eruptions, etc.

ODONTO whitens the Teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

EUKONIA is a new and delicate toilet powder.

Ask for ROWLAND'S articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid cheap imitations. Sold by Druggists, Bazaars, etc., all over the world. May 3.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

[ESTABLISHED 1820.]

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India and the Colonies: Joyce's Treble Waterproof and F 3 Quality Percussion Caps; Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding; Joyce's Gas-Tight Cartridges, for Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns; Wire Cartridges, for killing game at long distances, and every description of Sporting Ammunition. Sold by all gun-makers and dealers in gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers,
Sept. 28. 57 Upper Thames street, London.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

Finest and Cheapest Meat-flavoring Stock for Soups, Made Dishes and Sauces. March 2.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful. See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," etc.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

Caution--Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature, in blue ink, across Label. "Consumption in England increased ten-old in ten years." March 2.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

To be had of all Store-keepers, Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only), C. David & Co., 43, Mark Lane, London, England. March 2.

200 Post street is on the corner of Dupont.

THE PLAYGOER'S PIPE.

BY G. EDWARDS.

Ho! Keeper of the hoxes' keys, just list to me to-night;
Come, pop me in where I may smoke, and quickly hring a light;
And mind tbat you conceal me well from managerial view;
Here's guerdon for thy trouhle, slave—I'll pay for what you do.

Thus spoke I to a harpy on the outlook for his fees;
Theatrical attendants, *if you pay them*, strive to please;
The rules and regulations they'll permit you to defy,
And knowing this, I thought to have a whiff upon the sly.

He took the hribe, he popped me in, hut 'ere I struck a spark
He asked a special favor—"Would I please to keep it dark?"
Their rules, he said, were very strict—infringement migbt upset
His manager, who never smoked, and put him in a pet.

Thus cautioning, he went away. The play at once hegan,
But as it started, in there came to me a shrivel'd man;
His face was lean and wither'd, and his dress was black and tight.
What was it made me shudder so? what filled me with affright?

"It's very cold," I muttered, as my hlood quite chilly ran.
"D'ye think so?" was the answer hland of that same shrivel'd man;
"I don't feel cold"—and as he spoke a glow lit up his face—
"Come, if your not unwilling, sir, I'll gladly *take your place.*"

We shifted seats, and then again I keenly scanned him o'er;
I saw that he was not so aged and wrinkled as hefore.
His cheeks were round and ruddy, and his hair had changed its hue,
And as I looked I felt quite sure 'twas some one that I knew.

Instinctively I pressed two hands on what I thought my hrow,
And then I saw—oh! horrid sight, methinks I see it now—
That they were withered, shrunk, and lean—forget it ne'er I can—
That *he* was *me*, that I was *he—I was the shrivel'd man!*

To shout I tried, but found my voice was harsh, and cracked, and thin;
"You thief, give me my body!"—all he gave me was a grin.
"Call louder if you like," he said; "I neither care nor fear,
For 'mid this din that voice so thin no mortal well can hear."

"Nice hody this of yours," he said; "it fits me to a T;
The arms a trifle short, it's true, but *that* don't trouhle me;
A front tooth loose—perhaps you find that spoils a pleasant chat—
Now, when you get your body hack, pray don't say I did that."

"Talking of arms, just let me ask you'll not throw mine ahout
So wildly, they are fragile, and perchance you'll wear them out.
Talking of teeth, just let me heg that mine you will not grind;
We have no dentists down below—in surgery we're behind.

"And now, perhaps, you'd like to know what 'twas that hrought me here;
Well, give me close attention and you very soon shall hear:
A smoker all my life, I loved tohacco or cigar—
Virginia, Birds-Eye, Golden-Leaf, beat all the joys there are.

"'Ere I was ten I used to smoke—at school I learnt the trick—
Sometimes it castigation hrought, sometimes it made me sick;
Yet toffee, apples, sugar-plums, nor jam bad charms for me
Like those of surreptitious pipe—I weary you, I see.

"No? Shall I, then, recount its joys? Would you through life have *pax?*
Would you avoid half human ills? Forget your income tax?
Of toothache he ohlivious? or grim poverty despise?
Find quick relief for any grief? Try 'hacca—you'll he wise.

"Ten pipes a day on earth I smoked; now, by a hated law,
For twice five years I have not had a single hlessed draw!
Down there to smoke is not allowed, unless the smoker first
Puts on a hody—curse the rule, I'd hreak it if I durst!

"Quite recently we have resolved that smoking ghosts, who get
Permission from their owners, may—now, pray don't fume or fret—
Put on *their* bodies for a time—of course, they're only lent"—
"You fiend!" I cried, "you know right well you ne'er had *my* consent."

"It's vulgar to call names, my friend," the smoker quick replied;
"If I, like you, were angry, I should tell you that you lied!
You must remember, surely—I'll not overstate the case—
You gave consent most willingly for me to *take your place.*"

And as the fiend thus rambled on, my anger higher rose;
I clenched *his* fist, I felt inclined to strike him on the nose.
Proverhial wisdom stayed my hand—discretion, we deline
The better part of valor, and *I knew that nose was mine!*

Just then, in tones familiar, came the words, "Good-bye; best thanks;
For you I would do, if I could, as much. Excuse my pranks!"
I was alone. The ghost had gone through roof, or floor, or crack;
I cared not how; 'twas joy to know I'd got my body hack.

Next morn a summons I received; was hrought hefore the heak,
Who heard my story, smiled, and said that my defence was weak;
And then remarked that if I would with ghostly folk hob-nob,
I might expect to come to grief—*he fined me forty bob.*

RULES FOR ACQUIRING WEALTH.

Be Honest. If Satan tempts you to defraud your neighhor, it is only that he may rob you of your ill-gotten gain in the end.—Be Temperate. Liquor has made more paupers than all other vices combined.—Be Industrious. Improve each day as if you expected to die on the morrow. Indolence, Deht and Disease are brothers.—Let your word he your hond. Good credit is a fortune to begin with.—Limit your expenses hy necessity and comfort, leaving a good margin for balance saved.—Invest your funds carefully and intelligently. Beware of the hrilliant hubhles that are hlown up to tempt ingenuous speculators.—Give your personal attention to your husiness. To do this keep hrain and hody healthful.

A malicious scribe in Western Massachusetts declares that a Boston woman with a son in college, alarmed by some startling reports of the cold weather at Williamston the past winter, actually wrote to President Chadhourne to see if something couldn't he done ahout it.

Sterling Silverware.—A large assortment of elegant designs at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Recorded in the City and County of San Francisco, California, for the Week ending July 21st.

Compiled from the Records of the Commercial Agency, 401 California St., S. F.

Tuesday, July 15th.

GRANTOR AND GRANTEE.	DESCRIPTION.	PRICE
C Peterson to S & L Soc'y	Lots 326 to 335, Gift Map 1	$ 500
S & L Soc'y to Michael Bogue	Lots 326 to 334, Gift Map 1	1,375
Mary E Collins to Eugene Collins	Lot 6, blk D, R R H'd	300
Solomon Jacob to Sam'l Patek	S O'Farrell, 45:6 e Lsrkin, e 23x90	5,000
C A Hooper to Augusta W Ames	E Taylor, 103:6 s Jackson, s 34x137:6; e Taylor, 137:6 s Jackson, s 4x137:6	Gift
W C Little to same	E Taylor, 103:6 s Jackson, s 34x137:6	Gift
J G Werlin to John Pforr	E Battery, 60 s Jackson, s 30x67:6; nw Stevenson, 295 ne 4th, ne 15x70	11,000
W W Thompson to D F Riordsn	E Shotwell, 105 n 26th, n 25x115	859
T H Hyatt to Lily L Ransom	S 20th, 230 e Dolores, e 50x114	500
R S Baker to J H Wise	Nw Washu and Leavth, 137:6x137:6	5
P Tourquet to Sophie Duchesne	N Geary, 175 e Dupont, c 20x122:6; and c Fair Oaks, 61 n John, n 61x117.6	1
Sophie Duchesne to E E Tourquet	Same	1
H A Jones to Isabella M Jones	W Webster, 45:6 s Fulton, s 23x82:6	Gift
Thos B Bishop to Albert Miller	S Hill, 380 w Valencia, w 25x100	10
Sarah E Bourn to R Sherwood	Sundry lots in various parts of city	23,000
N M Gordon to Eliza E Gordon	S Sacto, 137:6 w Scott, w 137:6x137:6	5
J McMenomy to Anne McMenomy	Nw Jessie, 436 sw 5th, sw 23x80; se Mission, 140 ne 7th, ne 45x85; and sw Corbett and Capp, s 110x32:6	Gift
Nellie T Malony to Mary Jones	Se Jessie, 297:6 sw 4th, sw 22:9x70	5,000
Csmillo Martin to La Soc Franc'e.	Por O L Blks 1048, 1047, 1046, 961, 962, 1025 and 1020	5
Same to same	Sundry lots in P N and W A	5
Same to same	Sundry properties in various parts city	5
Same to same	Por O L Blks 973, 964, 965	5

Wednesday, July 16th.

C Wiley to A T Green	Sw 24th and Vicksburg, w 25x103:8	$ 5
R H Rogers to S F Savs Union	Nw Mission, 320:6 sw 4th, sw 18.6x90	5
Conrad Berghofer to Heury Saal	Sundry lots in various parts of city, subject to mortgage for $5,000	10,100
Marcus Hsrt to J P McGonigle	Se Folsom and 22d, s 35x122:6	6,500
B McNulty to P A Finigan	Lot 1, blk 33, Excelsior H'd	350
Pat'k Noonan to City and Co S F	E Polsom, 325 n Precita Pl, n 26x100	1,100
A H Rutherford to A Weill	N Pine, 81:3 w Buchanan, w 25x110	5,000
City & Co S F to Jno Wright et al	Nw Sacramento and Polk, n 67:4½x53:3	....
Jno Wright et sl to City & Co S F	Streets and highways	1
Peoples Hd Assn to Jos Myrick	Sundry lots in People's Homestead	115
Chas Foster to Marg Murphy	N Harry pl, 247:6 e Laguna, e 27:6x80	510
Wm Ehlert to Elizabeth Ehlert	Nw De Boom, 100 ne 2d, ne 21x80	Gift
Wm L Hopkins to J C Wagner	Sundry lots in Golden City Homestead	300
T A Hopkins to Wm L Hopkins	Same	900
L B Mastick to Frank Otis	N Vallejo, 124:6 e Van Ness, e 25x122:6	280
Katie Whitney to Wm Bennett	S Clay, 165:6 w Powell, w 23x71:6	....
W R Sloan to Wm Sinon	W Hyde, 71:6 s Filbert, s 33x137:6; and other lots in same part of the city	5

Thursday, July 17th.

R E Associstes to Wm Hollis	S Clay, 137:6 e Leav'th, e 27:6x114	$2,750
S C Armstrong to M Greenwood	S Washn, 229:6 w Maple, w 33:4, etc	450
Nevada Bank to City Cab & T Co.	Sundry lots in vartons parts of city	....
City Cab & T Co to F Margcston	Same	....
Pac R & Buln Ex to Selby S & S Co	Sundry lots in various parts of city	10
City & Co S F to Wm O'Brien	S 23d, 25 e Columbia, e 25x105	....
Jean Escloses to J P Verges	W Dolores, 51:6 n 29th, n 25x100	500
T B Valentine to A Comte, Jr	E Steiner, 102:6 n Bush, n 25x81:3	1
Wm Mitchell to Cath Mitchell	N Lombard, 137:6 e Stockt'n, 27:6x137:6	Gift
Sarah Baer to C Rehmke	W High et, 405:6 s Ocean House Road, se 00, sw 103:6, etc	1,000
C Rehmke to J Sprnance	Same	300
Csmillo Martin to Geo Hyde	Por O D Blks 963, 964, 965	6
Same to same	Por O L Blks 1048, 1047, 1046, 961, 962, 1025 and 1026	5
A Durand to Ls Soc Francaise	Se Vallejo and Front, e 137:6x137:6	5
S and L Soc'y to Elizth Cavanagh	N Day, 80 e Church, e 50x114	700

Friday, July 18th.

T W Jackson to G B Bradford	Lot 8, blk 532, Bay View H'd	$ 200
C H King to John Wolfe	N Clay, 225 w Devisdo, w 27:6x137:6	5,000
Tyler Beach to Frank Barnard	E Landers, 185 s 14th, s 25x125	500
Decca Todd to J M Bowers	Se Tenama, 150 ne 6th, ne 25x80	3,000
J Kittredge to Hyam Joseph	W Front, 20 s Wash'n, s 42x68:9	26,750
Geo Grant to Bertha Goldstone	S Geary, 220 w Steiner, w 22x82:6	4,000
I Wilson to C A Burgess	S Ellis, 83:7½ e Hyde, e 27x87:6	7,000
A Pastene to Henry Casanova	Sw Tyler and Fillmore, w 137:6x137:6, subject to mortgage for $15,500	2,000
D Giovannini to M Lordan	N Army, 185 w Church, w 27x114	1,000
A Ludemann to W Ludemann	Und ½ n O'Farrell 74 w L'kin, 63:6x120	5
J Humphrey to J Dahoney	S Brosnan, 185 e Guerrero, e 50x30	1,000
S F Sav Union to Oscar Foss	Nw Mission, 320:6 sw 4th, sw 18:6x90	5,000
D J McCarthy to Owen McCahe	Lot 172, Precita Valley Lands	100

Saturday, July 19th.

T J Gallagher to Mary Gallagher	E Van Ness, 63:10 s Sutter, s 73:8x109	$ 1
J M Comerford to Mary E Brandt	N Duncan, 151 w Church, w 23:6x105	1,700
Thos Magee to P F Dundon	W Scott, 77 s Geary, s 33x96:6	1,200
Pat Meloy to Rose Meloy	Lot 4, blk 123, Mission V H; lot 47, blk 50, City Land Ass'n	500
A Parrott to H McSherry	Ne Greenwich and Octavin, e 100x38:9	1,000
A J McPhail to Eugene Moriarty	S Waller, 131:3 w Webster, 25x120	1,000
Arthur Paul to Ida Precht	Sundry lots in various parts of city	2,500

Monday, July 21st.

G W Friuk to J T Wayne	Se Pt Lobos ave and Henderson ave, s 116:4½, e 25, etc	$1,000
Wm O'Brien to City and Co S F	Streets and highwsys	1
Ricka Cole to Julie Loewe	Und 1-60th n McAllister, 105 e Laguna, e 25x137:6	46
Rosa Haberer to same	Und ½ same	233
W H Culver to Mas Sav & L Bank	N Jackson, 68:6 c Mason, e 23, etc	....
A E Head to Bank of Cal	Ne Spear, 276 n w Harrison, 137:6x137:6	15,000
Thos Farley to Hugh Farley	Nw Chestnut and Van Ness, n 275x55	1
City and Co to Geo Barstow	Sw Bdway and Fillmore, w 68:9x137:6; e Bdway, 68:9 e Fillmore, e 68:9x137:6	....
Ross Avery to Laurence Cottcr	Lot 53, Gift Map 3	800

CRADLE, ALTAR, AND TOMB.

CRADLE.

Fustini—In this city, July 21st, to the wife of Peter Fustini, a daughter.
Gray—In this city, July 20th, to the wife of H. S. Gray, a daughter.
Goldstone—In this city, July 16th, to the wife of J. B. Goldstone, a son.
Jorgensen—In this city, July 21st, to the wife of P. Jorgensen, twin sons.
Moyce—In this city, July 17th, to the wife of H. C. Moyce, a daughter.
McCarthy—In this city, July 21st, to the wife of John McCarthy, a son.
Merton—In this city, July 4th, to the wife of the late Harry Merton, a son.
Newell—In this city, July 16th, to the wife of John Newell, a son.
Pohley—In this city, July 13th, to the wife of J. Pohley, a son.
Simmons—In this city, July 18th, to the wife of H. E. Simmons, a daughter.
Schroeder—In this city, July 21st, to the wife of Louis W. Schroeder, a son.
Tierney—In this city, July 22d, to the wife of P. Tierney, a daughter.

ALTAR.

Burnett-Tripp—In Sacramento, July 19th, Richard Burnett to Mrs. Louisa Tripp.
Bender-Gealy—In this city, July 21st, Wilson S. Bender to Jennie E. Gualt.
Hudson-Harris—In this city, July 18th, Wm. A. Hudson to Elizabeth S. Harris.
Nolen-Marlin—In San Lorenzo, July 20th, M. J. Nolen to Josephine Marlin.
Rouse-Grabner—In Sacramento, July 20th, Warren A. Rouse to Carrie Grabner.
Tielmann-Suter—In Napa City, July 17th, Henry Tielmann to Susanna R. Suter.
Vaughn-Greenleaf—In Weaverville, July 13th, W. Vaughn to Maria Greenleaf.
White-McKail—In this city, July 16th, James White to Annie McKail.

TOMB.

Anderson—In this city, July 21st, Johan Anderson, aged 45 years.
Bovee—In this city, July 23d, Grant R. Bovee, aged 15 years.
Butler—In this city, July 23d, John Joseph Butler, aged 17 years.
Coogan—In this city, July 20th, Ann Coogan, aged 53 years.
Carlin—In this city, July 19th, Mary D. Carlin, aged 32 years.
Cook—In this city, July 23d, Mary P. Cook, aged 47 years and 9 months.
Doughty—In this city, July 19th Fannie B. Doughty, aged 45 years.
Dutton—In this city, July 23d, Henry Dutton, aged 60 years and 3 months.
Fitzhenry—In this city, July 18th, Michael Fitzhenry, aged 53 years.
Johnston—In this city, July 18th, Captain Henry W. Johnston.
Keeller—In this city, July 21st, Bridget Keeller, aged 34 years.
Loudon—In this city, July 21st, Maud E. Loudon, aged 18 years and 3 months.
Linehan—In this city, July 22d, Dennis Linehan, aged 62 years.
May—In this city, July 19th, George B. May, aged 30 years and 8 months.
McDonough—In this city, July 23d, Catharine McDonogh, aged 45 years.
Powell—In this city, July 23d, J. K. Powell, aged 54 years.
Sullivan—In this city, July 17th, Kate Sullivan.
Troy—In this city, July 22d, Sarah Ann Troy, aged 28 years.
Talty—In West Oakland, July 22d, Thomas P. Talty, aged 21 years.

M. DE LESSEPS' CANAL.

Vanity Fair, the well-kuown society paper of London, states the following facts regarding the Panama Canal: It says that M. de Lesseps will within a short time issue proposals for a first subscription of £16,000,000, aud that the work, it is reckoned, will cost altogether £32,000,000 sterling. The money, it thinks, will he forthcoming, because the Suez Canal shares, which were issued at £20, are now worth £30. The canal will follow the line of the railroad, the distance heing a little over 45 miles from sea to sea, tbat is, about half the length of the Suez Canal. The highest elevation is 295 feet, and M. de Lesseps intends cutting an open trencb through this part about 300 feet deep and about four miles long. *Vanity Fair* says, among other advantages enumerated, that the canal will give a shorter route to China and Japan, and place within easier reach the great corn-growing districts of those Western States of North America which now find so much difficulty in transporting tbeir grain.

M. de Lesseps has, we are informed hy telegraph, incorporated a company, with a capital of 400,000,000 francs, or £16,000,000, though in all prohability this is an under-estimate of the total cost, regarding which exact calculations have not as yet heen made. We would remark, however, that the Panama Canal will not sborten the route to China, nor, we helieve, to Japan, as the Suez Canal route has the advantage of shortness, and convenience in having so many ports of call botb in Europe and Asia. As to hringing grain from the Western States of North America, which must mean the Pacific States, as California and Oregon are the only wheat-growing States that it can possibly affect, we do not place much importance on the canal. Expensive modes of transit may suit with tea, silk or indigo, articles of great value; but wheat, worth from one cent to two cents per pound, must go hy the very cheapest mode of trausportation, and that, we helieve, will continue to be by the clipper ship going round Cape Horn. Tbe line of the route through the Suez Canal touches on countries with about two-thirds of the population of the world; the line of the Panama Canal passes by a few paltry islands in the West Indies, and then to the west coast of South America or the Pacific States, or over the comparatively uninhabited Pacific Ocean to Australia. It has no field of husiness at all to bo compared with the Suez Canal.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

City of San Francisco:

First Six Months.	*No. of Failures.*	*Liabilities.*	*Assets.*
1879	122	$3,918,964	$2,438,271
1878	116	1,827,627	$1,150,968
Increase in 1879	6	$2,091,337	$1,287,303

The State of California, outside of San Francisco:

First Six Months.	*No. of Failures.*	*Liabilities.*	*Assets.*
1879	156	$1,801,314	$912,029
1878	139	1,343,607	863,942
Increase in 1879	17	$457,707	$48,087

State of Californuia, including San Francisco:

First Six Months.	*No. of Failures.*	*Liabilities.*	*Assets.*
1879	278	$5,720,278	$3,350,300
1878	255	3,171,233	2,014,911
Increase in 1879	23	$2,549,045	$1,335,389

It is evident from these figures that the improvement in business that has set in at the East has not yet extended to California.

Cast your bread upon the waters, but be careful how you tbrow lighted matches into the river when an oil pipe has burst.

THE COSTA RICA RAILROAD.

The Government of Costa Rica is engaged in constructing a line of railway from Port Limon, on the Gulf side, to Punta Arenas, on the Pacific, passing through San José, the capital city of the Republic. The line will bo completed in ubout eighteen months, and will form a strong opposition to the Panama Railroad. The finances of Costa Rica are in a healthy condition, its annual revenues being upwards of $3,000,000, while the expenditures are $1,800,000, and its credit abroad is considerably higher than that of most of the republics to the south of us. The most difficult portion of the road is already built, and in running order. Tbere is a very profitable field in Costa Rica for the extension of California's commerce, and whoever takes time by the forelock will reap ahundant profit. Already our imports of coffee from that country are of the first importance; but there is every reason why our capitalists should invest some of their surplus cash in the coffee plantations, and realize the benefits of production as well as of importation. The Sandwich Islands investments afford a good example of the wisdom of this theory.

In Stanstead, Canada, a man sold ten-cent packages, "warranted sure death to potato-bugs; no risk of poisoning animals, as with Paris green." The packages were not to he opened until time to use them. Oue victim having three, opened one, and found two square blocks of wood, on one of which was written: "Place the bug on this block and press firmly with the other."

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital.....$5,000,000
WM. ALVORD.....President.
THOMAS BROWN, Cashier | B. MURRAY, Jr., Ass't Cashier

Agents:

New York, Agency of the Bank of California; Boston, Tremont National Bank Chicago, Union National Bank; St. Louis, Boatman's Saving Bank; New Zealand, the Bank of New Zealand; London, China, Japan, India and Australia, the Oriental Bank Corporation.

The Bank has Agencies at Virginia City and Gold Hill, and Correspondents in all the principal Mining Districts and Interior Towns of the Pacific Coast.

Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world. Draw direct on London, Dublin, Paris, Berlin, Bremen, Hamburg, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Antwerp, Amsterdam, St. Petersburgh, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Christiana, Locarno, Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokchama. Nov. 4.

FIRST NATIONAL GOLD BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Paid up Capital $2,000,000, Gold. President, R. C. Woolworth; Vice-President, D. Callaghan; Cashier, E. D. Morgan.

Directors:—R. C. Woolworth, D. Callaghan, C. G. Hooker, C. Adolph Low, Peter Donahue, Isaac Wormser, Edward Martin, James Moffitt, N. Van Bergen.

Correspondents—London: Baring Bros. & Co. Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China. Dublin: Provincial Bank of Ireland. Hamburg: Hesse, Neuman & Co. Paris: Hottinguer & Co. New York: National Bank of Commerce. Boston: Blackstone National Bank. Chicago: First National Bank. This Bank is prepared to transact a general Banking business. Deposits in Gold, Silver and Currency received subject to check or on special deposit. Exchange for sale on the principal cities of the United States, Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Commercial Credits issued available in Europe, China and Japan. Collections attended to and prompt returns made at the lowest market rates of Exchange. Jan. 19.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.—Capital paid up, $1,800,000, with power to increase to $10,000,000. Southeast corner California and Sansome streets. Head Office—28 Cornhill, London. Branches—Portland, Oregon; Victoria, New Westminster and Cariboo, British Columbia.

This Bank transacts a General Banking Business. Accounts opened subject to Check and Special Deposits received. Commercial Credits granted available in all parts of the world. Approved Bills discounted and advances made on good collateral security. Draws direct at current rates upon its Head Office and Branches, and upon its Agents as follows:

New York, Chicago and Canada—Bank of Montreal; Liverpool—North and South Wales Bank; Scotland—British Linen Company; Ireland—Bank of Ireland; Mexico and South America—London Bank of Mexico and South America; China and Japan—Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and Oriental Bank; Australia and New Zealand—Bank of Australasia, Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, and English, Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank.

May 18. FREDERICK TOWNSEND, Manager.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

Capital, $5,000,000, of which $3,000,000 Is Fully paid up as present capital. Reserve Fund, $360,000. San Francisco Office, 424 California street; London Office, 22 Old Broad street. Manager, ARTHUR SCRIVENER; Cashier, WILLIAM STEEL. London Bankers, Bank of England and London Joint Stock Bank; New York, Drexel, Morgan & Co.; Boston, Third National Bank. This Bank is prepared to transact all kinds of General Banking and Exchange Business in London and San Francisco, and between said cities and all parts of the world. March 30.

THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital Paid Up.....$10,000,000.
Reserve, U. S. Bonds..... 3,500,000.
Agency at New York, 62 Wall street.
Agency at Virginia, Nev.

Buys and sells Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers. Issues Commercial and Travelers' Credits. This Bank has special facilities for dealing in Bullion. July 5.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.

Deutsche Spar und Leihbank, No 526 California street, San Francisco. Officers: President, L. GOTTIG. Board of Directors.—Fred. Roeding, Chas. Kohler, Dan. Meyer, Edw. Kruse, George H. Eggers, N. Van Bergen, H. L. Simon, Claus Spreckels. Secretary, GEO. LETTE; Attorney, JOHN R. JARBOE. May 18.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

GUARANTEE CAPITAL. - - - - - - $300,000.

Officers: President, John Parrott; Vice-President, Jerome Lincoln; Secretary, W. S. Jones; Attorney, Sidney V. Smith. Loans made on Real Estate and other Approved Securities. Office: No. 215 Sansome street, San Francisco. Oct. 14.

Bradbury Pianos, 200 Post street. Established 1854.

A LOVER'S QUESTION.

A litle mole is growing, John,
Just underneath my chin ;
It gives me so much grief, dear John,
I'm growing pale and thin.
Another one is coming, John,
Just here heneath my ear,
And I will he disfigured, John,
For life, I sadly fear.
And so I want to ask you, John,
Will e'er your love grow cold ?
Oh, answer me at one, dear John,
Will you love me when I'm moled?

BOOK NOTICES.

The Christ of the Apostles' Creed. The Voice of the Church against Arianism, Strauss and Renan, with an Appendix. By Rev. W. A. Scott, D.D., L.L.D. New York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co.

In this volume the reverend author states, with great ability and fairness, the argument of the Orthodox Church for the received theories of the personality and the mission of Jesus. The Apostles' Creed, as Dr. Scott well puts it, is common to all believers in Christ; and the discourses here brought together illustrate with vividness and eloquence this immortal document. The scriptural learning displayed is wide and genuine, and the years have not diminished the venerable writer's force or dimmed his natural enthusiasm in the cause of his Savior. The appendix treats the aspect of modern thought on this vital subject with remarkable temperance and courtesy, and recognizes, with a robust intelligence, the service done to the deeper studies of criticism by the scholarship of Strauss and Renan. It is no doubt hy an oversight that Dr. Scott allows himself to say, on page 412, that the age of Augustus was the age of Josephus, Tacitus, Cicero, and Seneca: a collocation of names which cannot, by any permissihle license, he brought within the Augustan age.

The *Fortnightly's* most noticeahle articles for July are the "Simple Way out of the Indian Difficulty," "Modern Parliaments," "The Colored Man in Australia," "Agricultural Prospects," and the leader on "Cardinal Newman." Mr. Lowe's cure for the financial troubles of India is a paper currency, redeemable in gold; and he argucs his case with great ingenuity. Prof. Pearson shows that the initiative in political thought has passed from within the parliaments of to-day to the public outside ; the chief function left to the legislature heing the discussion of details which have heen thought out and ratified elsewhere. The Colored Man in Australia is not the man and the hrother, hut our friend John Chinaman, and Mr. Wisker describes the measures adopted to exclude him from the Colonies, with a general approval of the feeling against him as, on the whole, an undesirahle immigrant. One argument in answer to the claim of the Chinese for a place in Australia we do not remember to have seen hefore. "If," says Mr. Wisker, "China is crowded with people and must seek relief, why do not the Chinese found colonies of their own, instead of settling where they rouse a fierce hostility?" The Earl of Airlie considers that the drift of the Agricultural changes and difficulties in England is towards measures to facilitate and cheapen the transfer of land; measures which he thinks would he advantageous to all classes. The hook reviewlis chiefly concerned with Theophrastus Such and Mr. Robert Browning's "Dramatic Idylls." The question of popularity has been already decided against both of these, the general public consenting to take George Eliot's psychology only when mixed in with a story; and Theophrastus Such, like the knife-grinder, has no story to tell : while, at the same time, Browning's scorn for grace and heauty and perverse diving after unfishahle pearls weary most readers.

PRACTICAL BOAT-SAILING: A Concise and Simple Treatise on the Management of Small Boats and Yachts under all Conditions, with Explanatory Chapters, etc., supplemented by a Short Vocahulary of Nautical Terms. By Douglas Frazar, etc. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 1879. A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco.

This little volume is excellent. The language is direct and easily intelligihle, and there is no waste of words. All the essentials of hoat management are so treated that the heginner may have a certain confidence in approaching the practical application of the principles here laid down. More than this no hook could give, for there is no making a seaman without wind and water. Yet something may he learned on land—for instance, the making of knots, as explained by Mr. Frazar and illustrated by diagrams ; the steering and sailing rules ; the handling of hallast, and other details. Practice is needed in all cases ; hut a yachtsman who begins his salt-water life with a comprehension of this treatise begins with great advantages, and our San Francisco amateurs are constantly recruiting and adding to their number. With our glorious hay and the long stretch of coast outside, we have a houndless field for the cultivation of this most manly and healthful recreation.

The Coast Review, for July, is full of suggestive facts. The legal status of the co-operative companies, and their extraordinary mortality as compared with that of regular life insurance companies, form the subject of three articles. The fire record for the first four months of 1879, for the United States, is a singularly gloomy one, as shown hy this comparison :

	Fire Loss.	*Ins. Loss.*
1876	$23,227,900	$13,239,900
1877	21,608,600	12,700,700
1878	21,828,500	12,776,800
1879	32,381,600	19,662,300

The marine disasters for the six months ending June 30, 1879, are recorded as not num rous but important.

Captain Codman's New Book.—One of the finest books of the season is a volume of travels entitled "The Round Trip," by Captain John Codman, the celehrated litterateur of Boston. The author of this charming and instructive work describes the country he saw and the people he met in his journey of 10,000 miles through Idaho, Utah, Nevada, California and Oregon. There is a vast amount of information hid away in this modest volnme, which will amply repay any man for reading it through. For sale hy Billings, Harhourne & Co., No. 3 Montgomery street.

Western Addition Music Hall.—The third series of entertainments to he given at this hall will commence Friday evening, August 1st, with *Led Astray*. The cast embraces some of the most talented amateurs in San Francisco. New scenery has heen painted, and no expense or pains spared to make it a success.

There is a Mr. Langtry attached to the household of Mrs. Langtry, the English heauty. He attends to the photographs.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Company's steamers will sail as follows at 12 M:
CITY OF PEKING, August 1st, for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG.

DAKOTA, July 28th, for PANAMA and NEW YORK, calling at ACAPULCO, also SAN JOSE DE GUATEMALA to land passengers and mails.
Tickets to and from Europe by any line for sale at the lowest rates; also to Havana and all West India ports.

CITY OF SYDNEY, August 4th, at 12 o'clock M., or on arrival of Englisb mails, for HONOLULU, AUCKLAND and SYDNEY. $10 additional is cbarged for passage in Upper Saloon.

ALASKA, July 30th, for VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, SEATTLE, and TACOMA, connecting at TACOMA with Northern Pacific Railroad for PORTLAND, Oregon. Tickets must be purcbased before 11 A.M. on day of sailing, at Wharf Office. For freight or passage apply at the office, cor. First and Brannan streets. [July 26.] WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., Agents.

FOR PORTLAND AND ASTORIA, OREGON.

The Oregon Steamship Company and Pacific Coast Steamship Company will dispatch every five days, for the above ports, one of their new A1 Iron Steamships, viz.: OREGON, GEORGE W. ELDER, and STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Sailing Days:

July 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31. | Aug. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 30.

At 10 o'clock A. M.

Connecting at Portland, Oregon, with Steamers and Railroads and their connecting Stage Lines for all points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories, British Columbia and Alaska.

K. VAN OTERENDORP, Agent O. S. S. Co.,
No 210 Battery street, San Francisco.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Agents P. C. S. S. Co.,
July 5. No. 10 Market street, San Francisco.

CUNARD LINE.

British and North American Royal Mail Steamships between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, sailing from New York EVERY WEDNESDAY.

SCYTHIA	July 16..	Aug. 20..	Sept. 24.. Oct 29..
ABYSSINIA	July 23..	Aug. 27..	Oct. 1.. Nov. 5
BOTHNIA	July 30..		Sept 3.. Oct. 8.. Nov. 12
GALLIA		Aug. 6..	Sept. 10.. Oct. 15.. Nov. 19
ALGERIA		Aug 13..	Sept 17.. Oct. 22..

Passage can be secured and all information given on application to
WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,
July 12. 218 California st.

CALIFORNIA AND MEXICAN S. S. LINE,

For Cape St. Lucas, La Paz, Mazatlan and Guaymas, touching at MAGDALENA BAY should sufficient inducement offer.—The Steamship NEWBERN (Wm. Metzger, Master) will leave for the above ports on TUESDAY, Aug. 5th, at 12 o'clock M., from Folsom-street Wharf. Through Bills of Lading will be furnished and none others signed. Freight will be received on Monday, July 28. No Freight received after Monday, August 4, at 12 o'clock M., and Bills of Lading must be accompanied by Custom House and Consular Clearances. For freight or passage, apply to J. BERMINGHAM, Agent,
July 26 No. 10 Market street.

ST. MARY'S HALL,

Benicia, Cal.

The next Academic Year will begin August 5th. A Full Collegiate Course; Musical Department under the direction of MADAME HORSLEY, the Distinguished Vocalist; a resident French Teacher; a fine Art Department; horseback and carriage riding constitute some of the attractions of this School. Address, REV. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A.M.,
July 12. Rector.

FAIRFAX MINING COMPANY,

426 CALIFORNIA STREET, ROOM NO. 2.

President.....JOHN W. COLEMAN.
Treasurer.....GEN. O. H. LA GRANGE.
Secretary.....O. C. MILLER.
[October 12.]

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF CAL.

Attendance, daily, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., by the undersigned, to receive subscriptions and donations, and to furnish all information relating to the Society. J. P. McCURRIE, Secretary,
Oct. 23. 730 Montgomery street.

REMOVAL.

The Office of the Selby Smelting and Lead Company has been removed to No. 416 MONTGOMERY STREET. June 28.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Gold Medal, Paris, 1878.

Sold by all Stationers. Sole Agent for the United States:
MR. HENRY HOE, 91 John street, N. Y. Jan. 5.

FOR SALE,

In a thriving city, situated in one of the Southern counties, a valuable first-class SALOON BUSINESS, with lease, fixtures and furniture. For full particulars apply, by letter, "A. B.," News Letter Office Dec. 14.

Regular Republican Nominee for Governor,
GEORGE C. PERKINS,
Of San Francisco. [July 12.

W. Morris. **MORRIS & KENNEDY,** J. F. Kennedy.

Importers and Dealers in Moldings, Frames, Engravings, Chromos, Lithographs, Decalcomanie, Wax and Artists' Materials, 21 Post street, nearly opposite Masonic Temple, San Francisco. Feb. 4.

J. C. MERRILL & CO.,

Shipping and Commission Merchants, Agents for the Sandwich Islands Packet Lines, 204 California street, S. F April 13.

BY ORDER OF THE PROBATE COURT,

The Works of the late James Hamilton, comprising Paintings and Sketches in Oil and Water Colors, are now on view to the public and for sale at SNOW & CO., 20 Post street. July 12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. Hyacinthe Loyson has been advocating the practice of confession so strongly in his conferences at the hall in the Boulevard des Capucines that many of his friends believe he is retrograding towards the Church of Rome.

The Clothworkers' Company have voted £105 to the guarantee fund of the committee for establishing the new Somerville Hall, for the higher education of women, at Oxford.

Canon Beadon, of North Stoneham, Southampton, who was believed to be in his 103d year, died on June 14th.

On June 16th the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained at luncheon at the Mansion House the members of the Comédie Française, now playing in London, and several gentlemen and ladies connected with the English dramatic profession.

About 2,000 miners are out on a strike in the Tamworth District in consequence of a notice from the colliery owners that it would be necessary to enforce a reduction of wages. The strike was followed by a wanton destruction of property by organized gangs of the miners at several of the pits.

The remnants of Temple Bar, which have stood opposite a portion of the new law courts during the past eighteen months, have at last been removed, and not a stone of the structure is now left as marking the boundary between the cities of London and Westminster.

The first shot from one of the 100-ton guns was fired at Woolwich on June 16th. The experiment, which was one of much interest, was conducted under the supervision of General Youngbusband, R. A., the head of the gun factories, and President of several scientific committees. One shot is said to be sufficient to sink the strongest ironclad.

There is every probability that the Gothard tunnel will be completed by the end of November. The point now reached on the Airolo side is 1,281 meters, that on the Goeschenen side 649 meters from the center of the mountain; and it is expected that the junction of the two galleries will be made some 300 meters from the center, on its southern side.

The cost to the London Corporation of freeing Epping Forest for the use of the people for ever has amounted to close upon £40,000, nearly half of which has been absorbed in legal expenses.

The honorary freedom of the city of London has been presented to Sir Rowland Hill.

Twice during the past week there was neither charge nor summons for hearing at the Mansion House, and kid gloves were presented to the presiding Alderman on each occasion.

A man 110 years of age is reported to have arrived at Portadown, having just come across from America to revisit the country from which he emigrated in the eighteenth century.

The Emperor of Austria has just been presented with a suit of clothes. The wool from which the garments were made was upon the sheep's backs eleven hours before the suit was completed. The same thing was done at Newbury, in Berks, last century.

In consequence of the reduction of the number of lashes to be inflicted in the army, it has been decided to observe the same limit in the Royal Navy.—*European Mail, July 5th.*

The wealth of Arizona is beginning to come to light. In a communication dated July 17th, from Mr. Robert Collins, Superintendent of the Cumberland Mine, it is stated that an interest in the Leviathan, which is seven miles from the Cumberland, and said to be on the same ledge, has been disposed of for $500,000. On the 23d (last Wednesday) we were informed by Mr. Irelan, the assayer, that Gen. Fremont has succeeded in effecting a combination of capital, to the amount of several millions, for the purchase of property in and around the Cumberland and Dats Creek districts. He said, further, that a portion of the Leviathan had been sold for half a million. This corroborates the statement made by Mr. Collins, though, to those who know him, there can be no need of additional testimony. A gentleman, inquiring about the Cumberland, said, when he heard the name of the Superintendent, that he needed nothing more to assure him, so high was the reputation of Mr. Collins in Australia for ability and probity. The ore received from the Cumberland continues to show richer and richer; and the Superintendent's report, which has excited such eager curiosity regarding the mine, will soon be supplemented by publication of the assays from the office, 417 California street.

The "Wilderness."—Native Indian butlers, especially those attached to regimental messes, are great in the nomenclature of their *menus*. We remember once to have been somewhat puzzled by the occurrence of the word "wilderness" toward the end of our dinner bill of fare. Master butler was summoned, and it appeared that his dictionary gave "wilderness" as a synonymous term for desert (the extra *s* was of no great moment), and the former word having a more noble appearance, he had boldly employed it. In the jungles we had as a rule no "wilderness," but we were once reduced to making our entire dinner off a plate of rice and the remains of a tin of black currant jam, and on another occasion off a cocoanut and some brown sugar.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

There is no change in the money market. Rates, according to the *Commercial Herald*, are nominally 9@10 per cent., and there are but few transactions. In miscellaneous stocks there is nothing doing, and the mining share market remains depressed, with free assessments. The *Herald* sees the good time almost at hand for this coast, crops of all kinds being abundant and good, and all conditions favorable to a solid prosperity. The failure of the wheat crop in the East, and in various European countries, including Russia, our great rival in the markets, will secure good prices for our surplus grain this year.

No feature is more attractive than a good set of teeth, and the one condition which secures this is regular cleaning with a pure dentifrice, like that prepared by Dr. J. A. W. Lundborg, Geary and Stockton streets. This preparation is soft as velvet, pleasant in flavor, and leaves the mouth perfectly clean and sweet; and Dr. Lundborg should feel it a duty to bring this tooth powder within reach of the public, by putting it in every drug store.

St. John's Presbyterian Church, Post street, between Mason and Taylor. The Rev. Dr. Scott, pastor, will preach on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7½ P.M. The public cordially invited. Sunday School and Bible Classes, 9½ A.M. Prayer and Praise Service at 6½ P.M.

THE AVERILL MIXED PAINT

Is manufactured from strictly pure White Lead, Zinc, and Pure Linseed Oil, to which is added Water Glass, which chemically unites the ingredients and holds them in solution, so they cannot separate. As a house paint it has no equal, producing a brilliant glossy finish, impervious to the weather, and

Will Last Twice as Long

as any other paint made. It is of pure white, and any Shade or Color desired, mixed ready for the brush, so that any one can apply it.

Our wagon and machinery paints, from the more common colors to the finest vermilion, are specially desirable.

Our fire-proof roof, barn and bridge paint, manufactured from oxide of iron, is the best and cheapest paint for the purpose that can be produced.

Put up in ¼, ½, 1 and 5 gallon cans, and in barrels, sold by the gallon. Send for sample card of colors and price list. Address,

CALIFORNIA PAINT COMPANY,
July 13. 329 MARKET STREET, San Francisco.

SWANTON HOUSE, PESCADERO.

This Popular Hotel, together with the detached Cottages, which are not the least of its attractive features, have been newly furnished throughout, and are now open for the reception of guests. Those desiring to visit the most enjoyable of all our sea-side resorts, can make no mistake in deciding upon Pescadero.

IT IS EASILY REACHED,

and is unsurpassed in the excellence of its climate, the beauty of its scenery, and in the attractiveness of its truly remarkable sea beach. Those extraordinary pebbles, among which are to be found agates, opals, sapphires, etc., were never so numerous as now, the past Winter having thrown up immense numbers of curiously-shaped stones, which for ages have been subjected to the everlasting motions of the tireless Pacific. GOOD TROUT FISHING is obtainable in the Pescadero river.

☞ **The hotel prices are fixed to suit the times.** [April 27.

THE BERKELEY GYMNASIUM.

A Preparatory School to the University.

The only fully organized Preparatory School on the Coast. The instructors in the Gymnasium consist of refined and educated gentlemen, who are permanently connected with the institution. Boarding establishment strictly first-class. Location healthful and accessible. The third school year will commence on the 14th of July. Examination of candidates for admission, 11th and 12th. For catalogues, address JOHN F. BURRIS,
July 5. Berkeley, California.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership of Snow & May was dissolved on the 6th instant. FRANK C. SNOW,
WM. B. MAY.

I shall conduct the business under the name of SNOW & CO., and liquidate the affairs of the late firm at No. 20 Post street. FRANK C. SNOW.
San Francisco, May 31st, 1879. June 14.

D. V. B. Henarie. Edward Martin.

E. MARTIN & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Wines and Liquors.

Proprietors of Miller's Extra Old Bourbon and J. F. Cutter Extra Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies.

April 5. *408 Front Street, San Francisco.*

L. H. Newton. **NEWTON BROTHERS & CO.,** M. Newton.

Importers and wholesale dealers in Teas, Foreign Goods and Groceries, 204 and 206 California street, San Francisco, Cal May 25.

NEWTON BOOTH, C. T. WHEELER, Sacramento. | J. T. GLOVER, W. W. DODGE, S. F

W. W. OOOGE & CO.

Wholesale Grocers, corner Front and Clay streets, San Francisco. April 1.

CASTLE BROTHERS,

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1850.

Importers of Teas and East India Goods, Nos. 213 and 215 Front street, San Francisco. Jan. 18.

DR. R. BEVERLY COLE

Has Returned from the East and Resumed Practice at his Office,
NO. 518 SUTTER STREET. [June 21.

FREDERICK A. BEE,
His Imperial Chinese Majesty's Consul.
Office: 917 Clay Street. *Residence: 620 Eddy Street.*

L. E. Pratt. **PRATT & METCALFE,** J. B. Metcalfe.

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

Rooms 20, 21 and 22, Real Estate Associates' Building, No. 230 Montgomery street, San Francisco. Accessible by Elevator at No. 230 Montgomery street, or on Laura Place, next New Stock Exchange. Dec. 7.

JOHN L. BOONE,

Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Patents,
Jan. 25.] *320 California street, San Francisco, Cal.*

R. H. LLOYD,

Attorney-at-Law, Room 13, Nevada Block

CLAUDE CITTI,

Engraver on Wood.
605 Montgomery Street, between Clay and Merchant, S. F.
[March 1.]

IRVINE & LE BRETON

Have Removed their Law Offices to No. 217 Sansome Street.
[March 15.]

$777 a year and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address,
June 7.] P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

Bradbury Pianos, Agency 200 Post street, corner of Dupont.

FRANCE AND THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

France has the reputation of being gallant and chivalrous, but the way in which her Government has acted in the matter of Prince Napoleon's death seems to show that whatever she may have been under kings and emperors, she has lost those qualities under the coarser *regime* of the republic. It is acknowledged on all sides that the death of the Prince practically put an end to the hopes of the Bonapartists, and left the Government nothing to fear from that direction. But even had the effect been the contrary, it was no time to show an ungenerous and mean hostility. He who had once been the petted darling of the fickle people, the descendant of men who had made France glorious, even if they had made her unhappy—lay cold in death and harmless forever. She who had lately been Empress of the French, and had more than once been regent of France, was now not only a widow, but childless, hopeless and heart-broken. At this juncture, when surely even the hottest hatred might have turned to forgiveness and pity, the French Government refused to let its President send a simple message of condolence to the bereaved mother; studiously avoided any demonstration of respect or mourning; peremptorily forbade all who were connected with it to attend the funeral, and now, the telegraph informs us, has severely punished several officers who attended the Requiem Mass at the church of St. Augustin.

Even the German Court, whose arch-enemy the father was, went into mourning for the son, and it remained for England, the old foe of the boy's grand-uncle, to perform the last sad rites for the nephew. The French Government and newspapers have seen fit to growl at England for honoring the dead Prince and comforting the anguished mother, but every growl they utter sinks them lower in the estimation of the world. Old England has ever been a safe refuge for the exile, whether friend or foe, and the polite Frenchman has much to learn from blunt John Bull in such trifling matters as magnanimity and true nobility of heart. While President Grevy scowled at the bereaved Eugenie, Queen Victoria was condoling with her in private—the widow comforting the widow, the mother lately robbed by death of a daughter, consoling her who had just lost a son. While the French nobles, who would fain be loyal, were indecently withheld from the funeral by threats of disgrace and banishment, the English Princes of the Blood Royal were bearing the coffin to its grave.

SCIENTIFIC SUICIDE.

A dreadful case of suicide was discovered this morning (says the *Brisbane Telegraph* of the 28th May), at Graves' Café Royal Hotel. A man named R. S. Stevens, who had recently arrived from Sydney to endeavor to find employment under the Education Department, was found in his room with his throat cut, perfectly dead. The unfortunate man had formerly been employed as a school teacher at Nanango, and had been in low spirits ever since his arrival. He had been heard to express a wish that he could return to his family. This morning, when a servant went to call him, no response was given to the summons, and on looking into the room through the skylight, he was seen lying on the bed deluged with blood. The police were communicated with, and the door was forced open, when it became evident he had been dead some hours. Some bottles of chlorodyne were found, which had been apparently emptied into a tumbler and consumed, with the exception of about a teaspoonful, while the razor, with which the fatal wound was inflicted, lay close by the bed.

Several papers—such as certificates, records of promotion, etc.,—were found. Dr. Hobbs was called, and pronounced that death was caused by a severe gash under the left ear, which had severed all the arteries. There is little doubt that the unhappy man was insane at the time of the deed. A letter was found, which stated that the writer was not mad, but far from it. As a student of Huxley, Darwin, Tyndall, Clifford and Bain, *cum multis aliis*, he had come to the conclusion that man was simply the apex of the animal kingdom, and that, therefore, when tired of life, he had a perfect right to leave it when he chose, and that he was aware that his body would pass into various gases, and become part of the cosmic whole. It is also stated that he merely wrote the letter so that there should be no misconception as to how he died.

NATURE'S SOAP FACTORY.

On Smith's Creek, in Elko County, says a Nevada paper, there is a most remarkable stratum of steatite resting horizontally on a steep bluff of volcanic matter, which flanks the eastern side of Smith's Creek Valley. The stratum of steatite is from three to ten feet in diameter. It is easily worked, and is a veritable soap mine. In fact, the farmers, cattle men and sheep herders in that region, all use the natural article for washing purposes. Chemically considered, this peculiar clay is a hydrated silicate of alumnia, magnesia, potash and lime. When the steatite is first dug from the stratum, it looks precisely like immense masses of mottled Castile soap, the mottling element being a small percentage of iron oxide. Prof. Stewart received a sample of this natural soap, prepared by a firm in Elko, who have undertaken to introduce it into the market. It is similar in appearance to the Castile soap sold in large bars. Nothing is added to the mineral but a trifle more alkali and some scenting extracts. Its detersive qualities are as powerful as those of any manufactured soap.—*Arizona Sentinel.*

Important Discovery in Gardening.—Peter Henderson, the veteran gardener, made a very significant statement during the course of his remarks here before the Convention of Nurserymen and Florists. This statement embodies the remarkable fact that if garden seeds, when planted in the Spring, are firmly pressed when under earth by the ball of the foot at the time the gardeners are putting them in the ground, they will invariably grow, drouth or no drouth; and, what is still more important, they will spring up earliest, and grow faster and mature better than any of their kind which have not been subjected to this discipline. The same rule of pressure, he says, holds true in regard to transplanting trees, shrubs and plants. Henderson said that though he had been extensively and steadily engaged in the business of gardening for more than a quarter of a century, yet he had not made and proved this discovery until a few years ago.—*Cleveland Herald.*

From South Africa.—Cetawayo is reported to have said that his opponent is correctly described by the names of three islands, to the neighborhood of which he is advised to return—viz.: Scilly, Wight, Man.—*Judy.*

THE IMPENDING CONFLICT.

It is somewhat singular, but nevertheless true, that the great conflict between labor and capital which has so long been expected in the civilized world should begin in California, one of the outposts of civilization. With the adoption of the new Constitution the contest was fairly inaugurated, and there is now no retrospection on either side. If labor is to rule, its triumph must be upon the ruin of capital; but if the latter is to come out victorious, it means such a subordination of labor as will make it impossible for the conflict to be renewed. It is useless to disguise the fact that the vote of 7th May has had an influence coextensive with the Union, and that influence will continue and gather strength unless it is met in the September election by a *negatur* as decisive as that which elected to continue the agitation. In the face of these things, why do men hesitate to make up their minds on the side of conservatism. To hesitate is to lose. As you make your beds, so shall you lie upon them.

A good story is told of a London city merchant who lost a gold watch, quietly advertised for it, and paid for its recovery £10 to a man who confessed that he had stolen it. Being anxious to know how it had been done, this condoner of felony asked for the story. The thief, having the ten sovereigns safe in his pocket, stated that he had run up against him in Bow Lane, and so abstracted the watch. With admiring attention the owner of the watch showed the thief out of his house, and returned to congratulate himself and to tell the story to his wife. When he got inside again, however, he found the watch gone a second time, and the £10 with it.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of Calvary Church is to be celebrated to-morrow (Sunday). This Church was founded in 1853, by the calling of Rev. Dr. Scott from New Orleans to the pastorate, and over which he presided with great ability and success until the breaking out of the war, when he resigned and went to Europe with his family. After this he was again called to this coast as pastor and founder of St. John's Presbyterian Church, of which he is still the earnest, faithful and laboring head. Dr. Scott is yet in the sixties, but is uncommonly vigorous for a man of his years.

One would scarcely have imagined that it was possible for one man to realize as much as £70,000 out of paper collars and cuffs, considering the short time they have been in vogue. Yet this is the amount left by the late Mr. Francis Stephen Foley, of Enfield, a well-known paper collar manufacturer, who recently died. His business goes to his eldest son, and as the popularity of "paper linen" is still as great as ever, there is no reason why he should not make another £70,000 out of the concern.

Mr. Donald Mackenzie, the well-known African explorer, sailed from Bristol in the steamship *Corsair*, Captain William Reed, bound for the new trading station of Cape Juby, which he has lately fixed upon. In accordance with the treaty lately entered into with the chiefs of that part of the continent, he expects to open up a large trade with the interior, with a view to which he has purchased from a Bristol firm the well-known trading brig *Amazonia*, and dispatched her to the same point to serve as a tender to the expedition.

Four Chinamen have committed suicide in as many weeks past. This is a new departure for John to take, and it looks very much as if he preferred Hell to California under the new Constitution. If this sort of thing should keep on Kearney's occupation will be gone, and he will either have to return to his dray or cut his throat and follow the heathen to Hades, where he might agitate against the Devil's monopoly of souls and protest against the employment of Chinese to make hot fires for Irishmen.

That distinguished star of the fashionable world, Mrs. Langtry, has taken passage in one of the White Star liners, and will shortly leave London for New York. The lady is understood to seek rest in a trip across the Atlantic and a quiet tour through the States. In all probability she will visit California and Vancouver's Island.

Young ladies who use hair dyes should take warning by the death of a girl at Manchester, Eng., who, in order to keep level with the fashion of the day, bought a bottle of hair dye for the purpose of turning her black hair into a golden hue. She used the preparation for some time, but very soon fell ill, and at the inquest the evidence showed that her death was mainly due to blood poisoning, caused by the hair dye.

Only thirty to hear Kearney speak at his last meeting. This calls for action and a heroic treatment. Santa Ana fired up the lagging zeal; Davis, on Hayes street, stirred the embers. One more heating might help the agitator to subside with a show of submission to destiny. Now he is petering out.

One of Mr. Irving's female admirers (says the *World*) petitioned for the chain which he had worn as "Hamlet" for a hundred nights. She sent him another in exchange, which is also to pass to a devotee, after a hundred more nights. Beautiful feminine romance! Another lady leaves a hoquet morning by morning at his door.

There is great danger of the collapse of the W. P. C. If that body goes in, who will go out? Only D. K. Suppose both events came to pass—could we survive it? We should then have upon our hands the broken and dishonored fragments of a once-glorious, etc. And what could we do with the Sand-Lot?

A lisping boy was out in the back yard pounding on a tin-pan. The father came home tired and sullen, and being disturbed by the noise, cried out: "What's that turned loose in the back-yard—a wild animal?" The little fellow answered, "Yeth, thir; it's a pan-thir."

The total of the nation's liabilities is, according to the June statement, $2,349,567,482. The debt has been decreased in the last year $8,579,575.

The current number of "*Les Missions Catholiques*" contains an account by Père Schmitt of a journey to Loango, in Western Africa.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh is writing music for an opera. Did any one ever hear the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh?"

Price per Copy, 10 Cents.] ESTABLISHED JULY, 20, 1856. [Annual Subscription, $5.

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS LETTER
California Advertiser.

DEVOTED TO THE LEADING INTERESTS OF CALIFORNIA AND THE PACIFIC COAST.

Vol. 30. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUG. 2, 1879. No. 3.

Office of the San Francisco News Letter, Merchant Street, Nos. 607 to 615, San Francisco.

GOLD BARS—890@910—SILVER BARS—6@18 ₩ cent. disc. Mexican Dollars, 8½@9¼ per cent.

☞ Exchange on New York. ⅛ per cent. ; On London, Bankers, 49⅝@49½; Commercial, 49⅝@50d. Paris, sight, 5 francs per dollar. Telegrams, 15-100@¼ per cent.

☞ Latest price of Sterling, 483½@485¼.

☞ Price of Money here, ¾@1 per cent. per month—bank rate. In the open market, 1@1½. Demand active.

PRICES OF LEADING STOCKS AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

SAN FRANCISCO .....August 1, 1879.

Stocks and Bonds.	*Bid.*	*Asked*	*Stocks and Bonds.*	*Bid.*	*Asked*
U. S. Bonds, 4s.....	102¾	—	Omnibus Railroad Co.....	30	35
Legal Tender Notes.....	—	—	Central Railroad Co.....	40	45
S. F. City & Co. B'ds, 6s, '58	105	107	N. B. and Mission R. R. Co.	65	67
S. F. City Bonds, 7s	105	107	Sutter St. R. R. Co	23	25
Sacramento City Bonds.....	23	30	Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.....	115	116
Yuba County Bonds, 8s.....	100	—	Union Insurance Co	115	116
San Mateo Co. Bonds, 7s...	—	—	Pacific Bank.....	112	115
S. F. Gas Light Co.....	90½	91	The Bank of California.....	—	70
National G. B'k & Trust Co.	50	55	Central Pacific Railroad....	—	—
Spring Valley Water Co....	83	83½	C. P. R. R. Bonds	—	—

ANDREW BAIRD, 312 California street.

THE STOCK MARKET.

At the beginning of the week the market took a lively tumble, after which a sharp reaction set in, infusing considerable activity into the leading stocks, but the advance was short-lived, and stocks are quietly settling back again to old figures. The rise was occasioned by the mysterious whisperings of favorable reports from the drillings of the 2,400 level of Sierra Nevada, and the heavy orders from the inside gave a color of truth to the rumors, which had the effect of thoroughly demoralizing the *shorts*. Nothing definite can be known regarding the condition of Sierra Nevada and Union until cross-cutting takes place, which cannot be for five weeks at least. In the meantime, the market will probably remain quiet and tend towards a lower range of values. Of the outside stocks, Bodie is not looking so well as at our last writing. The stopes are getting poorer, while the indications in the winze are not at all favorable. At the close the market showed a slight improvement.

Beerbohm's Telegram.—LONDON AND LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1, 1879.—Floating Cargoes, steady; Cargoes on Passage, steady; Mark Lane Wheat, firm; No. 2 Spring off Coast, 43s. 6d.; Red Winter off Coast, 48s.; California off Coast, 47s.; California Nearly Due, 47s.; California Just Shipped, 46s. 6d.; No. 2 Spring for Shipment, 42s. 6d.; Liverpool Spot Wheat, quiet but steady; California Club No. 1. Standard, 9s. 10d.; California Club No. 2 Standard, 9s. 7d.; California Average—Western, 9s. 4d.; White Michigan, 9s. 9d.; Red Western Spring, 8s. 1d.@8s. 11d.; Extra Amount State Flour in London, 12s. 6d.; Extra Amount State Flour in Liverpool, 12s. 6d.; Liverpool Western Mixed Corn, 4s. 2d.; Liverpool Canadian Peas, 6s. 6 l.; Liverpool Wheat, 8s. 5d., 9s. 8d., 9s. 6d., 9s. 10d.; Cotton, quiet; Consols, 97 15-16; Orleans, 6 9-16; Uplns, 6½

Sydney International Exhibition, 1879.—An inspection of the ores of silver, gold and quicksilver, which Dr. Bleasdale has collected for the Sydney Exhibition, is the most extensive and varied ever exhibited in San Francisco. It will be on view at the Pavilion during the Mechanic's Fair this month, and will be forwarded to Sydney by the October steamer, together with the wines, brandies, etc. There will be on view the samples of grain and grass seeds, which the Doctor obtained at Portland, illustrative of the produce of Oregon, and alongside of it a somewhat similar collection of California grain. These and the numerous other miscellaneous articles, such as eggs of birds indigenous to the State, shells, butterflies, paints, oils, gums, etc., will form a new and separate feature in the Mechanics' Exhibition.

The Pacific Mail Co.'s steamer City of Sydney sails for Hawaii, New Zealand and Australia on Monday next. She takes a full compliment of passengers, also a number of articles for the Sydney exhibition. C. C. Cox, the Secretary of the American Commission, is a passenger.

CALIFORNIANS

"AT THE PLAY"

We regret that it will not be possible to add to the number of our first issue. A few copies have been reserved for visitors to the Industrial Exhibition, with difficulty, so great is the interest manifested in this work, both at home and abroad. Six other issues will follow. Details of these will be given in future numbers.

Latest from the Merchant's Exchange.—NEW YORK, Aug. 1st, 1879. United States Bonds—4s, 102⅛; 4½s, 106½; 5s, 102. Sterling Exchange, 4 83@4 85. Pacific Mail, 14⅝. Wheat, 110@118. Western Union, 90½. Hides, 19½@20. Oil—Sperm, 75@76. Winter Bleached, 87 @ 96. Whale Oil, 35@40; Winter Bleached, 42@49. Wool—Spring, fine, 20@30; Burry, 11@14; Pulled, 25@35; Fall Clips, 11@14; Burry, 13@20. LONDON, Aug. 1st.—Liverpool Wheat Market, 8s. 6d.@9s. 8d.; Club, 9s. 6d.@9s. 10d. U. S. Bonds, 5's, 105⅞; 4's, 105; 4½'s, 109⅜. Consols, 98 1-16. Bullion into Bank of England, £58,000.

Washington, August 1st.—The debt statement shows the increase of debt for July to be $6,086,344; cash in Treasury, $232,905,273; gold certificates, $15,240,700; silver certificates, $2,785,850; certificates of deposit outstanding, $40,330,000; refunding certificates, $6,058,350; legal tenders outstanding, $346,681,016; fractional currency outstanding, $15,-814,823. The increase of debt is due to payments on account of arrears of pensions and from United States notes held for redemption of fractional currency as provided by the act of June 21, 1879.

It is strange that our daily city papers have not chronicled the fact that J. C. Henderson, who signed the contract for the new and largest steamship ever built for the Pacific Coast, in New York last week, is our old and well-known friend the popular engineer of the steamship *Oregon*, of the Portland line, which vessel he also superintended from the time the keel was laid until she was finished, and engineered by him to this port.

The Thames and Mersey Insurance Company, of Liverpool, is a sound and substantial association, with a capital of $10,000,000, and well known throughout the world. It is now represented here by Mr. Wm. C. Harrison, 413 California street, who has just been appointed agent. His nomination to this responsible office has given great satisfaction to his numerous friends, and cannot but be advantageous to the company.

Alluding to the amulet found round the Prince Imperial's neck, the *Voce della Verita* tells us that it had belonged to Charlemagne, and that it had descended from king to king until it came into the possession of Napoleon I., whose family it had not afterwards left.

Personal property taxes for county purposes will become delinquent on the 5th. The office of the Tax-Collector will be open this (Saturday) evening to accommodate those who cannot attend at any other time.

San Franciscans Abroad—July 10, 1879.—PARIS: H. H Maynard, W. Sears. LONDON: Mr. Spruance and family. GENEVA: W. Ch. Sutherland.—*Continental Gazette* (*Paris*).

The late Khedive's dinner and breakfast services cost £919,000, and they were purchased while his people were dying of hunger.

The funeral of the late B. W. Reagan will take place to-morrow (Sunday), at 2½ o'clock, from his late residence, Telegraph avenue, Oakland.

Treasurer Hubert reports a cash balance for August 1st of $1,052,-800, of which over $740,000 belong to the various Sinking Funds.

A jeweler advertises that he has some precious stones for disposal, adding that "they sparkle like the tears of a young widow."

Duties paid at Custom House, for seven months, to August 1st, were, in 1878, $3,688,023; in 1879, $3,361,020.

The steamer "City of Peking" yesterday took for China $107,600 treasure, and 3,050 flasks quicksilver.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, Frederick Marriott, 607 to 615 Merchant Street, San Francisco, California.

SPEAK SOFTLY.

Speak softly, gently ever !
There is no wiser part ;
For harsh words pierce like steel
The yearning, loving heart.
As gems reflect in brightness
Every flitting beam,
Let words reflect in kindness
Love's sunny, love-lit gleam.

Speak softly, gently ever ;
There is no better plan—
For angry words can never
Effect what kind ones can.
For, oh ! a soft word spoken
May move the stubborn soul
That still would prove defiant,
Should words of thunder roll.

Speak softly, gently ever !
Words breathing naught save love !
And soon our hlghted Eden
Will hloom as realms ahovs !
For faith and fond affection,
In true love-knot entwined,
With firmer cords than temper'd steel
Each happy heart can bind. —*Public Opinion.*

MIDDLEMISS AND MINE MANAGEMENT.

Mine management in San Francisco too frequently passeth all understanding. A trustee appears to be an individual who may do what he pleases with other people's property. That is what Schultz did, and a high-toned grand jury held him harmless for doing it. The case of ths man Middlemiss, in his management of the Brilliant Mine, exemplifies how the thing is done. The facts are extraordinary. A president, secretary and treasurer run the institution. Middlemiss is the president. Since February they have levied $30,000 worth of assessments. They pay themselves salaries. A friendly but nominal superinteudent is employed. They have voted themselves $25 for each and every meeting they bold. At that figure it is perhaps not to be wondered at that their meetings are frequent. We look at minutes and see how the thing is done. Here are fair average entries : "May 30th, 1878. Present, Middlemiss, Smith and Stone. Minutes read and approved. Adjourned to May 31st." That's twenty-five dollars' worth. The next day they come again, and the following entry appears : "May 31st. Present, Middlemiss, Smith and Stone. Minutes read and approved. Adjourned to June 2d." That's another twenty-five dollars' worth ! Similar entries follow on *ad infinitum*. For meetings thus held they need more office accommodation, for the secretary appears as authorized to engage it and "furnish it suitahly." At this point it is proper to ask what these men manage ? One would suppose from the bigh salaries, the frequent meetings, the engagement of additional office room, etc., that there is something tangible to manage. Well, there is. The assessments need to be legally and regularly levied, carefully collected, and duly distributed. That's all. The company is carrying on no other operations that we can learn of. It has no works, no miners employed, and has not even a hole in the ground. It has, or is supposed to have, a mining location at Gold Hill, Nevada. The president would appear to have been iu douht about that the other day ; anyhow he drew $500 to go up and see. He is good at drawing coin, for the hooks indicate that his personal account is overdrawn some $900. One would suppose from that fact that the company is in good funds. Quite a mistake ! The president has just heen authorized to negotiate a loan of $3,000. Evidently another assessment is in order. The reader will be at no loss to see that these men have a soft thing. We allude to these facts now not for the first time. They meet with no explanation and no answer. The man Middlemiss has thougbt it worth his while to try conclusions with us in a libel suit, but not because of our description of his imprudent management of the Brilliant Mine. That music he dares not face. He prefers to go upon some comparatively innocent banter, which appeared in a card written by a valued correspondent. While he is silent about that which is really grave, he need not be so loud about that which is merely gay.

SEVERAL THINGS TO BE EXPLAINED.

At Western Addition Hall, on Wednesday evening last, Colonel Withington, an old "college chum" of Mr. J. W. Taylor's, made a little speech to the effect that the Republican nomination for City School Superintendency was due to the old chum of Colonel Withington ; and be wishes he may get it. Perhaps he may ; hut there are several things to be explained before even the Republican nomination can save him. What is the true inwardness of tbat little affair of $250, offered to another Dirctor for a place by a lady, whom Mr. Taylor put iu the School Department? What is the reason that people persist in associating Mr. Taylor with the mysterious and timely disappearance of John A. Moore ? Why does every one say "Ewald" whenever Mr. Taylor's name is pronounced, and a trip to the East spoken of ? Why bis fervent zeal for investigations, up to a certain point, and his lukewarmness when that point is reached? Why does he especially favor anonymous letters, and why do they flow to him as naturally as water goes down a waste-pipe ? For what reason did he make such a bitter fight in the Board last December to regain the chairmanship of the Committee on Furniture and Supplies, which he had lost ? The dead-lock which he occasioned at that time interfered with the discharge of public husiness for several weeks ; and the public has not forgotten it, and would like to hear his reasons for it. At tbe same time, it might not be amiss for Mr. Hiester to give us a little light on his circular to the teachers, asking for their influence with the Republican Convention to have him nominated as Sheriff. Mr. Hiester is in an exceptionally good position for explaining himself, since he has control of a newspaper and frequently blows his own trumpet therein, to the edification of mankind. A few solid reasons for electioneering among the teachers would give dignity to the circular, and, perhaps, rally two or three votes to his support. But, in any case, Messrs. Taylor and Hiester have ths floor. What with cows already come, and nominations that are to come ; what with purses of $250, offered to somebody, and hy no means lying around loose ; what with dead-locks and the perpetual Ewald, there is the material for a little eloquence from each of these gentlemen. We are all ready to hear them.

Martin Bulger, the efficient Superintendent of the Pacific Mail Company, is a rough diamond in his way, as everybody knows ; but he sometimes meets with bis match. Au employé, most industriously engaged in painting the stern of one of the compauy's steamers, indulged himself in whistling a lively air. Bulger was on the deck, and at a loss for some time to tell where the souud came from. At last, discovering bis man, he said, brusquely, "Say, young fellow ; do we pay you for whistling?" "No, sir," said the man ; "that's thrown in for nothing."

THE JUDGES OF OUR CRIMINAL COURTS.

Under the new Constitution the present classification of our Courts is abolished. There will be no Municipal, Crimiual or District Courts, but all will be merged under the one general title of Superior Courts, for which twelve Judges have to be chosen at the forthcomiug election. The fact ought not to be lost sight of, that two or three of the twelve require to be specially qualified for the conduct of the city's criminal business. Judge Blake, it is understood, declines to be renominated, wbich is to he regretted, for he has made a carefnl, painstaking and firm expounder of criminal law. It will be difficult to fill his position with an equally competent official. Judge Ferral has been nominated by the Workingmen; he will be indorsed by the Democrats, and in that event will he elscted. Judge Louderback, it is understood, will receive the Repuhlican nomination, and good citizens of all parties will vote for him. His re-election ought to be beyond a peradventure. He has filled the position of Police Judge with great fidelity, and distinguished ability. The experience he has gained must not be lost to the public service. No man has done such service as he in dealing with the hoodlum and criminal classes. Firm, rcsolute, and yet fair beyond question, he has proven himself ths right man in the right place. He ought to be one of the twelve Judges elscted, undoubtedly.

A child drank concentrated lye on Tuesday last, and died, poor little thing. Patriotic citizens take theirs in every style—concentrated, diluted, compounded, amalgamated and mixed—and it seems to make them fat, which shows that patriotism has its uses.

WAKELEE'S AUREOLINE

Produces the Beautiful Golden Hair so Much Admired.

SUPERIOR TO THE IMPORTED ARTICLE

—BY REASON OF ITS—

FRESHNESS AND CARE USED IN ITS PRODUCTION.

PRICE, LARGE BOTTLES, $2.

Manufactured by H. P. WAKELEE & CO., Druggists, corner Montgomery and Bush streets, S. F. [Aug. 2.

HEADQUARTERS DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,

319 BUSH STREET,

Rooms Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

T. M. O'CONNOR, Secretary. [Aug. 2.] A. J. BRYANT, Chairman.

MITCHELL'S MAGIC LOTION.

Quick and sure cure for bruises and sprains--relieves the pain instantly ; perfectly harmless ; will prevent the eye turning dark after a blow ; good for aching feet ; gives instant relief from soreness after horseback riding or any over-exertion ; very serviceable as a gargle after speaking or singing. Mr. A. W. Hussey, Stock Broker, says : "After my runaway accident, my eye was much discolored and I could not bend my knee. The next day after using your Lotion, my knee was as well as ever and the bruise marks nearly gone from the eye. It is wonderful stuff and everybody ought to know about it." Sold by all Druggists and by GEORGE H. MITCHELL, 507 California street. Price, 25 cents. Aug. 2.

HASTINGS' COLLEGE OF THE LAW.

Lectures for the Year 1879-80 will commence August 7th, 1879, at the Assembly Rooms of Academy of Sciences, southwest corner of California and Pine streets. The Middle Class will meet at 4 P.M. ; the Junior Class will meet at 10 A.M. Examinations of applicants for admission to the Middle Class and members of the present Class whose examination was postponed, will be held Tuesday, August 5th, at the Pioneer Assembly Rooms. Gentlemen wishing to enter either Class should apply to the Dean and Registrar, No. 2, Court Block, 636 Clay street. Aug. 2.

ZAMLOCK.

THAMES AND MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(Limited),

Of Liverpool, England.

Capital.....$10,000,000.

W. C. HARRISON, Agent,
Aug. 2. *413 California street.*

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

$1,100 Pianos only $222.50; $370 Organs only $96.25; $325 Organs only $73.75. Tremendous Reduction during the Midsummer months. Having been elected Mayor of my city and intrnsted with its bonds should be sufficient proof of my responsibility. Latest Circulars and Illustrated Newspaper FREE. Address, DANIEL F. BEATTY,
Aug. 2. Washington, N. J.

DIVIDENO NOTICE.

Office of the Bodie Consolidated Mining Company, Room 62, Nevada Block, San Francisco, July 19th, 1879.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above-named Company, held this day, a Dividend (No. 1) of One Dollar ($1) per share was declared, payable FRIDAY, August 1st, 1879. Transfer books will be closed Friday, July 25th, 1879.
Aug. 2. WM. H. LENT, Secretary.

J. M. Neville. **REMOVAL.** Geo. H. Bryant.

BAGS, TENTS AND HOSE.

NEVILLE & CO.,

No.'s 31 and 33 California Street, S. E. corner of Davis,

SAN FRANCISCO. [Aug. 2.

MILLS' SEMINARY.

The next Term of this well-known Institution will com- menee on WEDNESDAY, July 30th, 1879. For Circulars, giving particulars. address REV. C. T. MILLS,
Aug. 2. Mills' Seminary, Alameda county, California.

HAPPY CHILDREN.

The rosy-cheeked children of San Francisco is the evidence the JERSEY FARM DAIRY has of the purity and richness of its milk.
Aug. 2. City Depot : 837 HOWARD STREET.

MADAME JULIA MELVILLE SNYDER,

613 Mason street, between Bush and Sutter.--Vocal Music for Opera, Concert or Parlor. Piano and Elocution. Dramatic Elocution and Voice Culture Specialties. Terms made known at residence. May 25.

HONORABLE, HUMOROUS, HUMBUGGING BILKS.

A more pestilent gall was never displayed than that of the Bilk organ and its party. Glancing for a moment at the grim humor of nominating a land monopolist on an anti-monopoly platform, one is next struck with the glaring inconsistency exhibited in selecting as candidates for office men who were avowed opponents of the New Constitution. Of course these perverts avow their reconstruction, but like the cry of "anything to beat Grant" such tactics seem like "anything to get office." Then their claim of possessing all the virtue extant perhaps does not run counter to the true inwardness of a party which professes its willingness to share everything belonging to everybody else. It must be amusing to Republicans, Democrats and Workingmen to have themselves denounced as disreputable liars and scoundrels in one breath, and in the next to be implored in the name of the American Eagle, Saint Patrick or any other man, as they value their lives, their fortunes and sacred honors, to save the country by voting the Bilk ticket. As for their Mongolphobia, that deceives nobody. Poor, patient John has only to retaiu the Bilk "duds" to force the party into liquidation in more senses than one. Your gain is too transparent, good Bilks. "Thou hast pared tby wit o' hoth eides, and left nothing in the middle." Kearney has been "heard" several times since the 7th of May, and the Sand-lot is not yet squelched. The Republicans have vigorously bounced you out of camp, and the fierce Democracy have decapitated your ticket. There was an instance once where a headless rooster existed for sometime, but it was also a fact that he was neither ornamental nor useful. Now this party of Headless Roosters, it will be found, made a mistake in living after they should have died. There is yet time to rectify the omission, but in any event the Bilke will bilk ouly themselves. They are too well known to make anything else possible.

THE "LOTTA FOUNTAIN."

Among the many striking displays of taste and skill of whicb San Francisco may justly hoast, the most remarkahle ie, heyond question, the "Lotta Fountain." The design of the structure was very bad—it could hardly have heen worse—hut so long as its color was dull brown, or a far-away imitation of bronze, its defects were scarcely noticed; now, however, since it has been painted in all the colors of the rainbow, with variations, its deformity bas become painfully evident. The object in painting the fountain like a barhers pole, "only more so," is a mystery. Of course the painter was permitted to work his own sweet will in the matter, as no sane and sober man in authority could ever have instructed him to do what he has done; and the question arisee, why did he adopt the harlequin style? It may be tbat he was a man of taste, and that he intended to bring upon the fountain the ridicule it richly deserves; or, perhaps, he felt sure that sucb a monstrosity would not be endured, and that he would he called upon to re-paint it, thue securing another profitahle piece of advertising. Perhaps the intention was merely to perpetrate a huge practical joke at the expense of the residents of tbe city; but if tbat was the idea, the painter has abused the license awarded to practical jokers. At all events, although the fountain, in its present condition, would he a great success in Central Africa or the Fiji Islands, or, poeeibly, among remote trihes of North American Indians, it can only excite ridicule where it ie, and give strangers visiting the city the impression that the taste of our people is peculiar, to say tbe least. It ie safe to say tbat nothing to be compared with tbis fountain, as it now appeare, can he found in any other city in the civilized world; and tbe sooner some painter, less gifted than the genius last engaged upon it, is employed to re-paint it, and return it, as far as possihle, to its former state of semi-obecurity, the hetter.

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Treasurer Hubert has filed his annual report in the office of tbe Clerk of the Board of Supervisors. The Treasurer says: The amount of money on haud this year sbows a larger halance then ever before, which is accounted for by the fact that all outstanding loans bave been called in. Tbe statement of receipts and diehursements is as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance to credit of City and County on June 30, 1878	$425,771 24
Receipts during the year....	6,775,518 08
Total....	$7,251,287 32

DISBURSEMENTS.

Demands paid during the year....	5,528,352 71
Credit balance....	$1,722,936 61

In conclueion, the Treaeurer eays: "It gives me pleasure to report that I bave been ahle to call in bonde of different issuee for surrender, and it ie to be regretted that all the bonds ieeued by this city and county under the different Acts passed by the different Legislatures are not iseued on the same principle. It would save the city and county considerahle money, whicb now always has to be provided for and paid out for interest due semi-annually.

THAT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Committee appointed by Congress to inquire into the causes of the depression iu trade and industry, hegan its initial labors in Chicago on the 28th ultimo, and if one were to judge hy the telegrams, the aforesaid committee is simply being made tbe means of puffing the unparalleled prosperity of the metropolis of the lakes, and advertising its altogether superlative advantages to the outside barharians of the Union. Everything is *couleur de rose*, as might be expected in such a phenomenally gigantic city, which counts New York and St. Louis as mere suburhs, to say nothing of Duluth. It is, of course, nothing to the point to say that New York and Boston hold a death-grip (otherwise yclept mortgage) upon all that is worth owning in Chicago, and that the debts arising from a certain conflagration some years ago have not yet been wiped out. Indeed, one hrash farmer aeserted that all the farms in Wisconsin were mortgaged to their full value, and we believe a similar state of affairs would he shown to exist in Illinois if tbe average Chicagoan did not have sucb a (perhaps natural) antipathy to telling the truth. For holdly asserting and plaueihly maintaining a transparency, we commend Chicago to the world, and confidently expect on Judgment Day to see its people classified amongst the goats. We, of course, will he found amongst the sheep. That committee must cbange its ground speedily or degenerate into an advertising medium for Chicago. P. S.—No cbarge for this "ad."

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES AT THE PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 1, 1879.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSEL.	MASTER.	WHERE FROM.	CONSIGNEES.
J'ly 26	Bark Duncraig.	Storm	Sydney	Parrot & Co.
.. 27	St'r Colima.	Searle	Panama	Williams, Blanchard & Co.
.. 27	Ship Gilroy.	Leslie	Dundee	Henry Lund.
. 27	Ship New York.	Hughes	Liverpool	Dickson, DeWolf & Co.
.. 29	Ship Cheeseborough.	Dinsmore	Callao	A. Cheeseborough.
.. 31	Ship Templar.	Armstrong	New York	Williams, Blanchard & Co.
Aug 1	Ship Hospodar	Whitmore	Newcastle	Dickson, DeWolf & Co.

CLEARANCES.

DATE.	VESSEL.	MASTER.	WHEAE SOUND.	BY WHOM CLEARED.
J'ly 28	St'r Dakota	Seabury	Panama	Williams, Blanchard & Co.
.. 28	Ship Matchless	Dawes	Queenstown	G. W. McNear.
.. 28	Sch'r Undaunted	Brown	S. J. de Guat'e	Schleiden & Scholle.
.. 29	Sch'r Eudora	Boie	Kahalui	J. Gutte.
.. 29	Ship Bohemia	Trask	Queenstown	Parrot & Co.
.. 30	St'r Alaska	Morse	Victoria	Williams, Blanchard & Co.
.. 30	Ship Agenor	Taylor	Queenstown	Falkner, Bell & Co.
.. 31	Bark Delphine Mclanie	Baratoux	Melbourne	Dempster & Keys.
.. 31	Brig Paloma	Berude	Tahiti	J. Pinet.
Aug 1	St'r City of Peking	Berry	Yokohama	Williams, Blanchard & Co.
.. 1	Ship Baring Brothers	Thorndyke	Liverpool	Rodgers, Meyer & Co.
.. 1	Ship Francis Thorpe	Bark	Queenstown	G. W. McNear.

TO MEDICAL MEN.

A man named J. Linstrom Burrows, or J. Burrows Linstrom, is going around among medical men inquiring as to their diplomas, and creating the impression that he is so employed by the *News Letter*. We repudiate him. He is not authorized hy us, and we know of no good purpose that can he promoted by what he is about. Medical men should show him tbe door without ceremony, for he has no authority to busy himself about affairs in which he has no concern; and when he does, he obviously raises the presumption that he has a motive, which is probably not a disinterested one. The police are now actively engaged in enforcing the anti-quackery law, and they are doing it, we believe, with reaeonahle efficiency. To them the work properly helongs. They are very capahle of carrying it on without the interference of this questionable busybody. We recommend them to make strict inquiries into the doings of this man Burrows, with a view to learn whether or not he ie legitimately making money hy bis interference in what is exclusively their husiness. We shall be glad to hear from medical men upon whom he may call, and will take care that his doings are duly investigated. We have some good reaeons for tbese suggestions. Burrows is of middle hight, with eandy colored bair, and whiskers.

Business continues to be depressed, with the exception of the jobbing trade for the interior. The *Commercial Herald* calls attention to the remarkahle contrast hetween this state of things and the activity which prevails in New York, and can eee no valid reason for the stagnation on this side. Is not the lack of competition one among several reasons? If we bad a Boston and a Philadelphia pushing us hard, sbould we not be more wide-awake and more energetic? There has been something of an improvement in miscellaneous stocks, and prices are rather on the rise. Mining stocks are variahle, with smaller transactions. Money is plenty, with rates unchanged—9@12, nominally. The *Herald* undertakes to teach the *Cincinnati Enquirer* the difference between real money and fictitious; a fruitless task, for tbe *Enquirer* helongs to the class of journals which love to argue wrong-end-first. A hanker's daughter runs away with his coachman, after resumption; therefore, resumption made her run away. The *Enquirer* talks foolishly of finance, after resumption; therefore, hecause of resumption. But to admit this were to fly in tbe face of nature, wbich denied the *Enquirer* a commodity of hrains.

The "Templar's" long and perilous voyage of 320 daye from New York has finally terminated by her arrival here July 31st. She belongs, we believe, to the Bellingham Bay Coal Company, having been purchased soon after leaving New York. In the north Atlantic the *Templar* experienced very heavy weather, receiving damages that compelled her to put into Rio for repairs. While there the captain was taken with the yellow fever and nine of the crew died of it. After the recovery of the captain and the ship had received necessary repairs ehe resumed ber voyage for this port. When hut a few deys out from Rio the "yellow jack" again made its appearance, this time Captain Armstrong, bis wife and daughter, and several of the crew heing very sick with it. The captain's wife and two seamen died and were huried at sea. In addition to all this misfortune, June 24th the first mate fell overhoard and was drowned. The vessel has now heen quarantined and will he thoroughly ventilated and fumigated before coming to the wbarf.

During the week there have heen large sales of Gas from 88 to 90, and now 90½ is hid, without finding sellers. The stock of the Bank of California has also been freely dealt in, and is in demand at 69¼ as we write, in anticipation of the effect of the proposed reduction of her capital stock from $5,000,000 to $3,000,000. The stock of the National Gold Bank and Trust Company is offered freely at 55 without finding buyers; whilst that of the two other local hanks, the "Pacific" and the First National, is freely sought for, hut as there are only about twenty stockholders in the list of each of these two corporations, it is easy to see that the stock is very difficult to huy, and equally so to sell. Spring Valley Water stock is offered ratber freely at $83½. There is a large amount of money in private hands seeking employment, hut bolders are very cautious in the selection of collaterals.

The Great Chiarini Circus opens shortly. A treat is in store for all circus-goers, who well know Mr. Chiarini's wonderful faculty of horse training, as well as the great aggregation of talent he presents.

Conservatory Pianos, $250. 200 Post street, corner of Dupont.

THE LITTLE WOMAN.

Don't talk to me of Olympus' maids,
"Divinely tall and fair"—
Of Cleopatra's imperial form,
Of Juno's stately air.
Those mighty dames, with redoubted names,
May erst have held their sway:
'Tis the little woman—bless her heart!
Who rules the world to-day.

With her wilful, winsome ways,
Her artful, artless smiles—
Her airy grace, and her fairy face—
Her wisdom, wit and wiles,
She mocks the pride and she sways the strength,
She hends the will of man,
As only such a despotic elf—
A little woman—can.

Though her pathway may lead through the darkest ways,
She always finds a light;
Though her eyes be dazzled hy fortune's rays,
She's sure to see aright;
Though her wisdom he of no special school,
Her logic "just hecause"—
The first has settled a kingdom's fate,
The last has made its laws.

'Tis the little woman that goes ahead
When men would lag behind,
The little woman who sees her chance,
And always knows her mind—
Who can slyly smile as she takes the oath
To honor, love, ohey,
And mentally add the saving clause,
"In a little woman's way."

Would the diamond seem such a perfect gem
If it measured one foot round?
Would the rose-leaf yield such a sweet perfume
If it covered yards of ground?
Would the dew-drops seem so clear and pure
If dew like rain should fall?
Or the little woman he half so great
If she were six feet tall?

'Tis the hand as soft as the nestling hird
That grips the grip of steel;
'Tis the voice as low as the summer wind
That rules without appeal;
And the warrior, scholar, the saint and sage,
May fight and plan and pray,
The world will wag till the end of time
In the little woman's way.

THE EX-KHEDIVE OF EGYPT.

The following extract from a private letter has heen sent to us, and will he interesting to our readers:

"My dear ——, . . . Before leaving Egypt, of course I went to see the Khedive—the ex-Khedive as he is now. Suhsequent events have made the interview interesting, so I will send you my notes of it. It was two days after Mr. Vivian, hefore going on leave, had told Pharaoh that he (Vivian), speaking quite unofficially and as a true friend, was sure that ahdication was a necessity if he wished to avoid deposition and keep the rule in his family. It was the day hefore M. Tricou conveyed the same idea, hy no means in the same friendly language, and without the same justification of old and pleasant acquaintance; so I fell upon troublous times. I was not kept long waiting at the palace. Bankers, or people who in Egypt are called hy courtesy bankers, were hanging ahout, hut I was received at once. There was the same pleasant smile, the same *empressement*, the same cordial greeting; but the ex-Khedive looked worried and his face at first was very grave. You kuow what he is like, I have often told you: a little man, middle aged, dressed in a hlack official coat, hlack trowsers, and a red fez, stout, short-necked, with hig ears, and a very plain face until he begins to talk, and then the intelligence makes you forget the plainness, and you go away thinking him good-looking. He produced cigars from his hreast-pocket, called for coffee, and settled himself down for a talk on the sofa hy the window, taking even more care than usual that he should have the light at his hack. Nohody was in the room save ourselves. We first talked of his palaces. He said he lived in the country at Gizeh Palace, hut he came into town for husiness; his work was long and hard, he added—he hegan at 6 and ended at midnight —hut 'short sleep means good sleep.' When I said Gizeh was very pretty and ought to he very camfortahle, he said it was; hut he grumhled hitterly at the cost of it. All the palaces, he said, took a lot of money and returned nothing. The grounds of the Gezireh garden he had partly converted into a kitchen garden to lessen the cost, and he had got rid of all his wild heasts there. (Some of them starved first for want of food). Gizeh cost him annually ahove £9,000 more than its cultivated land yielded. 'And the figure was right,' he added; 'I examined the accounts like a *chef comptable de premier force*.' 'It was machinery that did it,' he added; and he douhted whether steam pumps, with their cost of maintenance, were advisahle at all in Egypt. And then he got on to one of his great hohbies, irrigation and agricultural progress in Egypt. High-level canals tapping the Nile in Upper Egypt, and a vast *barrage* at the head of the Delta, spreading the waters all over the Nile valley, would, he said, douhle the productiveness of the country; 'hais comment faire, mon cher, l'argent manque,' he ended with a sigh; and his face grew grave and he smoked hard and silently. In a minute or two he hegan again, talking rapidly and filling up the gaps when his French failed him with his well-known 'comme çi, comme ça,' etc. It was Gordon now he talked of, 'the greatest and best of my officials.' News of the final suppression of the slave-dealers who were in revolt in the Bahr Gazelle district had just reached him hy telegraph from Khartoum, and he was delighted. Then he told me anecdotes of Gordon's hravery: how he never went armed, and how once he went into the camp of the Darfur King to parley and refused any guard whatever: 'Et il avait raison; c'est l'audace qui gagne; depuis lors personne n'ose le toucher.' When I chimed in with the commonplace that just confidence in oneself was a great force, he replied with a sigh: 'A quoi bon cette confiance en soi, mon cher, quand vous avez tout le monde contre vous—il vous faut aussi des hommes et de l'argent.' He then changed the talk to Zululand, and made me describe minutely the cause of quarrel, the number of men engaged, the position of the territory, and so on. Next he went to Afghanistan, and asked if the fighting was really finished. Then he passed to Burmah, and seemed surprised when I said there was nothing in that 'scare.' After thinking a little, he said: "Yes, hut you have too many colonies; they are a weakness;' and when I assured him all sensihle English folk would have no more, he laughed and replied that that was all very well, hut then I was in the Opposition at home, and it was not the Opposition that would decide. 'But you are quite right to criticise,' he added, 'and ahuse all aggression as unjust.' And then he ended the audience. I went next day hy invitation to breakfast with him; hut hetween the two interviews, M. Tricou, the French Consul-General, had heen and told him his ahdication was necessary. This was the second warning. He was almost ahsolutely silent; ate little and only drank water; and as I took leave he apologised for his silence, saying he was busy and *preoccupe*.

That is the last I shall ever see of Ismail Pasha. A week afterward his son was reigning in his stead."

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital.....$5,000,000
WM. ALVORD.....President.
THOMAS BROWN, Cashier | B. MURRAY, Jr., Ass't Cashier

AGENTS:

New York, Agency of the Bank of California; Boston, Tremont National Bank Chicago, Union National Bank; St. Louis, Boatman's Saving Bank; New Zealand, the Bank of New Zealand; London, China, Japan, India and Australia, the Oriental Bank Corporation.

The Bank has Agencies at Virginia City and Gold Hill, and Correspondents in all the rincipal Miniug Districts and Interior Towns of the Pacific Coast.

Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world. Draw direct on London, Dublin, Paris, Berlin, Bremen, Hamburg, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Antwerp, Amsterdam, St. Petersburgh, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Christiana, Locarno, Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama. Nov. 4.

FIRST NATIONAL GOLD BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Paid up Capital $2,000,000, Gold. President, R. C. Woolworth; Vice-President, D. Callaghan; Cashier, E. D. Morgan.

DIRECTORS:—R. C. Woolworth, D. Callaghan, C. G. Hooker, C. Adolph Low, Peter Donahue, Isaac Wormser, Edward Martin, James Moffitt, N. Van Bergen.

CORRESPONDENTS—London: Baring Bros. & Co. Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China. Dublin: Provincial Bank of Ireland. Hamburg: Hesse, Neuman & Co. Paris: Hottinguer & Co. New York: National Bank of Commerce. Boston: Blackstone National Bank. Chicago: First National Bank. This Bank is prepared to transact a general Banking business. Deposits in Gold, Silver and Currency received subject to check or on special deposit. Exchange for sale on the principal cities of the United States, Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Commercial Credits issued available in Europe, China and Japan. Collections attended to and prompt returns made at the lowest market rates of Exchange. Jan. 19.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.---Capital paid up, $1,800,000, with power to increase to $10,000,000. Southeast corner California and Sansome streets. Head Office—28 Cornhill, London. Branches—Portland, Oregon; Victoria, New Westminster and Cariboo, British Columbia.

This Bank transacts a General Banking Business. Accounts opened subject to Check and Special Deposits received. Commercial Credits granted available in all parts of the world. Approved Bills discounted and advances made on good collateral security. Draws direct at current rates upon its Head Office and Branches, and upon its Agents as follows:

New York, Chicago and Canada—Bank of Montreal; Liverpool—North and South Wales Bank; Scotland—British Linen Company; Ireland—Bank of Ireland; Mexico and South America—London Bank of Mexico and South America; China and Japan—Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and Oriental Bank; Australia and New Zealand—Bank of Australasia, Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, and English, Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank.

May 18. FREDERICK TOWNSEND, Manager.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

Capital, $5,000,000, of which $3,000,000 is fully paid up as present capital. Reserve Fund, $360,000. San Francisco Office, 424 California street; London Office, 22 Old Broad street. Manager, ARTHUR SCRIVENER; Cashier, WILLIAM STEEL. London Bankers, Bank of England and London Joint Stock Bank; New York, Drexel, Morgan & Co.; Boston, Third National Bank. This Bank is prepared to transact all kinds of General Banking and Exchange Business in London and San Francisco, and between said cities and all parts of the world. March 30.

THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital Paid Up.....$10,000,000.
Reserve, U. S. Bonds..... 3,500,000.
Agency at New York, 62 Wall street.
Agency at Virginia, Nev.

Buys and sells Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers. Issues Commercial and Travelers' Credits. This Bank has special facilities for dealing in Bullion. July 5.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.

Deutsche Spar und Leihbank, No 526 California street, San Francisco. OFFICERS: President, L. GOTTIG. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—Fred. Roeding, Chas. Kohler, Dan. Meyer, Edw. Kruse, George H. Eggers, N. Van Bergen, H. L. Simon, Claus Spreckels. Secretary, GEO. LETTE; Attorney, JOHN R. JARBOE. May 18.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

GUARANTEE CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $300,000.

Officers: President, John Parrott; Vice-President, Jerome Lincoln; Secretary, W. S. Jones; Attorney, Sidney V. Smith. Loans made on Real Estate and other Approved Securities. Office: No. 215 Sansome street, San Francisco. Oct. 14.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF CAL.

Attendance, daily, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., by the undersigned, to receive subscriptions and donations, and to furnish all information relating to the Society. J. P. McCURRIE, Secretary,
Oct. 23. 730 Montgomery street.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ALTA CALIFORNIA," SAN FRANCISCO.

—— NEW YORK, July 16th, 1879.

Dear Sir:—I have read with much surprise your editorial of Tuesday, July 8th, headed "M. Lesseps and his Proposed Canal." You seem to have put aside the good results to flow toward your own State and your own country by the construction of the Darien Canal, simply to deal in a personal attack upon a man of M. Lesseps's distinguished position. The world at large, as you know and understand, accepts individuals and enterprises by the success that accompanies them. Even admitting that M. Lesseps might have conceived the project of the Suez Canal, from the fact that earlier races had already been engaged in a similar work with less extensive length and less cause for commercial facilities; even admitting that he was opposed by the strongest European Governments from political suspicions and objections, and that the interests which aided its completion almost despaired of success; still he risked his reputation, and accepted the doubts of the selfish and short-sighted diplomats and business men as only incentives to the prosecution of the work. The very nation that feared political drawbacks has become the chief patron, and this great work, i. e., Suez Canal, has changed the entire character of her marine, *with attending advantages to other countries all over the globe*, and made Egypt the gateway to the Indies, and placed England in the foreground as the barrier to the Russian advancement for the control of more territory.

Do you suppose that the projected railway from Syria to the Indies, with Cyprus as a monitor, would have been proposed unless the Suez Canal had changed the relations of the countries bordering on the Indian Ocean to the varied interests of the European continent? Do you suppose that England alone is to be benefitted by this grand onward march of civilization and the material development of sections of a continent which the Monroe doctrine forbids us to join in, but does not interfere with our competing for a portion of the trade? If our peacefulness depends upon distance from such an enterprise, possibly we may be generous and let other countries enjoy the profitable results of any trade flowing from an investment of capital, that our Monroe doctrine induces us to keep here.

When you take up a theme like the "Darien Canal," and make it the cause for creating personal and national prejudice against a man whose zeal and persistency have overcome obstacles, and invited the most thoughtful reflections upon the future political interests and conflicts in connection with the Government near to and far away from the Suez Canal, I fear you are losing that manliness of action and freedom of thought that gave your paper its position during the memorable Vigilance Committee days of 1856. You object to Mr. Lesseps' route for the Darien Canal, and almost demand that our Government should resist its construction because the money expended by our Government in surveying for a route has not been considered as an equivalent for the selection of that preferred by our officers. If our Congress for years has been opposed to any appropriations for internal improvements, by which our own people were to be benefitted, do you suppose they will appropriate money either for their own offices or Mr. Lesseps to build the Darien Canal? If the capitalists of our country would invest no money in the Suez Canal because it was too far away, and our far-seeing merchants ridiculed its construction because they saw no immediate use for it, you will soon discover that they will take the same view of the Darien Canal, but, after construction, will be delighted to use it and pay the transit fees, because it will be economy for them to do it. If your Monroe Doctrine means that at some future time the Americans (of the United States) are to extend their domain to Patagonia, I do not think you are wrong in protesting against Mr. Lessep's ambition.

If you believe that the enormous tonnage yet to seek the Pacific *should go via Cape Horn*, because Mr. Lesseps, and those who accept his faith and judgement, is and are willing to put up their money to carry out the project, you also know that the tonnage *will continue to pass around Cape Horn*, because *neither the United States nor its people will subscribe*. The construction of the Panama Railroad is the best proof of that statement, and in place of the men who gave their personal means, aided alone by foreign capital, and their abilities, being honored by their country and its people, as Lesseps has been throughout the continent, they are left to the memory of their families only!

I suppose my old State has been benefitted by the Panama Railroad Company to the same extent that Clipper ships via Cape Horn improved upon ox-teams from the Mississippi River to San Francisco Bay; to the same extent that the Transcontinental Railway has advanced the State's interests, and reacted in a similar measure upon the country this side of the Sierra Nevadas—"the great American Desert!" The American Press should rally to the support of Mr. Lesseps, and not intimate interference unless the route laid down by our officers should be adopted: unless our Congress and our people intend to construct it! Mr. Lesseps does not intend to conciliate this country unless the finances of this country contribute to the Canal, any more than you will concede your convictions in the management or editorials of your paper unless the "marplots" pay for it!

The construction of the Darien Canal means the conquest of Mexico! It means the extension of the State of California, unless you prefer Lower California to be under another local government. I do not believe there are many Americans who would care about *living south of Mexico*, if they knew as much about the country as some of us who have crossed the narrow Central American strips of land. It will be a long time before this country need have any anxiety about any disregard for the Monroe doctrine, and to insist that foreign Governments and foreign capital should respect it, simply means that we have or intend to establish protectorates, which is not the policy of our Government or its people! When you refer to the Canal as a "swindling scheme," you must remember that you have not surveyed all the routes, nor has the Canal been finished and proved a failure; and your words are mis-used and you mislead the ignorant. You cast aside by such irrelevant language all the future prospective good that will belong to your coast and your city by the enormous increase of trade that will flow into your harbor from purely economic reasons.

Every progressive step by labor or capital is a benefit to the masses, and, with the Darien Canal completed, San Francisco becomes to Asia what New York is to Europe. Let De Lesseps' name be withdrawn from the construction of the Darien Canal, and the project will fall as readily to the ground as the Panama Railroad would have done save for the nerve, resources and influence of Aspinwall and Cbauncey.

Give your paper to indorsement and not to carping! Respect the rapid changes that are acting as a Revolution upon all obstructive rules and policy. Let a future generation take care of the Monroe Doctrine, so far as it relates to Central American countries, because, long before that period arrives, our nation will have been tried by the forces Macauley has predicted will arise, and, passing through them, we can dictate terms to the stockholders of the Darien Canal, and De Lesseps will have been glorified. Yours truly, ADVOCATE.

A GOOD PLAN.

Anybody can learn to make money rapidly operating in Stocks, by the "Two Unerring Rules for Success," in Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s new circular. The combination method, which this firm has made so successful, enables people with large or small means to reap all the benefits of largest capital and best skill. Thousands of orders, in various sums, are pooled into one vast amount and *co-operated* as a *mighty whole*, thus securing to each shareholder all the advantages of the largest operator. Immense profits are divided monthly. Any amount, from $5 to $5,000, or more, can be used successfully. *N. Y. Baptist Weekly*, September 26th, 1878, says: "By the combination system $15 would make $75, or 5 per cent.; $50 pays $350, or 7 per cent.; $100 makes $1,000, or 10 per cent. on the stock, during the month, according to the market." *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, June 29th: "The combination method of operating stocks is the most successful ever adopted." *New York Independent*, Sept. 12th: "The combination system is founded upon correct business principles, and no person need be without an income while it is kept working by Messrs. Lawrence & Co. *Brooklyn Journal*, April 29th: "Our editor made a net profit of $101.25 from $20 in one of Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s combinations." New circular (mailed free) explains everything. Stocks and bonds wanted. Government bonds supplied.
July 26. LAWRENCE, & CO., Bankers, 57 Exchange Place, N. Y.

ANDREW BAIRD,

Negotiator of Loans and Commercial Paper, Broker in Local and State Securities,

No. 312 California Street.....San Francisco.

[*P. O. Box 1,208.*] July 19.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Office of the Hibernia Savings and Loan Society, northeast corner Montgomery and Post streets, San Francisco, July 7th, 1879.—At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this Society, held this day, a Dividend at the rate of six and three-fourths (6¾) per cent. per annum was declared on all deposits for the six months ending with June 30th, 1879, free from Federal Tax, and payable from and after this date.
July 12. EDWARD MARTIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Yangtze Insurance Association.—A Cash Dividend of Thirty-three (33) per cent. upon the net premia contributed during the fifteen months ending December 31, 1878, has been declared, payable 30th June, 1879.
July 5. MACONDRAY & CO., Agents.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Franco-American Savings Bank.—Guarantee Capital, $200,000. 428 Montgomery street.—This Bank has declared a dividend of seven (7) per cent. per annum on Term Deposits, and five and a half (5½) on Ordinary Deposits, for last six months, payable July 15th, free of taxes.
July 12. LUCIEN BRAND, Secretary.

EDWARD BOSQUI & CO.,

Printers, Engravers, Lithographers and Bookbinders,

Leidesdorff street, from Clay to Commercial.

HEADQUARTERS DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Chairman and Secretary of the several County Com-mittees throughout the State are respectfully requested to send their Post-office address to the Secretary of the State Central Committee.
A. J. BRYANT, Chairman.
T. M. O'CONNOR, Secretary, P. O. Box 1202. July 12.

SWIMMING TEACHER,

At Neptune and Mermaid Swimming Baths, foot of Larkin and Hyde streets. PROFESSOR J. C. MOHOR is now prepared to instruct ladies, gentlemen and children any hour of the day, at the beach, as above. A course of ten lessons is about all that is required in ordinary cases. Terms reasonable. Suits, etc., furnished. P. S.—One view of the beach and the precautions taken will satisfy any one of the perfect safety of beginners. July 19.

NATURALIZATION!

Headquarters Republican State Central Committee, Rooms No.'s 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, No. 703 Market street, southwest corner Third.
On and after WEDNESDAY, July 9th, 1879, a Clerk will be in attendance at these Headquarters, Room No. 5, for the purpose of NATURALIZATION. Office Hours, from 8 A.M. until 9 P.M. By order of the Committee.
M. D. BORUCK, Secretary. [July 19.] W. W. MORROW, Chairman.

FRED H. BUSBY,

Montgomery Block, 628 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Manufacturer of Archery Gloves, Finger Tips, Arm Guards, Boxing, Fencing and Base Ball Gloves, for Catchers, Long Wrist Fishing Gloves, Belts for Uniforms, etc. Archery Clubs supplied at reduced rates. Busby's Archery Clubs are the only ones in the market that will stand service and give satisfaction. July 12.

J. K. PRIOR,

1128 Market Street and 21 Turk Street.

The Oldest Established Steam Gas Fitting and Plumbing Establishment on the Pacific Coast, where a complete assortment of new patterns of Gas Fixtures and Plumbing Material are offered at greatly reduced rates. Messages sent by American District Telegraph Company free. All jobbing promptly attended to. Established 1852. July 12.

BY ORDER OF THE PROBATE COURT,

The Works of the late James Hamilton, comprising Paint-ings and Sketches in Oil and Water Colors, are now on view to the public and for sale at SNOW & CO., 20 Post street. July 12.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Gold Medal, Paris, 1878.

Sold by all Stationers. Sole Agent for the United States: MR. HENRY HOE, 91 John street, N. Y. Jan. 5.

Smith's American Pianos, 200 Post street, corner of Dupont.

"PLEASURE'S WAND."

"We Obey no Wand but Pleasure's."—*Tom Moore.*

Baldwin's Theater.—So much has been said about the merits of Steele Mackaye's play of *Won at Last*, that its production was awaited with curiosity. It enjoyed a long run at Wallack's, and was lately revived at the opening of the author's own theater. It seems incredible that the play at Baldwin's should he tbe same thing, for it possesses so many faults that its success cannot he imagined. Tbe subject is an admirable one. The story is that of a perfectly blase, phlegmatic man of the world, who marries, at his dead fatber's testamentary request, a girl who loves him passionately, and who believes her affection is returned. On the wedding day the confiding girl discovers that her husband is perfectly indifferent to her, and her mental anguish is hightened hy the appearance on the scene of a former Parisian mistress of bis, who has married an American, and pursues him with her love. The gradual awakening of the better feelings of the man, hardened through attrition with the world, the love for his wife, a noble and virtuous girl, which is slowly but surely creeping into possession of his heart and soul, and the final happy culmination, form a beautiful story, and one can easily imagine a good play based upon it. But, as written by Steele Mackaye, it is absurd and farcical. The lines are either stupid or ridiculous—some of them so much so that it is past belief that an educated, sensible being could ever have written them. There is the usual American dramatist's error of introducing exaggerated, impossible characters, but this seems to be the peculiar idiosyncrasy of that class, and must he endured. Mr. Mackaye preteuds to follow the French school. This play is, in treatment, utterly at variance with the teachings of that school. Plausibility and truth to nature are cardinal principles with modern French writers, and these canons are magnificently violated in this play. Mr. Mackaye, with this story, so pathetic and true, bad an opportunity to write a good American play, but failed to grasp it. I cannot believe that, in its present dress, with its childish, idiotic lines and ridiculous business, *Won at Last* passed the gauntlet of New York critics. And still an evening passed at this theater is a very enjoyable one. The stock company is an admirable one, and in the last play some of the talented members have good opportunities. *Won at Last* was excellently well acted. Miss Coghlan, as the heroine, was all that the most captious critic could desire. In the first act the girlish, inexperienced confidence she feels in a perpetual honeymoon, and the true modesty of her manner and demeanor, were admirably portrayed. The next act allots to her conflicting emotions difficult to represent. The struggle between the dignity and pride of the woman, the trampled upon but still existing love, is one requiring talent and intelligence to depict. By simply saying that Miss Coghlan fills every requirement of the role, all possible praise is awarded. Every new character this lady appears in substantiates the opinion expressed at her first appearance—that she is hy far the best actress in her line that ever came to this city. O'Neill has a ratber thankless character on his hands, but plays it in his usual manly style. This gentleman is doing intelligent, conscientious work now, a strong contrast with his former careless, don't-care way. Jennings played the character of an old Professor with rare delicacy. It is a part suited to his prominent peculiarities of voice and manner, and this, coupled with true artistic acting, formed a very satisfactory picture. The little scene at the return of his supposed lost-at-sea son was a touching bit of pathos. Miss Corcoran surprised the audience again hy her clever rendition of the Frenchwoman, "Mrs. Bunker." The vernacular was properly pronounced and spoken, and the dialect faithful to nature. This little lady is brim-full of talent, wbich is rapidly maturing. The house was good on the opening night, and ought to continus so, for Miss Coghlan's acting is a rare treat, and it is to hs feared she will leave us soon. The *New Babylon* is underlined.

Bush-Street Theater.—Ths strong hold that variety entertainments have on a majority of our people is well evidenced hy the throngs that nightly fill this theater. Tony Pastor has brought with him a company which, iu its peculiar line, is truly an admirable one. To me there is a certain sameness and staleness about all the jokes and acts of performances of this character; hut, after all, what is the difference if one laughs. It is better in all things to refrain from aualyzing the causes that move our feelings or emotions and accept the effects. For the appreciation of the fun and humor of a variety show, no particular amount of inherent intelligence or of momentary mental taxation is necessary. In this way it has attractions for hoth the refined and vulgar. To the latter it is ths quintessence of fun and amusement; it is wit to the hight of their understanding. To ths intelligent and intellectual it is a relaxation from the mental activity and worry co-existing with a highly developed condition of the brain. In tbis must lie the causes of the popularity of variety performances in this country—popularity so great that managers become very rich, and song and dance and specialty people command salaries that are ridiculous in their magnitude. In this troupe there are some very clever people who deserve special mention. George Thatcher is a droll and humorous genius. He tells his jokes and anecdotes in such a dry, mirth-provoking way, that he is nightly received with shouts of laughter and applause. The French sisters please through very pretty faces and skillful manipulation of the clogs. Bryant and Hoey, who are old favorites, repeat their laughable musical act in a slightly altered form. The troupe is strong in Irish dialect artists; the two teams, Sheehan and Jones and Kelly and Ryan, being very clever in their particular line. Tony Pastor himself sings the usual kind of songs, the merit of which lies solely in their perfect (if I can coin a word) apropos-ness. The hill is to he changed weekly, and several novelties are in reserve. Political allusions are hardly in place on the stage, and such idiotic gags as some of the performers indulged in during the week should he excised by the stage-manager.

The Fourteenth Industrial Exhibition of the Mechanics' Institute will he opened on Tuesday next, August 5th, at 2 P.M., hy Exercises at the Grand Opera House, Mission street. The public is learning to expect these displays every year, and to count upon them for a season of mingled pleasure and improvemeut; and there is every reason to helieve that the attendance at the opening will he worthy of the untiring exertions of the managers. The programme includes an address hy the President, music and singing, a poem by Miss Julia C. Jones, an oration by Dr. Guard, and an Exhibition March, composed for the occasion.

Standard Theater.—The revival of *Diplomacy* has undoubtedly been a judicious move in the history of this theater. The audiences have been large and seemingly well pleased. This play is witbout exception one of the strongest comedies on the modern stage. It is admirably constructed, the different incidents, exciting and interesting as they are, seem so true, and follow in such natural sequence, that the whole play is as a picture from real life. The easy, conversational tone is the one that this triumph of Sardou's ingenuity requires for proper development and execution. The great merits of ths performance given hy tbe Montague party was in the proper appreciation of that fact. The *tout-ensemble* of that troupe was perfect. The present combination lacks this featurs, but makes up a little for it by the stronger individualization of some of the characters. This performancs is deprived of the care and finish of the other party, but is, nevertheless, very creditable. The compliments and favors that have been showered upon Miss Lewis for her impersonation of the "Countess Zicka" have produced the usual result of exaggerated praise. In her efforts to improve a good piece of actiug she has only succeeded in making more prominent those particular points that were the blemishes of the former representations. In tons and gesture she is now at times extremely exaggerated, and her play of features has become, if I can so express it, more sardonic. All these defects are of a naturs that permits of easy improvement, especially at the hands of a woman of talent, and no one can deny Miss Lewis' claims to this title. The principal characteristics of poor Montague's acting were a certain indescribable aristocratic eass and gentlemanly self-possession that was very agreeable to behold. If the part assumed by him required such points, it was a successful piece of acting; if not, it was then readily seen that Montague was but an indifferent actor. His "Julian Beauclerc" was, taken all in all, a charming picture, but lacked the essential of manliness. His emotion, as portrayed in the great trio scene of the second act, was weak and effeminate. Mr. Piercy's conception and carrying out of the character is a decidedly preferable one. More particularly in the above mentioned scene does a comparison inure to his credit. The grief and sorrow experienced hy a man wounded in his love and honor is depicted by Mr. Piercy in a manly, honest way, pity-inspiring in its truthfulness to nature. If study can efface two faults that this actor is afflicted with, he has undoubtedly a promising future. These faults are: a too marked self-consciousness that imposes itself, and a nasal twang, noticeable only when the pitch of the voice is raised. Mr. Max Freeman plays "Stein" with all the ahility and talent this genial actor possesses. In all the details and adjuncts, Mr. Freeman gives evidence of intelligent study and proper discrimination. At his hands the character receives all the attention possihle, and becomes one of the most prominent figures in the play. The audience nightly testify their appreciation by a recall to Mr. Freeman. All the other characters are in good hands. The setting of the play is neat and tasty. The children's *Pinafore* is still produced in the afternoons to fair houses. It might he proper to suggest to Mr. Keene that in polite society it is not customory upon introduction to a lady to encircls her waist familiarly.

California Theater.—Aimée and her company have produced, since last issue, *La Marjolaine* and *Mme. Favart*. The Alice Oates troupe familiarized us with some of the beauties of the former operetta, but, as usual, failed to give us the correct thing. This work of Lecocq's is replete with pretty airs and elahorate instrumentation. Though this company is musically weak, it is so strong from a point of view of acting, that that weakness is lost sight of in the admirable *tout ensemble* presented. Little Beaudet was as cute and cunning as ever. The peculiar charm of this little girl lies in the combination of perfect youth in appearance, with great maturity in the *rouerie* and *chic* of a bouffe actress. That she is a pupil of Aimée is evident from her every move and gesture. Aimée, herself, was at her best, and sang the "Un petit sou" plaintively and pathetically. The admirable acting of Mezierés and Duplan made this production greatly the best so far. They arc both good comedians. Mezierés, in his line of character impersonations, stands very high, and there are hut few actors on our own stage his equal. A good word is deserved, as usual, by Juteau Jouard, the latter for his acting only, as his singing is anything hut artistic. The voice is hard and flat, and shows great tendency to getting out of tune. *Mme. Favart* is Offenbach's latest composition. Annoyed and aggravated by the success of Lecocq, who, through richness of melody and elaboration of harmony, had entirely supplanted him, he sought to reassert his rights and regain his position hy the composition of this operetta. It is an evident attempt at the comparatives higher style of opera bouffe music, hut is, as such, a failure. Offenbach's peculiar talent is the writing of rollicking bouffe tunes, coarse and vulgar, musically speaking, and admirably adapted to the text set to them. Here and tbere sprinkled among his many operas you will find hits of delicious harmony classically pure, hut they are few and far hetween. In 1866 hs made an attempt at something of a higher order, and composed *Robinson Crusoe*. This contained some pretty numbers, hut as a whole, proved that he could not cope with the requirements of opera comique. Additional proof of this fact is given hy the music of *Mme. Favart*. The few things in it that are pretty are those composed in his old style, and they are hut sparse in number. The rest of the score is an imitation of Lecocq, and a poor one. The subject of the opera is a rather interesting one. It was admirably performed hy this troupe. Aimée and Juteau sang their respective parts neatly and acted them well. The latter remark can be applied also to Jouard. Mezierés gave another one of his remarkahls characterizations as "Pontsahlé." His impersonation of the senile, decrepit, hut still lecherous old man, was an artistic performance. It was actually disgusting in its apparent truthfulness. These two operas were produced with all the wealth of costume this company possesses. They are remarkable for heauty and elegance. *La Boulangere a des Ecus*, was played last nigbt too late for review. Next week the hill is a varied one. On Monday and Wednesday *Giroflé Giroflá*, on Tuesday *Les Brigands*, on Friday *La Belle Helene*, and on Saturday *Le Petit Faust*. This will maks thirteen operas produced during this season—a rather extensive repertoire.

Opera Bouffe Ball.—In New York the masked balls given every year hy the *Arion Lieder Kranz* and *Cercle de L'Harmonie* are notable events, looked forward to from season to season. Tbe hall that takes place next Thursday is of a similar character, and will undoubtedly have the corresponding sweets. The rules adopted governing the maskers ars admirahly adapted to further all jollity and fun. On the floor, masking will be compulsory with the ladies and optional with the gentlemen. This is a remarkahle good feature of the ball. A woman under a mask adds to

all her other charms that of mystery, and gives impetus to the most agreeable of emotions imagination. Masked, a man becomes more heavy and helpless, and cuts but a sorry figure. The above rule ensures a success. At the door, gentlemen coming in will be required to show their features, but the masked secrecy of the ladies will remain inviolate. The arrangements for decoration, music, supper, cloak rooms, dressing rooms, etc., etc., are all of the most perfect kind. The music will be a particular feature, and the floor large and roomy. The scene will be a brilliant one. All the costumes at the command of the different theaters will be brought into requisition. To many of us, who have spent winters in Paris or New York, this ball brings up jolly recollections of nights at the Grand Opera or Academy of Music. If the people out here would once get into the habit of these things, they would wonder how they ever got along without them. So all of you bring costumes, and a general rendezvous is announced for next Thursday evening.

The Grand Complimentary Testimonial tendered by the legal profession of San Francisco to the estimable gentleman and actor, Mr. Samuel W. Piercy, is certainly the most notable theatrical testimonial ever given in this city, inasmuch as this gentleman is almost a native of this city, having arrived here with his parents at the age of six months. He is so widely and thoroughly known in San Francisco that words of commendation seem almost superfluous. Mr. Piercy left us a mere novice in the profession which he early espoused. He has returned full of honors and with a reputation which has been fairly earned. He will appear as "Iago" in Shakespeare's play of *Othello*, and the cast will include Mr. T. W. Keene, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis and several members of the legal profession, including Eugene N. Dupuey, John M. Chretian, Lucian Tewksbury and James H. Ryan. We feel assured in predicting the Grand Opera House will be crowded on the evening of Friday, August 8th, the time fixed for this grand testimonial. Miss Lilian Andrews plays "Emelia" for Mr. Piercy's benefit.

Chit-Chat.

The Ballet girls for the new spectacle at Niblo's will be mostly Italians. They are already *en route* from Italy.——Capoul is advertised to appear with Paola Marie September 11th, but his coming is still in doubt.——Linda Dietz canceled her engagement at the Union Square to be near her mother, who lives in ill-health in London. Miss Dietz will join the Haymarket company.——Boucicault makes occasional visits to Brighton beach.——Henry Ward Beecher will lecture at Cape May.——Neilson has been gambling at Monte Carlo.——Joe Polk will have a new play on the road next season.——Katherine Rogers is spending the Summer on Long Island with her four daughters, who are at school on the Hudson.——Raymond was so affected by the heat in New York recently that he refused an offer to match half dollars.——*Fatinitza* is to be done in Philadelphia by children.——Pearl Eytinge will act a short engagement in this city in September.——*L'Assommoir* has been translated into Flemish.——Mapleson agrees to pay Cary $75,000 for five months.——Little Willie Deutsch swears he will bring back Patti.——Eastern papers predict that Currie, the Texas murderer, will never hang.——When Sarah Bernhardt stands alongside of David Davis she will look like a sunbeam shining upon a haystack.——Emmett and Mayo are big successes in England.——Henry Irving will not come to this country this season.——Alice Harrison has received an offer in London and will remain there.——Sam. Piercy may possibly belong to Steele Mackaye's Madison Square Theater next season.——Off the stage Juteau is a small, very dark-complexioned man of 45.——Aimée is worth $200,000. After the local engagement she returns to Europe. Her age is about 38.——The great attraction at the California for baldheads, etc., is the plump Chartre with the rosebud mouth.——On the second night of *La Grande Duchesse* the *role* of "Gen. Boum" was assumed by Vinchon, the chorus-master of the troupe, and he made an instantaneous and wonderful hit. It was an admirable effort.

BUSH STREET THEATER.

TONY PASTOR

AND HIS GREAT DOUBLE TROUPE!

Another Entire Change of Programme for Monday, August 4th.

☞ MATINEES SATURDAY AT 2. ☜

Monday, August 11th, the Great Burlesque,

CANAL BOAT PINAFORE.

[Aug 2.]

CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS

—AND—

PERFORMING ANIMALS

Will commence their first season in San Francisco since his return from his tour around the world on

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 7TH,

—ON THE—

Mammoth Circus Lot, corner of Mission and Seventh Streets,

with the GREATEST AGGREGATION OF TALENT ever presented in this city. The Company that will appear in this Great Show consists of EQUESTRIENNES, EQUESTRIANS, ACROBATS and GYMNASTS, selected by Signor Chiarini from among the Best Talent to be found in Europe and America, and the

TRAINED ANIMALS,

consisting of Signor Giuseppe Chiarini's MAGNIFICENT STUD OF HORSES, which have been the theme of universal admiration, augmented by the engagement of Mr. G. Bartholomew's STUD OF MARVELOUS BRONCHOS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Private Boxes, with Six Chairs .....$5. | Gallery .....50 Cent
Dress Circle Chairs.....$1. | Children.....Half Price.

Seats can be Reserved without Extra Charge.

Performance Every Evening at 8 o'clock.

MATINEES: Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at 2 o'clock.

☞ Doors open one hour previous to the commencement of the performance.

[August 2.]

COMPLIMENTARY TO MR. PIERCY.

San Francisco, July 23d, 1879.—Samuel W. Piercy, Esq.—

DEAR SIR: Understanding that you are about to return to the Eastern States to fulfill a professional engagement, the undersigned, members of the Bar of San Francisco, desire to testify to you their appreciation of the industry, ambition and patient study which have brought to deserved prominence as an actor, one who first adopted the law as a pursuit. We remember with pleasure your debut as "Iago," and respectfully request you to repeat the performance at an early day, that we and the public may substantially express our appreciation of your merit as an actor and your character as a man.

Yours, etc.,

W. H. L. BARNES, GEORGE G. W. HOOE, JOSEPH NAPHTALLY,
GEORGE F. SHARP, R. H. LLOYD, JOS. W. WINANS,
E. C. MARSHALL, HALL MCALLISTER, JOSE F. GODOY,
WALTER F. LEVY, And fifty-three others.

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN:—Allow me to express my heart-felt thanks from your complimentary letter. I am happy in your favorable opinion, and I can assure you, that by careful study and close application, I shall endeavor to justify it. In reply to your kind and flattering request, permit me to name Friday evening, August 8th, 1879 (the anniversary of my birthday), as the time, and the Grand Opera House as the place, for the performance of OTHELLO.

Respectfully and gratefully,
SAMUEL W. PIERCY.

To Messrs. W. H. L. Barnes, Hall McAllister, and others. [Aug. 2.

ZAMLOCK.

STANDARD THEATER.

M. A. Kennedy, Manager.—An Instantaneous Success! This (Saturday) Evening, August 2d, and every evening during the week, will be presented Sardou's Greatest Success, DIPLOMACY, unanimously pronounced to be a Play perfect in construction, grandly acted, magnificently mounted, and of absorbing interest from beginning to end. With Scenery, Costumes and Appointments entirely new, and a cast including Miss Jeffreys Lewis, Miss Nina Varian, Miss Florence Wood, Miss Belle Chapman, Mr. S. W. Piercy, Mr. Max Freeman, Mr. Felix Morris, Mr. A. D. Billings, Mr. Walter M Leman, etc. Only DIPLOMACY MATINEE on Saturday, August 2d. Box Office open daily from 8 A.M. Seats can be secured six days in advance. By general request, the JUVENILE PINAFORE COMPANY every afternoon (except Saturday) during the week, when many new features will be introduced. Aug. 2.

ZAMLOCK.

CALIFORNIA THEATER.

Barton & Lawlor, Managers; Barton Hill, Acting Manager. Positively the Last Week of AIMEE. Monday, August 4th, Benefit of DUPLAN, (also Wednesday, August 6th), GIROFLE-GIROFLA. Tuesday, August 5th, Benefit of MLLE. RAPHAEL—LES BRIGANDS. Thursday, August 7th, no performance on account of the GRAND OPERA BOUFFE MASKED BALL Friday, August 8th, Benefit of MEZIERES—LA BELLE HELENE. LAST AIMEE MATINEE SATURDAY—LES BRIGANDS. Saturday, August 9th, Farewell Night and Benefit of MLLE. GREGOIRE—LE PETIT FAUST. Seats at the Box Office. Aug. 2.

ZAMLOCK.

THE BALDWIN THEATER.

Manager, Mr. Thomas Maguire.—This (Saturday) Evening, August 2d. Enthusiastic Reception of J. Steele Mackaye's New York (Wallack's Theater) success, WON AT LAST. Mr. James O'Neill, Mr. Lewis Morrison, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Mr. C. B. Bishop, Mr. F. Robinson, Mr. A. D. Bradley, Miss Rose Coghlan, Miss Katherine Corcoran, Miss Jean Clara Walters, Miss Mollie Revel. FIRST "WON AT LAST" MATINEE on SATURDAY. Aug. 2.

ZAMLOCK.

BUSH STREET THEATER.

Charles E. Locke, Proprietor.—A Particularly Brilliant Success. TONY PASTOR and his GREAT DOUBLE COMPANY, every evening (including Sunday) and Saturday Matinee. Novelty Programme No. 2. Every Act, Song and Sketch New. Entire Change of Programme. Ladies' Matinee Saturday. TONY PASTOR appears at each Entertainment. Aug. 2.

GO AS YOU PLEASE.

Grand Pacific Coast Six-Day Pedestrian Tournament, Commencing About September 20th, 1879,

Under the Management of Messrs.

W. S. LAWTON and D. R. McNEILL.

These gentlemen having for many years been thoroughly identified with amateur athletic sports in this city, the citizens of San Francisco, who are desirous of witnessing a six days' contest which they are satisfied will be conducted with good faith to all, have solicited them to take the management of an Entertainment of this kind, and feeling assured that they have the confidence of the public and that their personal guarantee will be accepted that the programme will be carried out as represented, they have decided to conduct an Entertainment of this kind, and have engaged the MECHANICS' PAVILION for that purpose, and now offer the following inducements to Pedestrians. One-half of the net proceeds will be divided among the contestants, as follows:

The contestant accomplishing the greatest number of miles in the 142 hours shall receive 50 per cent. and a diamond and gold medal valued at $250, to be known as the Pacific Coast Champion Medal.

The second man will receive 30 per cent. and a gold medal valued at $100.

The third man 12½ per cent. and a silver medal valued at ——.

The fourth man 7½ per cent.

The medals will be the absolute property of the winners. All other contestants accomplishing 350 miles will receive $100; 375 miles, $150; and 400 miles, $200. As a guarantee of good faith, an entrance fee of $100 will be charged, and must be paid as follows: 25 per cent. on entry; the balance on or before September the 10th, when the entries will close. Contestants are requested to enter their names as soon as possible, in order that suitable arrangements may be made for their accommodation. Any other information required may be obtained by calling on or addressing

W. S. LAWTON,
Aug. 2. Olympic Club Rooms, 119 Post street, S. F.

ZAMLOCK.

MECHANICS' FAIR,

San Francisco, California,

OPENS AUGUST 5TH, 1879,

Science, Art, Industry and Natural Productions will be fully represented. Grand Instrumental Concert each afternoon and evening. Machinery in Motion, Rare Paintings, Fine Statuary, a Tropical Garden, Fountains and Promenades will make this Exhibition the most instructive and pleasant place of resort on this Coast. Those desiring space should apply at once. Office: 27 Post street.

IRVING M. SCOTT, President.
J. H. CULVER, Secretary. July 12.

"The World," the Flesh, and the Devil.

[By a Truthful Penman.]

The following story of the loves of two girls tends to show that feminine affection may he carried too far. Miss Lillie Over and Miss Ella Hearn were hoth pretty and attractive, and they resided at Pokomoke, Maryland. They had heen "classmates at the same seminary, where they hoth graduated with high honors," and they became intimate friends. Oue day Miss Over requested Miss Hearn to accompany her for a walk. What followed is related by the latter young lady hefore her death: "Lil got awful mad, and came up to me and said—'Before heaven, Ella Hearn, if you don't go into the woods with me to-morrow, I'll never ask you to go anywhere else.' Next day Lil came around; I was sewing. Lil got up to leave two or three times, and snatched my work from my hands. My ma told me to go to the door with Lil. Lil turned hack, shut the door, and asked me would I take hack what I had said, and attempted to kiss me. I pushed her down and then laughed. Lil said I hurt her a little. When she got up she commenced talking. I told her to go home. Lil then asked me if I loved Ella Forster hetter than her, and I answered: 'Yes.' Lil stepped hack and said: 'Repeat that and I'll shoot you.'" And this threat Lil carried into effect with so fatal an aim that Ella Hearn died of her wound. Lil is now heing tried on a charge of wilful murder, and she "insists that the shot which put an end to the life of Ella was an accidental one, and that this ill-starred friend died of chloral, administered hy the physicians after the shooting."——At a hall at Paris the other day, ladies were given a sort of cheque-book with counterfoils. On these cheques were printed: "Good for ——— dance." These they gave signed to their intended partners, and then wrote the name of the partner on the counterfoil. By this means all mistakes were avoided.——Depression in the diamond trade is undouhtedly a bad sign of the times. We know a fashionahle diamond merchant in the west. For June last his sale transactions amounted to only £4,000. In June 1878 they were £14,000, and as compared with an average of £20,000 in the same month of preceding years.—*London World.*——Another story ahout the Great Sahara (Bernhardt). That a Personage went hehind the scenes and was introduced; that the Personage removed his hat and replaced it; that the Great Sahara turned to a number of admirers who stood bareheaded hy, and said with exquisite *moquerie*, "Couvrez-vous, messieurs!"——An interesting experiment is being tried at the London Zoological Gardens. Eggs laid hy an ostrich have heen cunniugly painted to resemhle an emu's, and placed under a male emu to he hatched. Should they come to light and life all right, fancy the feelings of that emu when they develop! One can foresee domestic hroils.——The exact date of the Prince Imperial's death was not the 1st of June, as generally misstated, hut Saturday, May 31st, at four in the afternoon. We gather from a letter from the seat of hostilities that he was slightly lame, owing to an ahscess in the hip, and this may have prevented him from vaulting into the saddle with his usual alert skill. He was very active, and was a noted runner at the athletic sports of the Woolwich cadets. But the quickest and lightest of men are not always in form.——Roman loungers were treated to a rare spectacle lately on the Via Appia; a hicycle race hetween two ladies, who hoth helong to the hest society, and are celehrated for their heauty. They appeared on their iron steeds arrayed in the most coquettish of Spanish hats, vests and tights. The fair winner was Madame Le Ghait, the wife of the First Secretary of the Belgian Legation.—— We shall he much surprised if the hall recently given in Mr. Gladstone's old house hy Lady Olive Guinness he surpassed by any entertainment this season. The hostess's sister-in-law, Mrs. Guiness, had what may he called a floral *fete* of marked hrilliancy only a week hefore; hut on this occasion the flowers were, in heauty and ahundance, hitherto unheard of in London, though perhaps to he equaled at Rome or Nice. There were festoons of real roses, hanks of gardenias, and mantelpieces of stephanotis; while here and there towered huge hlocks of ice, with hot-house hlossoms frozen into them. The effect was admirable; hut we are not surprised to hear that it was attained hy an expenditure of rather over four thousand pounds. What chance has the commonplace hall-giver after this? Mrs. White of Ardharroch must look to her laurels.—*World.*——At Hurlingham he said to her: "Yes, the sky *is* overcast, and there is no sun. But the good people tells us there is always something to he thankful for, so we must he thankful that there is any sky at all." She, languidly: "Yes; I suppose we ought to he thankful for that. If there were no sky, we helow would see the legs of the saints—and there *is* a Lord Chamberlain.—*World.*——Marceline Guiot, twenty-six years of age, has just heen condemned to death hy the Court of Assizes of the Vienne for one of the most abominable crimes on record. She forced her stepdaughter, a little girl of eight, to take with her soup sixteen pins, two needles and some pieces of wood, and the unfortunate child perished in the most horrible torments. There could he no recommendation to mercy even from a French jury in such an atrocious case.——It is pleasant to hear that the Whyte-Melville Memorial Fund is progressing. So greatly was the late Major Whyte-Melville liked in the huuting-field that Northamptonshire farmers have sent up half-sovereigns, while hunt servants, many of whom had never seen him, hut only knew him through his hooks, have given their humble half-crowns.

It is argued that the sale of heer favors the cause of temperance, in that it crowds out stronger liquors. A man with a small keg of beer in his stomach has no room for a hottle of whisky.

Sterling Silverware.—A large assortment of elegant designs at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

Ode to Spring—A grudge for not coming sooner.

INSURANCE.

HUTCHINSON & MANN,
INSURANCE AGENCY,
No. 322 & 324 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Fire Insurance.

GIRARD..... of Philadelphia.	ST. PAUL .....of St. Paul.
HOME..... .....of Columbus.	UNION.....of Galveston.
NEW ORLEANS ASSOCIATION.....	TEUTONIA .....of New Orleans.
PEOPLES.....of Newark.	BERLIN-COLOGNE.....of Berlin.
REVERE .....of Boston.	LA CONFIANCE.....of Paris.
LA CAISSE GENERALE.....of Paris.	

Marine Insurance.

PARIS UNDERWRITING ASSOCIATION.....of Paris.
LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.....of London.
Capital Represented.....$23,000,000.

All Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. OF CALIFORNIA.

Principal Office, 406 California Street, San Francisco. Cash Assets, January 1, 1877, $595,291; Liabilities, $5,952; Surplus for Policy Holders, $589,339. J. F. Houghton, President; L. L. Baker, Vice-President; Charles R. Story, Secretary. R. H. MAGILL, H. H. BIGELOW, General Agents.

DIRECTORS.—San Francisco—L. L. Baker, John H. Redington, J. F. Houghton, R. B. Gray, Robert Watt, John Currey, L. L. Baker, W. F. Whittier, C. C. Burr, E. M. Root, W. H. White, J. L. N. Shepard, W. M. Greenwood, George S. Mann, Cyrus Wilson, W. T. Garratt, C. Waterhouse, A. P. Hotaling, A. Block, A. K. P. Harmon, G. S. Johnson, W. O. Wilson, A. W. Bowman, H. L. Dodge, Charles R. Story. Alameda County Branch—V. D. Moody, Chauncy Taylor, A. C. Henry, Robert S. Farrelly, Joseph B. Marlin, W. B. Hardy, T. B. Simpson. San Diego—A. H. Wilcox. Sacramento—Mark Hopkins, D. W. Earl, Julius Wetzlar, James Carolan. San Jose—T. Ellard Beans, B. D. Murphy, A. Pfister, J. H. Dibble, J. S. Carter, Jackson Lewis, Jacob Rich, John Auzerais, John Balbach. Stockton—H. H. Hewlett, Chas. Belding, J. D. Peters, A. W. Simpson, H. M. Fanning. Marysville—D. E. Knight. Grass Valley—Wm. Watt, T. W. Sigourney. Portland, Oregon—W. S. Ladd, C. H. Lewis, P. Wasserman, B. Goldsmith, D. Macleay. Virginia City, Nevada—John Gillig, Isaac L. Requa. March 17.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.--UNION INS. CO. OF S. F.

The California Lloyds.---Established in 1861.---Nos. 416 and 418 California street. Cash capital $750,000 in Gold. Assets exceed $1,000,000 Coin. Fair Rates! Prompt Settlement of Loses!! Solid Security!! DIRECTORS.—SAN FRANCISCO—J. Mora Moss, N. G. Kittle, M. J. O'Connor, R. S. Floyd, Moses Heller, Adam Grant, Daniel Meyer, Antoine Borel, Charles Kohler, E. L. Goldstein, I. Lawrence Pool, A. Weill, Joseph Brandenstein, Charles Baum, James Moffitt, Benjamin Brewster, L. Cunningham, W. M. Hoag, Nicholas Luning, John Parrott, L. A. Booth, Julius Baum, Myles D. Sweeney, Jas. M. Goewey, Edward Cadwalader Bartlett Doe, Gustave Touchard, J. H. Baird, J. G. Kittle, George C. Hickox, C. Ducommun, Wm. Scholle, John Conly, Ig. Steinhart, W. B. Stone, J. O. Eldridge, A. B. Phipps.

GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, President. N. G. KITTLE, Vice-President.
CHARLES D. HAVEN, Secretary. GEO. T. BOHEN, Surveyor. Aug. 31.

THE STATE INVESTMENT AND INSURANCE CO.
FIRE AND MARINE.

Cash Assets, $450,000.---Principal Office, 218 and 220 San-some street, San Francisco. OFFICERS:—A. J. BRYANT, President; RICHARD IVERS, Vice-President; CHARLES H. CUSHING, Secretary; H. H. WATSON, Marine Surveyor. BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—Peter Donahue, James Irvine, C. D. O'Sullivan, A. Bocqueraz, R. Harrison, A. H. Rutherford, R. Bailey, E. W. Corbett, George O. McMullin, A. J. Bryant, Frank M. Pixley, E Burke, H. H. Watson, Dr. C. F. Buckley, P. J. White, E. M. Root, M. Mayblum, Richard Ivers, John Rosenfeld, Daniel Callaghan, P. H. Russell, Sacramento. John G. Downey, Los Angeles. Wm. Hood, Sonoma County. H. W. Seale, Mayfield. Geo. Rutherford, San Jose. Feb. 16.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HAMBURG.

Capital.....$1,125.000, U. S. Gold Coin.

Losses Paid in Gold Coin Immediately After Adjustment.
This Corporatiou holds contracts of fifteen other European Insurance Companies, re-insuring by far the greater part of every risk, as soon as accepted in our office. The combined subscribed Capital which our policies therefore offer to the public,

Amounts to	*Of which*
$16,912,500, U. S. Gold Coin,	$4,328,750 is Paid Up,

Besides the Always Available Reserve Funds.

GEORGE MARCUS & CO., General Agents for the Pacific Coast,
March 15. 304 California street.

THE MARINE INSURANCE CO. OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
[ESTABLISHED 1836.]

Whole Amount of Joint Stock and Guaranteed Capital..$5,000,000.
Whole Amount of Capital paid up..... 900,000.
Cash Assets December 31, 1876..... 3,710,000.

The undersigned have been duly authorized to issue Policies at current rates on Freight and Shipments to or from England, Europe, New York, Japan, China, Australian Colonies, Sandwich Islands, and Nortbern Coast Ports. If desired, policies made payable at port of termination.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., Agents,
Aug. 10. 218 California street.

THE SWISS MARINE INS. COMPANIES COMBINED.

Switzerland, of Zurich, Capital 5,000,000 francs; Helvetia, of St. Gall, Capital 10,000,000 francs; Baloise, of Basle, Capital 5,000,000 francs. These three Companies are liable jointly and severally for all losses that may be sustained. Losses made payable in all the principal seaports of the world. In the settlement of all claims under an English policy, these Companies will strictly adhere to the conditions and customs adopted at Lloyds, and submit to Englisb jurisdiction.
June 9. HARRY W. SYZ, Agent, 225 Sansome st., S. F.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSUR. CO. OF BOSTON.

Has transacted the business of Life Insurance for nearly thirty-five years. Its assets amount to over FOURTEEN MILLION DOLLARS. The law of Massachusetts makes all its Policies nonforfeitable. It is a Purely Mutual Company, dividing every cent of surplus among Policy-holders. This is the ONLY Company on the Pacific Coast governed by the Massachusetts Lapse Law. This company has complied with the new Insurance Laws of California.

WALLACE EVERSON, General Agent.
Sept. 22.] 328 Montgomery street.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INS. CO. OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital $5,000,000.---Agents: Balfour, Guthrie & Co., No. 316 California street, San Francisco. Nov. 18.

WEAVING THE WEB.

"This morn I will weave my web," she said,
As she stood by the loom in the rosy light,
And her young eyes, hopefully glad and clear,
Followed afar the swallow's flight.
"As soon as the day's first tasks are done,
While yet I am fresh and strong," said she,
"I will hasten to weave the beautiful web
Whose pattern is known to none but me.

"I will weave it fine, I will weave it fair,
And ah! how the colors will glow!" she said,
"So fadeless and strong will I weave my web
That perhaps it will live after I am dead."
But the morning hours sped on apace;
The air grew sweet with the breath of June;
And young Love hid by the waiting loom,
Tangled the threads as he hummed a tune.

"Ah! life is so rich and full," she cried,
"And morn is so short though the days are long!
This noon I will weave my beautiful web,
I will weave it carefully, fine and strong."
But the sun rode high in the cloudless sky;
The burden and heat of the day she bore;
And hither and thither she came and went,
While the loom stood still as it stood before.

"Ah! life is too busy at noon," she said;
"My web must wait till the eventide,
Till the common work of the day is done,
And my heart grows calm in the silence wide!"
So, one by one, the hours passed on
Till the creeping shadows had longer grown;
Till the house was still, and the breezes slept,
And her singing birds to their nests had flown.

"And now I will weave my web," she said,
As she turned to her loom ere set of sun,
And laid her hand on the shining threads
To set them in order, one by one.
But hand was tired and heart was weak;
"I am not as strong as I was," sighed she.
"But the pattern is blurred, and the colors rare
Are not so bright or so fair to see!

"I must wait, I think, till another morn;
I must go to my rest with my work undone;
It is growing too dark to weave," she cried,
As lower and lower sank the sun.
She dropped the shuttle, the loom stood still;
The weaver slept in the twilight gray.
Dear heart. Will she weave her beautiful web
In the golden light of a longer day?

BOOK NOTICES.

Classical Writers. Edited by J. R. Green. MILTON.—By Stopford A. Brooke. D. Appleton & Co., New York. A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco.

If the growing generntion does not know the great men of the past, it is not for want of information to he had. What with Primers and Handy-Books, such as Appleton is publishing every day, one needs to hide himself if he will not learn. These hooks are almost always well-written and hy competent critics. Mr. Brooke's Primer of English Literature has made him a kind of authority with the public, and the present volume on Milton brings together all that is needed for an introduction to the reading of him; for therein lies the real value of these publications. Unless they rouse a desire to know the authors treated of, at first hand, they have failed to do their best; and Mr. Brooke's judgment is so far independent and manly, even in the presence of the great poet, that a student should go to the Poems from the perusal of this essay with something of a fair conception, both of the genius and the character of Milton.

MONEY. A TALE. By Jules Tardieu. D. Appleton & Co., New York. A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco.

One of the handy-volume series, and a very entertaining little thing. Pierre Roland, a journalist, has money left him hy a rich baroness, who admires his high sense of professional honor. He sends for an old friend and his daughter from the country. On the way down the daughter, who is extremely pretty, of course, saves the life of n child playing on the railroad track, hy signaling to the engineer, and then gives him a honquet tied with her handkerchief. The engineer is the son of a rich man in Paris, and, after many mystifications and small tangles, Marguérite and Paul are happily married, and everyhody feels hetter. The translation is a little forced and stiff.

THE "NORTH AMERICAN," for August, has no great variety, and the editor does not seem to have exercised his power of discrimination in an entirely laudable way, when he admits such padding as nn article hy Wendell Phillips on Garrison, nnd Mr. Jno. L. Stephens' superficial talk about Mehemet Ali. Phillips has worn out the patience of the most long-suffering, and never can, hy accident, speak a reasonable word; while Stephens was a mere tourist, without education of any kind to fit him for understanding serious mntters. Mr. Freeman's article on "The Power of Dissolution" is full of informntion and suggestion. "The Work and Mission of My Life," hy Richard Wagner, is immensely entertaining, with its unconscious vanity and reckless misstatement of tendencies in life and art. Why must patriots, political or artistic, he perpetually whirling their hats in the air? The "Diary of a Public Man," wisely left anonymous, is of no significance to anyhody. It notes down the mere rumors of the day, trivial, even if they were well-founded. The "Future of Resumption" is one more contrihution to the much he-written money problem, and does not dispose of it. Mr. Jno. Fiske's notices of "Recent Works on Ancient History and Philology" are extremely interesting and well-considered.

"APPLETON'S JOURNAL," for August, is full of most interesting articles, many of them permanently valuable. Matthew Arnold's study on Wordsworth, Francisque Sarcey's account of the Comedie Frnnçaise, Morison's "Miraheaus," the few vigorous translations of the yet untranslatahle Theophile Gautier, Schopenhauer's Thoughts on Men, Books and Music, and Mr. Macdonald's Cornish Saunter are papers one wants to keep. With these nre sketches, and sporting papers and novels, and the Book Notices, always well done.

BRANDY

T. A. BARRY, Agent for Naglee's Brandy, is at No. 116 Montgomery Street.

GEO. STREET, Agent News Letter, 30 Cornhill, E. C., London.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS OF

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, which are calculated to deceive the public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their signature, "LEA & PERRINS," which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see name on wrapper, label, bottle and stopper Wholesale and for export by the proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, etc., etc., and by grocers and oilmen throughout the world. To be obtained of Nov. 16. MESSRS. CROSS & CO., San Francisco.

ROWLAND'S

MACASSAR OIL strengthens the Hair and prevents it falling off. The bottles have a glass stopper, and *not* a cork.

KALYDOR beautifies the Complexion and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Prickly Heat, Eruptions, etc.

ODONTO whitens the Teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

EUKONIA is a new and delicate toilet powder.

Ask for ROWLAND'S articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid cheap imitations. Sold by Druggists, Bazaars, etc., all over the world. May 3.

Asthma, and difficult breathing arising from affections of the Respiratory Organs, promptly relieved and paroxysms averted by

Datura Tatula Inhalations, for which purpose the plant is prepared in *all* the usual forms for smoking, and also as pastilles and powder for burning on a plate or censer. In

Asthma and Analagous Diseases the superior efficacy of this plant, prepared as above mentioned, has been for the last 40 years recognized by the Medical Profession and the public in all parts of the world. Prepared only by

Savory & Moore, 143, New Bond-street. Testimonials accompanying each box of Cigarettes, Cigars and Pastilles. Tins, in the economical form of tobacco, and also in powder for burning, from 2s. 6d. to 21s. Of chemists, etc., everywhere. [June 21.]

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

Finest and Cheapest Meat-flavoring Stock for Soups, Made Dishes and Sauces. March 2.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful. See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," etc.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

Caution--Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature, in blue ink, across Label. "Consumption in England increased ten-old in ten years." March 2.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

To be had of all Store-keepers, Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only), C. David & Co., 43, Mark Lane, London, England. March 2.

NEWTON BOOTH, C. T. WHEELER, Sacramento. | J. T. GLOVER, W. W. DODGE, S. F

W. W. DODGE & CO.

Wholesale Grocers, corner Front and Clay streets, San Francisco. April 1.

CASTLE BROTHERS,

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1850.

Importers of Teas and East India Goods, Nos. 213 and 215 Front street, San Francisco. Jan. 13.

DR. R. BEVERLY COLE

Has Returned from the East and Resumed Practice at his Office,

NO. 518 SUTTER STREET. [June 21.

FREDERICK A. BEE,

His Imperial Chineas Majesty's Consul.

Office: 917 Clay Street. *Residence: 620 Eddy Street.*

R. H. LLOYD,

Attorney-at-Law, Room 13, Nevada Block.

IRVINE & LE BRETON

Have Removed their Law Offices to No. 217 Sansome Street. [March 15.]

ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY,

No. 310 Sansome street, San Francisco, Wholesale Dealer in Furs. Sept. 21.

$777 a year and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address, June 7.] P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

KALLOCH AND COX.

Kalloch and Cox are fitting candidates to face one another. Parsons both, they are both blatant political humhugs, who hedraggle the cloth to which they belong in the mire. What has San Francisco done to he cursed at home and disgraced abroad by these unsavory candidates for the chief magistracy of our city? We are told that these men are put forward as an offering to the religious sentiment of the community. It is stated as a fact, and there is some evidence that it is true, that the church-going portion of our people are ranking themselves on the side of Kalloch, and believe that morality and religion will, in some unexplained and mysterious manner, he promoted hy his election. We have many good reasons for our opposition to this man, hut perhaps the most weighty one is, that his candidacy is a slur upon religion and an insult to good morals. We can imagine nothing that is more calculated to hring religion into contempt than the nomination of this had representative of it. His record is not that of a man of average cleanliness. It is impossihle to discuss him without befouling one's mouth. The giving of most exceptional prominence to his name cannot be for the advantage of the Church. Moreover, there is surely something unseemly in a Christian minister wallowing up to his neck in the filthy pool of politics. Partisan strife and the doctrines of the meek and lowly Jesus do not go well together. There is an unfitness in the combination that ought to strike religious people above all others. The manner in which this man Kalloch is conducting himself evidences the incongruity of his position. Here is a specimen: "Mr. Kalloch said the day he was nominated he drove down to Union Hall and engaged it for the night before the election; also, all the streets around it. A few days ago the Republicans went down there and said: 'We want the hall.' They were told they couldn't have it, for Kalloch had engaged it. 'What!' said they, 'that d——d preacher.' Well, I got ahead of them, and they will find that that d——d preacher will get ahead of them all the time. Three cheers and a tiger were thereupon given for Kalloch." That was a speech addressed by Kalloch to Kearney and his followers. Kalloch has evidently been converted to hlasphemy and vulgarity hy Kearney. Will any well-wisher of religion say that the spirit or language of such a speech is calculated to favorably impress non-religious people? Bah! We apolgize to men of sense for arguing thus seriously with fools. If the religious sentiment of San Francisco demands Kalloch, then heaven save us from the religious sentiment of San Francisco.

EMPLOYING CHINESE.

An eleventh commandment has been added to the decalogue, more patent than all the other ten. It is that employment shall not he given to a man if he happens to have heen born in China. Californians are not remarkable for their particularity about the other commandments, hut about this one they are of the strictest sect of the Pharisees. That is to say, they are if we are to believe the daily press. No man must dare run for office that ever permitted a Chinaman to clean his hoots. It is said that a promising candidate for Governor lost his nomination because, being tumbled into the hay by a capsizing yacht, he submitted to being rescued by a Chinese fisherman. He saved his life, hut committed the unpardonable sin, which forever will deprive him of the right to serve his country in official position. Seriously, there is a good deal of humhug about this latest test of official availability. If no man is to he voted for who has ever had a menial act performed for him hy a Chinaman, then it is very certain that we shall have to send elsewhere for our office-holders. The rule, rigidly enforced, would exclude us all. Wbite had a Chinese cook, Perkins collects fares and freights from Chinese, and Glenn permits them to save his falling grain. Yea, even the sand lots are not free from their touch. Boots are made, cigars are manufactured, and shirts are washed for sand-lotters hy the "moon-eyed lepper." Even our bahes drink the milk that is drawn from the cow hy John Chinaman. Query: Would that disqualify the child in after life from receiving the votes of free and independent emigrants from the Emerald Isle? Great heavens! where is this evil to stop? Who is to be free from the contaminating touch of honest John, all the way from China? Begorra, if we don't etop the hathen coming here, even the hlue-hlooded Patrick from Ireland will lose his conspicuous and manifold qualification for office-holding. The thing is getting serious and must be stopped—that it must. If a revelation of the eleventh commandment is to send us to perdition, who among us may expect to he saved? In that case, there is none good—no, not one. Even Kearney had his child carried to the grave, the other day, in a hearse, the owner of which employed a Chinaman. He should be deposed from the Presidency of the W. P. C. forthwith.

ATTEND TO THE ELECTION OF THE JUDICIARY.

There is danger that the next Judiciary of this city will he the weakest ever chosen to administer the litigation of the most litigious people on the face of the globe. One cause for this, perhaps, is that the salary has been reduced to a point at which it ceases to attract men of the requisite talent. It is a huge mistake to underpay judges. It is false economy. Bad decisions will inevitahly cost more money than would suffice to procure the services of the very ahlest men as judges. But low as the salary is, hetter men are obtainable than many that seem likely to he elected. The truth is, too little attention is heing given to the election of the Judiciary. There are so many offices going, and so many people scramhling for them, that attention is not sufficiently focussed upon the delicate and difficult task of selecting honest and capahle judges. Party spirit is rife, and purely partisan tickets are likely to he successful even in the case of the Judiciary. This is a misfortune that can he, and ought to he, avoided. Judicial talent is the monopoly of no one political party. We eincerely trust that no independent voter will vote a straight party ticket for the Judiciary. The nicest discrimination should be used in choosing the very hest men from all the tickets, and a sturdy resolution should he formed to vote for such men, quite regardless of party nominations. If that process of seeking the survival of the fittest is diligently pursued, we may get a fair Judiciary. It is the only sure way that remains to us, now that purely partisan nominations all round are decided upon. It looks as if the Republican State ticket will he elected, and yet it would he a calamity for all the Republican nominees to be chosen to our next Supreme Court. On general principles it would be an evil to have that hody filled from one political party. Moreover, on that ticket there are two of the very worst nominations for the Supreme Bench that have heen mads by any party. Who, for instance, believes that Wheeler ought to he elevated to the Supreme Bench? A weak lawyer, and a duhtful man in every way, his name ought to he scratched by every thoughtful Republican. Tbe party can gain nothing hy his election. The choice of an honest Judiciary should engage the very best attention of all good citizens.

A LITTLE SISTER OF CHARITY.

[An Actual Incident of a Hotel Reading-room.]

A gamhler and a rake was he
Whose days and nights were wild,
A wan and weary midget she,
A crippled beggar-child.

Reclining at his ease he lay,
When, lispingly, she said:
"Please give me somethin', sir; all day
I hasn't had no hread."

But he is moody with the fumes
Of a prolonged dehauch;
And drink the appetite consumes
Like flax hsneath the torch.

He speaks the truth, then, when he says,
Turning impatiently:
"*I've* eaten nothing these *three* days;
Go, hrat, don't pester me!"

She goes—poor, shivering little one—
Into the cold, dark night;
Unheeding her, the man hroods on
In comfort, warmth and light.

An hour goes hy—he feels a touch
Upon his folded hands;
There, leaning on her tiny crutch,
The hahy-beggar stands.

"Please, sir, take this, (a copper cent),
I'se sure that you must he
(Her eyes were filled with wonderment)
Much hungrier than me."

"Three days! Wby I can hardly keep
Alive a single one!
No—take it, *please*, I'se goin' to sleep,
An' sban't feel hungry then."

A flush of shame sweeps o'er his cheek,
Hot tears hedim his eyes,
His quivering lips refuse to speak,
Then, kissing her, he cries:

"Thou tiny minister of grace,
A woman's heart is thine;
Lift up thy hlessed little face,
Let thy lips hallow mine."

"I'll keep thy copper for thy sake
Until my dying day,
And thou, sweet child, my gold must take—
To-night I shall not play."

A SPEECH TO BE REMEMBERED.

A great deal of twaddle is heing uttered at this political campaign. Issues are heing discussed that have more of buncombe than good sense in them. But there was one notable exception the other night. The speech of Mayor Bryant, because of the practical subjects it discussed, stands out in hold relief and in striking contrast with the insufferahle hosh of these times. The stump was never so weak as now. It spouts and spouts in one everlasting wish-washy flood. It spends its hest efforts upon Glenn's farming, Perkins' sailor-boyism and White's Kearneyism—just as if the destinies of cities and States depended upon such trivialities. The people are much more concerned in knowing whether their government is efficient and economical. To those questions Mayor Bryant applied himself, and in doing that dealt with telling facts and figures with the weight of one having authority. He showed just what the city is paying for good government, and whilst the expenditure in the different departments is still a matter of close scrutiny and criticism, with a view to greater economy and efficiency in the future, the hroad fact remains that the administration of affairs during the past four years will bear comparison with that of any former period. Many substantial improvements have heen made, a considerable portion of the city has heen permanently paved, the Channel street nuisance has heen ahated, the new City Hall has made progress, new schools bave heen huilt and an increased number of children educated, the people's park has been greatly improved, a fres library has heen established, and nearly one million has been added to the Sinking Fund to pay off the city's indehtedness incurred hy previous administrations; and while all these things have been accomplished, ths total of the city's tax levy of last year was only a trifle more than that of 1875, divided, as it is, among a larger number of people, and spread over an increased area of property. That is the showing which the facts and figures justify. An ounce of proof is worth a pound of assertiou. Mayor Bryant has made a most important contribution to the discussion of public affairs. He has shown just what the city gets and what it pays, and in doing that he has supplied the hest possible justification of his own administration. He has now given a most practical turn to the consideration of city matters. If future discussion will keep in that groove, and if candidates will vie with each other in suggesting economies, and how to promote efficiency, they will be engaging themselves, like business men, with the matters that really concern us at this time.

THE NEW TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Since our former notices of the American Union Telegraph Company, and its possible effect upon Western Union, we note that the stock of the latter corporation has declined ten per cent. in the New York Stock Exchange. The indications are that it will go down to at least 50, if not further, and such a result is to he expected, when it is borne in mind that the new company expect to complete their lines at a cost of about one-fourth of the capital at which Western Union is stocked. Late improvements in telegraphy are given as the prime reason, hut we suspect that the watering of stock is the principal factor in the movement. Some leading Californiа capitalists are said to be large investors in the American Union. We shall eagerly watch the progress of this scheme, which promises a great reduction in rates and superior facilities for business men and newspapers. It cannot be completed too soon.

THE TOWN CRIER.

"Hear the Crier!" "What the devil art thou?
"One that will play the devil, sir, with you."

"He'd a sting in his tail as long as a flail,
Which made him grow bolder and bolder."

Dramatic authors don't always have a fair show at the outset, whatever the managers may say. At least that is what a young friend of ours—who writes plays because his name happens to be Buckstone—thinks, and these are the facts he put in evidence: He says that he called at one of the Bush-street theaters the other morning, and said to the manager: "Well, sir, you told me to call in a couple of weeks for your opinion of that play I left with you." "Play—play!" said the manager, rubbing his care-corrugated brow, "what play?" "Why, mine; don't you remember—realistic California play, *Snorter Jake, or The Days of '49?*" "Oh! yes, of course. Well, what about it?" "Well, as it's been here over two months, I dropped in to know whether you have accepted it." "Well, the fact is," said the autocrat of the boards, shutting the door and assuming a confidential air, "the fact is, your drama is a remarkably strong work, my dear sir; remarkably strong, but it needs—it needs pruning." "Does it?" "Yes; and then there's the third act. The action all through it needs livening up some, and the tableaux at its end isn't strong enough." "Want something more striking?" "Exactly, and then you'd better introduce a comic character or two; and—lem me see—wedge in a song or something." "How would a clog dance strike you?" "Well, I don't know about that. But by all means try to kill the heavy villain earlier in the last act—kill him with poison, if possible, pistols frighten the ladies in the audience, you know." "Think so, do you? Is that all?" "Ye-e-s, that's all I can think of just now. Here's the manuscript," fishing it out of a pigeon hole. "Just oblige me by opening it," said the author gloomily. The manager did so, and it disclosed nothing but a few quires of blank paper. And with an unearthly scowl the dramatist stalked out, leaving the astounded manager as much confused as one of his craft was ever known to be. And yet we talk about the encouragement of native talent.

The public will be glad to learn that Mr. Skithers, the eminent clog-dancer, who last appeared at Maguire's old theater about fourteen years ago, is to have a benefit next week. Mr. S. is rather old to do much dancing, but then he slipped down on a banana peel last week, and his friends immediately arranged for him a Grand Complimentary Testimonial. Miss Aurora Malone will also benefit next week. Miss Malone, it will be remembered, was the young lady who made an unsuccessful debut here in a minor part, some two years ago. Miss M. is suffering from a bad cold, and it is to be hoped that the public will respond liberally. It will gratify the great body of our theater-goers to learn that Tommy Skidmore, the eminent young lemonade seller in the lobby of the California Theater, will be the recipient of a testimonial benefit on the thirty-third of this month. This is tendered him by a long list of our prominent bankers and merchants, as can be seen by announcement in another column, and over forty brokers' clerks are now selling tickets. Mr. Budweiser Boothe, the eminent shoemaker, will take a benefit shortly at Platt's Hall, which has been hired for the purpose. Mr. Boothe is not a distant relative of Edwin Booth, as is erroneously reported, but has concluded to drop the final "e" from his name, which entitles him to a benefit. The public can find no worthier object for their generous patronage than Mrs. Pat Slushey, the eminent seamstress, who will take a benefit at the Grand Opera House this evening. Mrs. S. is not strictly a professional, but she sprained her ankle badly while coming out of the Standard Theater last week. Little Mike Slushey will sell his mother's photographs during the act—ankle, sprain and all. These photographs are cheap at 50 cents. Come one, come all!

The London correspondent of an Eastern paper represents that the "fashionable world of the British metropolis" was thrown into a state of excitement recently by the startling piece of society intelligence that "at an aristocratic dinner party the host led Sarah Bernhardt down to dinner *first*," in a company where "there was a Duke," and where "Marquises and Earls were as thick as Generals and Colonels in Arkansas." It is no wonder that such an outrage against the conventionalities should have produced a sensation in the British metropolis. Of course, all intelligent Americans are too familiar with the laws of precedence which govern the etiquette of the English dinner to require to be told that the host should have offered his arm to the Duke, and taken him in first. The Earls and Marquises should have come next, arm in arm, in the order of rank. As for M'lle Bernhardt, she having no title, the correct thing would have been for her to go in last, with the butler. The slighted Duke seems to have acted with great moderation under the circumstances; for, as every one knows, he would have been perfectly justified by the British social code if he had rebuked the host for the indignity of giving precedence to a plebeian woman by drawing his revolver and putting a bullet into his abdomen. That is the usual course pursued in cases of this kind by all high-spirited English noblemen.

It comes over us like a breath of the sweet South to read that the negro Williams, arrested on suspicion of having passed near the Roddan'e house, at Wheatland, at the time of the distinguished outrage on an iron-bar, five or six years ago, will soon be called up for examination; that is, some time between this and the year 1887. The energy of those Wheatland people is appalling. They are on the track of the cup of cold water said to have been asked for by the negro in April or May last, and if the heavy fogs continue, they believe that one or the other of the girls may wink with her left eye before long. Needless to say that if any corner of the State is green in the dry season, it is not Wheatland.

Alas! Grant isn't coming! And now the question is, What will Achilles A. Tudor—we beg the poet's pardon, Hector A. Stuart—do with that "Ode of Welcome?" After these painful months of incubation the result shouldn't be lost to the world. By the bye, the Hon. Barney P. Moon, ex-Alderman of New York city and a prominent ward statesman, is announced to arrive here next week. Could not the high-descended bard adapt the ode to the occasion? Ulysses S. Grant! Barney P. Moon! There are about as many poetic feet in the one name as in the other.

The Glasgow "Mail" says that Talmage wants earnestness, and originality, and knowledge of effect. For a canny Scot the *Mail* is singularly dull. Nothing of all these does Talmage want; he only wants the coin of the realm—and he gets it.

The official inquisitor of the Washington *Herald* having recently brought his boring apparatus to bear upon one A. C. Buell, suddenly struck oil of an unusually rich quality. Mr. Buell, as soon as tapped, declared that the country was not only going to the devil, but was almost there. The American people were all cynics in politics; they expect no good of their public men. If they find a man sincere, they call him a fanatic; if they find him honest, they call him a d—d fool. The American character, so far as there is any," says Mr. B., "is a compound of the bad manners of the English and the bad morals of the French, both made worse than the originals by awkwardness in the copying." This is truculent, if not truthful. But, in addition to these graces, it seems that "we (the Americans) have begun to absorb the hoggish traits of the German race," and to "drink in at once the beer and the venality of the Dutch." Mr. Buell seems to be a typical American. The bad manners and the hoggishness are apparent, and we may safely assume the rest:

"For he himself has said it,
And it's greatly to his credit."

The Boston "Post" states that the Duke of Argyll was actually permitted to pass through the Hub without a municipal demonstration! No brass band dogged his footsteps. The Common Council did not corral him in a hotel parlor and compel him to shake hands with all the hores and bummers connected with the Government; and the Mayor did not inflict upon him his windy eloquence in a half-hour speech. These singular facts would seem to warrant the cheerful conclusion that snobbery is dying out in the American Athens. But, alas! later advices destroy the pleasing illusion. It appears that the Common Council had gone off to a clam-bake, the Mayor was laid up with a sore throat, and the Boston bands are so high-priced that in these hard times nobody could be found to pay the piper. But O. W. Holmes will send the Duke a poem.

"Pull Dick, pull devil." Hallelujah Cox for Mayor! Reverend S. Kallawag for Mayor! How happy could we be with either, were t'other dear charmer away! Reverends to the front! Why not choose the clergy, in a lump, for everything? They make such a mess of religion they ought to do better in politics. Let's vote for them all. The Bishop of California would make a good Governor, Bishop Wingfield Lieutenant-Governor, Hemphill for Chief of Police, Stebbins for Auditor—no, that won't do, he wants others to hear him. We might make him the Board of Education, and Dr. Stone would do to run with the machine as Fire Commissioner.

The Californian "Historian of the Future" will be apt to rub his eyes when he comes to chronicle the first political contest in the State under her new Magna Charta. When he begins to study up the current literature of the day in search of material, he will find it demonstrated that Perkins, the "Black Republican" candidate, voted against the Fifteenth Amendment; that White, the "Workingman's" candidate, never did a day's work in his life; and that Glenn, the candidate of the Anti-Monopoly, Anti-Chinese party, is a land-monopolist on a prodigious scale, and tills the 55,000 acres of his monopoly by the aid of Chinese labor!

We are authorized to state, and in point of fact have seen the documents, duly certified, which prove that George C. Perkins never did charge ten dollars a dozen for addled eggs to a lone widow sitting by the shore of the sounding sea; and Farmer Glenn, we are also in a position to affirm, did not hunt down with Cuban bloodhounds and crucify on a redwood tree three innocent white laborers, because they were not Chinese. These infamous falsehoods, which are making the tour of the world and startling the remote Botocudo in his wilds, will henceforth excite only the loathing and contempt of those who have any to spare.

The Trustees of the Public Library, at their last meeting, had an "informal discussion," in which they wrestled strenuously with the conundrum: What is the correct manner of presenting Library bills to the Board of Supervisors? The Hon. J. S. Hager was in the Chair, and he ought to have an opinion on a point of social etiquette. For ourselves, we are clear that the correct thing would be to present the bills on a silver salver. The Supervisors would appreciate the elegance of that style; and if the messenger were a strong man, armed to the teeth, he might be able to get out again with the plate.

An Italian riot is expected to occur in New York every minute. It seems that the residents of that nationality erected in Central Park a statue of Columbus, holding the globe in his hand. The very next morning it was discovered that some infamous advertising man had crawled up and painted on the globe, "Use Skidmore's Pills." All the New York militia are under arms as we go to press.

An interesting collection of bald-pated old fogies, calling themselves "The National Board of Health," recently resolved, in solemn conclave, that their Secretary should be forbidden to "furnish any information to the press." The fun of the thing is seen in the fact that the reports and bulletins of this humptions and exclusive "Board" are made up entirely of items collated from the columns of the newspapers.

An Englishman, just returned from Cairo, informs *Truth* that the donkey-boys name their beasts after European celebrities; and that the most satisfactory jackass he found was the Bishop of London. If this Briton will take the trouble to come to the Pacific Coast, he will find reverend jackasses that can give the Bishop of London odds and leave him out of sight or hearing.

Zadkiel does the prophecy business for Great Britain and Ireland, and Benner for the United States, with general applause. When he declares, however, as he does in the last issue, that fat hogs will rule low this year, he takes an unfair advantage of the public, since he can bring his own prophecy to pass at any moment by throwing himself on the market.

Bro. Pickering commences a leading editorial in his issue of Thursday with the important announcement that "The office is now in communication with one of the heaviest raisin houses of Malaga, Spain." From this we infer that the business of Bro. P.'s paper is no longer to be limited to peanuts. Henceforth it will be "peanuts and raisins."

Mrs. Bazenbee, of Hayes Valley, has applied for a divorce because Mr. B. came home late the other night, fearfully "set up," and, holding a string of salt mackerel over her head, solemnly assured her that he had been to Saucelito all day fishing.

It is contrary to the law to cut down trees in Cyprus, and if G. W. had tried his little hatchet there he would have saved young America a great deal of trouble and disgust. The ways of Providence are inscrutable.

C. P. R. R.

Overland Ticket Office: Ferry Landing, foot of Market street.--Commencing Monday, May 19th, 1879, and until further notice, Traine and Boats wil leave SAN FRANCISCO:

7.00 A. M. (daily), Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Landing — Connecting with Trains for Napa (Stages for Sonoma), Calistoga (the Geysers), and Sacramento. Connecting at Davis (*Sundays excepted*) for Woodland and Knight's Landing, and at Woodland for Williams and Willows.
(Arrive San Francisco 8:10 P.M.)

7.00 A.M. (daily) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) and via Livermore arriving at Tracy at 11:30 A.M. and connecting with Atlantic Express. Connects at Niles with Train arriving at San Jose at 10:15 A.M.
(Returning, train from Tracy arrives at 6:05 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (daily), Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R R.) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland (Or.), Colfax, Reno (Virginia City), Palisade (Eureka), Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Galt with train arriving at Ione at 3:40 P.M.
(Arrive San Francisco 5:15 P.M.)

Sunday Excursion Tickets to San Pablo and Martinez at Reduced Rates.

10.00 A.M. (daily) via Oakland Ferry, Local Passenger Train to Haywards and Niles.
(Arrive San Francisco 4:05 P.M.)

3.00 P.M. (daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry and Niles), stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 5:20 P.M.
(Arrive San Francisco 9:35 A.M.)

3.00 P.M. (daily) Northern Railway Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to Sau Pablo, Martinez and Antioch.
(Arrive San Francisco 9:35 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (daily) Arizona Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) for Lathrop (and Stockton), Merced, Madera, Visalia, Sumner, Mojave, Newhall (San Buenaventura, and Santa Barbara), Los Angeles, "Santa Monica," Wilmington, Santa Ana (San Diego), Colton and Yuma (Colorado River Steamers), connecting direct with Daily Trains of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Arizona for Maricopa (Daily Stages for Phœnix and Prescott), and for Casa Grande (182 miles east from Yuma), and end of Track (Daily Stages for Florence and Tucson).

"Sleeping Cars" between Oakland, Los Angeles and Yuma.
(Arrive San Francisco 12:35 P.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Landing), connecting with trains for Calistoga, (the Geysers), Woodland, Knight's Landing and Sacramento; and at Sacramento with Passenger Train, leaving at 9:35 P.M. for Truckee, Reno, Carson and Virginia.
"Sleeping Cars" between Vallejo and Carson.
(Arrive San Francisco 11:10 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Wash'n St. Wharf), for Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.
(Arrive San Francisco 8:00 P.M.)

4.00 P.M. (daily), Through Third Class and Accommodation Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) connecting at Lathrop with Train arriving at Los Angeles on second day at 11:55 A.M. (Arrive San Francisco 9:05 A.M.

4.30 P.M. (daily) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to Haywards, Niles and Livermore. (Arrive San Francisco 8:35 A.M.)

5.00 P.M. (daily) Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland Ferry and Northern Railway) to Ogden, Omaha and East.

Public conveyance for Mills Seminary connects at Seminary Park Station with all trains, Sundays excepted.

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS

From "SAN FRANCISCO," Daily.

TO OAKLAND.		TO ALAMEDA.	TO FERNSIDE.	TO EAST OAKLAND.	TO NILES.	TO BERKELEY	TO DELAWARE STREET.
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
B 6.10	12.30	7.00	B7.00	B 6.10	7.00	7.30	B 6.10
7.00	1.00	8.00	B9.00	7.30	10.00	8.30	8.00
7.30	1.30	9.00	B10.00	8.30	P. M.	9.30	10.00
8.00	2.00	10.00	P. M.	9.30	3.00	10.30	12.00
8.30	3.00	11.00	B5.00	10.30	4.30	11.30	P. M.
9.00	3.30	12.00	.....	11.30		P. M.	1.30
9.30	4.00	P. M.	.....	P. M.		1.00	3.30
10.00	4.30	1.30	.....	12.30		3.00	4.30
10.30	5.00	2.00	.....	1.00		4.00	5.30
11.00	5.30	*3.00	.....	3.30		5.00	B 6.30
11.30	6.00	4.00	.....	4.30		6.00	.....
12.00	6.30	5.00	.....	5.30		B 6.30	.....
.....	7.00	6.00	.....	6.30			
.....	8.10	B*7.00	.....	7.00			
.....	9.20	B*8.10	.....	8.10	A. M.		Change Cars
.....	10.30	*1030	.....	9.20	7.00		at
.....	B11.45	B*1145	.....	10.30	P. M.		West Oakland
.....	.....	.....	.....	B11.45	3.00		

To "SAN FRANCISCO," Daily.

FROM DELAWARE STREET.	FROM BERKELEY.	FROM NILES	FROM EAST OAKLAND.	FROM FERNSIDE.	FROM ALAMEDA.	FROM OAKLAND. (Broadway.)	
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
B 5.40	B 5.40	7.00	B 5.10	B8.00	B*5.00	B 5.20	12.20
B 6.30	B 6.30	8.00	B 5.50	B10.00	B*5.40	B 6.00	12 50
8.00	7.30	P. M.	6.40	B11.00	*6.25	6.50	1.20
10.00	8.30	2.35	7.40	P. M.	7.00	7.20	1.50
12.00	9.30	4.30	8.40	B6.00	8.03	7.50	2.50
P. M.	10.30		9.40	.....	9.00	8.25	3.20
1.30	11 30	FROM SAN JOSE.	10.40	.....	10.03	8.50	3.50
3.30	P. M		11.40	.....	11.03	9.20	4.20
4 30	1.00		P. M.	.....	12,00	9.50	4.50
5.30	3.00		12.40	.....	P. M.	10.20	5.20
B 6.30	4.00		1.25	.....	1.00	10.50	5.50
.....	5.00		2.40	.....	3.00	11.20	6.25
.....	6.00		4.40	.....	*3.20	11.50	6.50
			5.40	.....	4.00	.....	8.00
		A. M.	6.40	.....	5.00	.....	9.10
Change Cars at West Oaklnd.		7.10	7.50	.....	6.03	.....	10.20
		P. M.	9.00	.....	B*7.20	.....	.....
		1.30	10.10	.....	B*8.30	.....	.....
			.....	.....	*10.00	.....	.....

B—*Sundays excepted.*
*Alameda Passengers change cars at Oakland.

Creek Route.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*Daily*—B5:40, B6:30, 7.20, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A.M. 12:15, 1:15, 2:25, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6.15 P.M.

FROM OAKLAND—*Daily*—B5:30, B6:20, 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A.M. 12:05, 1:05, 2:15, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05 P.M. B—*Sundays excepted.*

"Official Schedule Time" furnished by RANDOLPH & Co., Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St., S. F.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt.
A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.

SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD

Commencing Monday, June 2d, 1879, and until further notice, Boats and Trains will leave San Francisco as follows:

7.10 A.M., from San Quentin Ferry, daily (Sundays excepted), connecting at San Rafael with Mail and Express Train for Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Cloverdale and way stations. Making stage connections at Geyserville for Skaggs' Springs; Cloverdale for Ukiah, Lakeport, Mendocino City, Highland and Bartlett Springs, Soda Bay and the Geysers; connection made at Fulton for Korbel's, Guerneville and the Redwoods. Returning, arrive in San Francisco at 6:25 P.M. Passengers going by this train will arrive at the Geysers at 2 P.M.

3.00 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted), Steamer "James M. Donahue" (Washington Street Wharf), connecting with Mail and Express Train at Donahue for Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Cloverdale, and way stations. Making stage connections at Lakeville for Sonoma. Returning, arrive in San Francisco at 10:10 A.M.

Sunday Excursions at Reduced Rates.

8.15 A.M., Sundays only, via San Quentin Ferry and San Rafael, for Cloverdale and Way Stations. Returning, arrive in San Francisco at 7:55 P.M. Fares for Round Trip: Petaluma, $1.50; Santa Rosa, $2.00; Healdsburg, $3 00; Cloverdale, $4.50; Fulton, $2.50; Laguna, $3.00; Forestville, $3.50; Korbel's, $3.75; Guerneville, $4.

Freight received at Washington st. Wharf from 7 a.m. till 2.30 p. m., daily (except Sundays).

A. A. BEAN, Sup't. A. HUGHES, Gen. Manager. JAS. M. DONAHUE, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.
[June 7.]

NORTH PACIFIC COAST RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

In Effect from Sunday, June 8th, 1879, Between San Francisco and San Rafael.

***Fare Between San Francisco and San Rafael* REDUCED TO 25 CENTS.**

WEEK DAYS.

Leave SAN FRANCISCO:	Leave SAN RAFAEL:
7:10 A.M. via San Q'ntin F.	7:00 A.M. via Saucelito Fy.
9:20 A.M. " " "	8:00 A.M. " S. Quentin "
1:45 P.M. " " "	11:00 A.M. " " "
4:45 P.M. " " "	3:20 P.M. " " "
5:45 P.M. " Saucelito "	3:50 P.M. " Saucelito "
	5:20 P.M. " S. Quentin "

SUNDAYS.

Leave SAN FRANCISCO:	Leave SAN RAFAEL:
8:00 A.M. via Saucelito Fy.	8:50 A.M. via S. Quentin F.
8:15 A.M. via S. Quentin "	11:30 A.M. " " "
10:15 A.M. " " "	2:15 P.M. " " "
12:50 P.M. " " "	4:30 P.M. " " "
3:45 P.M. " " "	6:50 P.M. " " "
6:00 P.M. " " "	

8.45 A.M. daily, except Sundays, from Saucelito Ferry, Market street, for all points between Saucelito and Junction. Returning, leaves Junction 4:00 P.M., arrives S. F. (via Saucelito) 5:40 P.M.

9.20 A.M. daily, except Sundays, from San Quentin Ferry, Market street, for all points between San Francisco and Olema. Returning, leaves Olema 1:55 P.M., arrives S. F. (via Saucelito) 5:40 P.M.

1.45 P.M. daily, except Sundays, from San Quentin Ferry, Market Street, THROUGH TRAIN for DUNCAN MILLS and Way Stations. Returning, train leaves DUNCAN MILLS 6:40 A.M., arriving in S. F. 12:05 P.M.

Sunday Excursione at Reduced Rates.

8:00 A.M., from Saucelito Ferry, Market street, **8:15 A.M.,** from San Quentin Ferry, Market street, for DUNCAN MILLS and RETURN. Fares for Round Trip—Olema, $2; Tomales, $3; Duncan Mills, $4.

Above train, returning, arrives in San Francisco via San Quentin 7:55 P.M., or via Saucelito 8:10 P.M.

W. R. PRICE, Gen'l Ticket Agent.
JNO. W. DOHERTY, Gen'l Manager. Jun 7.

NORTHERN DIVISION SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Commencing Monday, April 21, 1879, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave San Francisco, from Passenger Depot on Townsend street, between Third and Fourth streets, as follows:

8.20 A.M. daily for San Jose and Way Stations. ☞ Stages for Pescadero (via San Mateo) connect with this train only.

9.30 A.M (Sundays only) for San Jose and Way Stations. Returning, leaves San Jose at 6 P.M.

10.40 A.M. daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad and all Way Stations. ☞ At PAJARO, the Santa Cruz R. R. connects with this train for Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz. ☞ At SALINAS the M. & S. V. R. R. connects with this train for Monterey. ☞ STAGE connections made with this train. (Pescadero Stages via San Mateo excepted.)

Parlor Car attached to this Train.
(SEATS AT REDUCED RATES.)

3.30 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose, Gilroy, Pajaro, Hollister, Tres Pinos and principal Way Stations.

☞ On SATURDAYS only, the Santa Cruz R. R. will connect with this train at PAJARO for Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz. RETURNING, leave Santa Cruz at 4.45 A.M. Mondays (breakfast at Gilroy), arriving in San Francisco at 10:00 A.M.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.—On SATURDAYS ONLY, the run of this train will be extended to SALINAS—connecting with the M. & S. V. R. R. for MONTEREY. Returning, leave Monterey MONDAYS (breakfast at Gilroy), arriving in San Francisco at 10 A.M.

3.30 P.M. (Sundays only) for San Jose and Way Stations.

4.25 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose and Way Stations.

5.00 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted) for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

6.30 P.M.—daily, for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates

To San Jose and intermediate points sold on Saturdays, and Sunday mornings, good for return until following Monday inclusive.

Also, EXCURSION TICKETS to Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Monterey, sold on Saturdays only—good for return until the following Monday inclusive.

☞ Principal Ticket Office—Passenger Depot, Townsend street. Branch Ticket Office—No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Supt. H. R. JUDAH, A. P. & T. A.

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

Commencing Monday, May 19th, 1879,

☞ Passengers for points on the Southern Divisions of the road will take the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad via OAKLAND, leaving SAN FRANCISCO via Ferry Landing, Market street, at 4:00 P.M. daily (Arizona Express Train), and making close connection at GOSHEN for Sumner, Mojave, Los Angeles, Wilmington, Anaheim, Colton, Colorado River, YUMA, Maricopa and Casa Grande (182 miles east from Yuma). May 31.

NOTABILIA.

THE PEDDLER'S SONG.

Lawn as white as driven snow;
Cypress black as e'er was crow;
Gloves as sweet as damask roses;
Masks for faces and for noses;
Bugle-bracelet, necklace, amber;
Perfume for a lady's chamber;
Gold quoifs and stomachers,
For my lads to give their dears;
Pins and poking-sticks of steel.
What maids lack from head to heel:
Come buy of me, come; come buy, come buy,
Buy, lads, or else your lasses cry.

WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE.

It is very properly declared that the United States cannot rest contented with anything less than a complete neutralization of the Darien Canal, with guarantees entirely satisfactory to this end. Nothing else could have been expected, for we ourselves have said it and its greatly to our credit; and it is equally sure, or even more so, that entire neutralization of hunger and thirst and the consequent ills of life is the lot of those who are fortunate enough to take their breakfasts and lunches at Swain's, 213 Sutter street. The very best dining-rooms in the city, and the choicest of all things, in or out of season.

There seems to be some danger of the disappearance of the old Irish language as a spoken language, and scholars are deploring the fact, while they seize and preserve every distinctive feature of it before it fades into the limbo of forgotten things. The death of a national speech is a mournful event, and touches the thoughtful observer like the loss of a friend. For this latter there is happily a compensation. No one whose photograph has been taken by Bradley & Rulofson can ever pass away from this world. We may meet him no more, but the very light of his face remains with us.

The man who composed "Take Me Back to Home and Mother," is playing a banjo in a concert garden at Vicksburg.

The advent of the mysterious and colossal helmet in the courtyard of the Castle of Otranto has never been explained to the readers of that thrilling romance; and irreverent suggestions have been whispered that the author himself did not know where it came from, or what to do with it after it was landed. In plain English, he is said to have been smothered by the head-piece he invented. The exact opposite of this is true of White's hats, from 614 Commercial street. These are so essential to the finish of the man, that one feels lost without them.

The destruction of houses by fire in Russia is most appalling, if we are to believe the published statistics; and there seems to be no reason for doubting their correctness. One reflection forced upon the mind by the contemplation of so much ruin, is that nothing of the kind would have been possible had the plumbing arrangements of these houses been confided to such men as McNally & Hawkins, the oldest house in San Francisco, and the best-supplied with every improvement in water and gas pipes, chandeliers, faucets and lamps.

The "Liebig Extract of Meat Company" has its great factory, covering 20,000 sq. ft. on the Uruguay River, in the midst of the countless herds of cattle that roam the Pampas. The consumption in the season is often 1,000 to 1,200 head in a day; all well-developed, sound animals of at least four years of age. Every tin of the extract is tested at the factory, and again on arrival at Antwerp, and the standard of purity is inflexibly maintained. One pound of extract represents 45 lbs. of best beef, and the uses to which it is applicable in household economy are every day extending.

A small boy threw a lump of ice at another boy on Market street, and came very near being arrested for carrying congealed weapons.

It is thought that the new German tariff will greatly disturb the currents of trade, especially for Austro-Hungary, which must hereafter largely depend upon the wearisome navigation of the Danube. But why should the navigation of the Danube be so wearisome, when every one knows that the river is a noble one and the scenery on its banks most striking? The answer is plain: F. & P. J. Cassin's Golden Plantation Whisky has not yet been added to the resources of the steamers, and life is dull, uncheered by this admirable stimulant.

The report of large purchases of war supplies on account of the revolutionary party in Mexico is not generally credited in New York, where every inquiry has failed to bring to light the "tried and trusted" person who is said to have been acting for the principals in the matter. The case is very different with Montanya's Union Ranges, which have been so thoroughly tried that they are trusted in every part of the country, and cannot be kept out of sight. People will have those and no others; and people know what they want.

No exercise more decidedly strengthens the lungs and expands the chest than swimming, and to indulge in this properly one requires the open air and sea. At the Neptune and Mermaid Swimming Baths, foot of Larkin and Hyde streets, Prof. Mohor, who is a most accomplished teacher, gives every care and assistance necessary to inspire confidence even in the most timid novices. The beach is natural, and the waves come in direct from the ocean, so that the conditions are exceptionally good, whether for beginners or for those already skilled in the art. The supervision is strict, and everything is done to make the establishment worthy of public support.

The Chilian Government is making very large purchases of arms and military goods of all kinds in the East, to the great delight of manufacturers; and all purchases are paid for, cash down. This is the right way to do a wrong thing, for this amount of money wasted on these tools for killing would restore and preserve harmony and kindly feeling between Chili and Peru if it were invested in Landsberger's Private Cuvée, the most exquisite and agreeable wine known to men.

A young man talks only the more when he gets down on his lip.

Cramps, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Sour Stomach, Diarrhea and Dysentery are speedily cured by Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. It removes all soreness of the Bowels, quiets the Stomach and restores its natural action. As a family remedy for many Affections of the Bowels, prevalent among children and adults in the summer months, it is especially recommended, being prompt in its operation, perfectly safe and easily administered. Sold by Crane & Brigham, San Francisco.

Next to the duty of providing for one's family, is the obligation to aid the suffering wherever they may be. Charity begins at home, no doubt, but it does not end there, and Mr. Chas. Peters is doing all that even his energy can accomplish to make a success of the Nevada Building Association, at Virginia City, with its 100,000 shares.

The Zulu force has been wiped out of existence by telegraphy.

Yellow fever, like every other fever, may be controlled if the system is kept cool and sweet. There is nothing more certain than that neglect in this direction is dangerous, and the beverage supplied by nature in the Napa Soda is the very corrective needed. Fever of any type is impossible if one drinks this.

Tapestry Brussels, $1 per yard and upwards; fine new patterns. Call and see them. Window shades, 75 cents and upwards. Window lace, 12½ cents and upwards. Cornices, wall paper, etc. Oilcloths, 50 cents per yard and upwards. Hartshorn & McPhun, 112 Fourth st., near Mission.

STOCK COMBINATIONS.

How to Operate Successfully on

TEN DOLLARS.

MARTIN TAYLOR & CO.,
June 21.] 429 California Street.

FAIRFAX MINING COMPANY,

426 CALIFORNIA STREET, ROOM NO. 2.

President.....JOHN W. COLEMAN.
Treasurer.....GEN. O. H. LA GRANGE.
Secretary.....O. C. MILLER.
[October 12.]

GEO. C. HICKOX. E. C. MCFARLANE.

GEORGE C. HICKOX & CO.,

Commission Stock Brokers (San Francisco Stock Exchange, No. 230 Montgomery street, San Francisco. May 4.

J. A. RUOKIN,

Member S. F. Stock and Exchange Board, 423 California street. STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Active Accounts. Oct. 26.

Henry B. Williams. Henry B. Williams.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 218 California st., S. F. [July 27.

COKE CHEAPEST FUEL.

Reduction in Price: Wholesale Price, 50 cents per barrel; Retail Price, 60 cents per barrel, at the works of the SAN FRANCISCO GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, Howard and First streets, and foot of Second st. Jan. 12.

TABER, HARKER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,

108 and 110 California St., S. F.

[April 19.]

JOHN JENNINGS

Hooper's South End Warehouses, corner Japan and Townsend streets, San Francisco. First-class Fire-Proof Brick Building, capacity 10,000 tons. Goods taken from the Dock and the Cars of the C. P. R. R. and S. P. R. R. free of charge. Storage at Current Rates. Advances and Insurance Effected.

NOTICE.

For the very best photographs go to Bradley & Rulofson's, in an Elevator, 429 Montgomery street. Oct. 29.

HIBERNIA BREWERY,

Howard Street, Between Eighth and Ninth.

Dec. 7.] *M. NUNAN, Proprietor.*

200 Post street is on the corner of Dupont.

ART JOTTINGS.

Mr. Geo. H. Burgess, a painter whose specialty heretofore has heen portraiture in oil and water colors, has just placed on view, at Morris & Kennedy's, a large painting representing "Changing the Shift." The artist, in signing ths picture, says that it is "partially from a painting hy Frenzeny." Some years since, a water-color picture was executed hy that artist, and from this, or a photograph of it, Mr. Burgess has produced a work of which he ought to be thoroughly ashamed. In referring to Mr. Burgess, as a painter of portraits, it should have been said that he is hetter known as a retoucher of photographs. For many years he retouched in India ink, later on in water colors, and still later in oil. It is little wonder, then, that, in attempting a work such as "Changing the Shift," he should have made so disgraceful a failure—copy, though it is—for a work of this character requires the very highest grade of artistic skill. And to think that a painter, who ought never to aspire to anything outside of retouching, except it he to paint a miniature on ivory, should for a moment consider himself competent to arrange forty figures on a canvas of this size, and produce therefrom a work of art. It is astounding! And to think, too, that a man making any pretensions to art culture, either as an artist or connoisseur, who has resided for so many years in what is usually known as something of an art center, should paint such a work and he in hlissful ignorance of its execrable character.

The painter has generally followed the original drawing, or sketch—for such it was—and little mistakes in pose which crept into it, as they usually will in hastily executed drawings, havs heen elahorated in this picture to a painful degree. For example, in Frenzeny's drawing too much and unnatural motion is given to a hrawny fellow who has just emerged from the shaft, and is making his way hastily to the door. In Mr. Burgess' picture this fellow appears to he running. The chap sitting on the timher, Frenzeny had in an exceedingly easy attitude, lighting a pipe. Mr. Burgess seats him in a most painful position. Of course, in a large painting the faces had to he more elahorate, and sucb a looking set of heings as one secs here does away entirely with any idea he may have had regarding the perfect physique of those Comstock miners whose lahors have given so many millions of coin to the world, the past few years. These fellows not only look like criminals, hut they appear to hs near akin to the early visitors of sidewalk heer-harrels.

And when ws coms to texture, there is no differsnce whatever hetween that given to the accessories and tbe figures themselves. The iron floor, the wooden ceiling, the huge timhers, the men's clothing, and even the flesh itself, are all alike, so far as distinctive quality is concerned, and one can only he discerned from the other hy the form. The shirt on a man's hack, in this picture, is, of course, supposed to hs of a textile fahric, hut the painter has rendered it just as if it were of wood. A sameishness of color pervades the entire picture; the painter seems to bave mixed it with no confidence in himself, and he has hit upon such tints as make it all hut impossihle to render an ohject with any degree of luminosity.

There is just one spot in the picture which may be considered good, and that is Col. Fair's portrait. The striking and violent contrast hetween this and the rest of the picture is seen at a glance, and tells hut too plainly in what direction Mr. Burgess' talent as a painter lies, and the very fact of his having rendered this one figure so conspicuously, when hy its position it is not entitled to it, must he taken as conclusive evidence that the painter is quite ignorant of the most necessary quality in a *genre* work of this character– relative position.

The painter says after his autograpb, "*Partially* from Frenzeny's sketch!" What does he mean hy this? From what is the other part of the picture taken—from nature? Is he not aware that, although a figure may he changed here and an ohject there, it is a copy pure and simple? The few changes, even if they were an improvement, does not, can not, redeem it. It is safe to say that there are not six artists in the United States who could treat, to a successful conclusion, a subject such as this, upon so large a scale; and why a painter of practically no experience with such subjects should make himself ridiculous by attempting it, is truly marvelous.

It will he remembered tbat some years since a large photographic picture was made of the officers and attachés of the Bank of California. The photographs of each figure were pasted to a large canvas in the desired positions; the whole was then retouched in India ink. This was done hy Mr. Burgess, and a most excellent work it was too, of its kind; hut the artistic ahility to do such work is of quite a different character from that called for in the picture under review.

Wm. Keith has on view at this gallery a superb work, "Landscape with Cattle." It is the first work we remember to have seen hy this artist where he has rendered cattle so successfully, although they are not as prominent as in many of Fred. Voltz's or Van Marc's pictures. They, however, compare favorahly with the efforts of these masters, while the landscape could not well he excelled hy any one. Mr. Keith is husy at work upon a sketch taken during his recent southern trip, and which he believes will he the greatest success he has yet achieved.

Rix has returned from the north with material for several new pictures, which he purposes pushing to completion at an early day.

Art at the Fair this year will he about as usual. At any rate, undsr the present management the galleries will not he farmed out to any Eastern dealer in the "queer," and, of course, such stuff of home manufacture would not he appreciated. The fact is that, even admitting the advisihility of making an art display at a mechanic's fair when we have a puhlic art gallery capahle of displaying twice as many paintings as are produced, the gallery is altogether too large and harn-like. Even a work of exhihition size is lost in it, and for small pictures it is still worse. Mr. Bicknell's group of portraits ougbt hy all means to go there.

Charles Kertell has completed a hust of Tohy Rosenthal, which for a wood carver, whose works heretofore have afforded more amusement than instruction, must he considered a success. The likeness is unmistakahle, the expression tolerable, hut ths pose is had—too dramatic. Tohy Rosenthal carries himself with an easy and cultured mien.

A. A. Cohen has pronounced White an honest man. There, that settles the question. But what is A. A. after now! Slapping the *Chronicle* in the face and patting Kearney on the hack means something. If White had paid A. A. as he paid Casserly—*i. e.*, greenhacks for gold—we wonder how A. A. would have pronounced then. Eh?

A country cannot he called peaceful when its Congress is in session.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Company's steamers will sail as follows at 12 M: CITY OF TOKIO, Oct. 4th, Dec. 27th, March 20th—CITY OF PEKING, Nov. 15th, Feb. 7th, May 1st—for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG.

COLIMA, August 5th, for PANAMA and NEW YORK, calling at ACAPULCO, SAN JOSE DE GUATEMALA, LA LIBERTAD and PUNTA ARENAS.

Tickets to and from Europe by any line for sale at the lowest rates; also to Havana and all West India ports.

CITY OF SYDNEY, August 4th, at 12 o'clock M., or on arrival of English mails, for HONOLULU, AUCKLAND and SYDNEY. $10 additional is charged for passage in Upper Saloon.

CITY OF CHESTER, Aug. 9th, for VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, SEATTLE, and TACOMA, connecting at TACOMA with Northern Pacific Railroad for PORTLAND, Oregon. Tickets must be purchased before 11 A.M. on day of sailing, at Wharf Office. For freight or passage apply at the office, cor. First and Brannan streets. [Aug. 2.] WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., Agents.

FOR PORTLAND AND ASTORIA, OREGON.

The Oregon Steamship Company and Pacific Coast Steamship Company will dispatch every five days, for the above ports, one of their new At Iron Steamships, viz.: OREGON, GEORGE W. ELDER, and STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Sailing Days:

Aug. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 30. | Sept. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, and 29.

At 10 o'clock A. M.

Connecting at Portland, Oregon, with Steamers and Railroads and their connecting Stage Lines for all points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories, British Columbia and Alaska.

K. VAN OTERENDORP, Agent O. S. S. Co.,
No 210 Battery street, San Francisco.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Agents P. C. S. S Co.,
Aug. 2. No. 10 Market street, San Francisco.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.,

For Japan and China, leave wharf, corner First and Brannan streets, at noon, for YOKOHAMA AND HONGKONG, connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghai.

OAELIC .....August 23d, December 6th, February 28th.
OCEANIC.....September 13th.
BELGIC.....October 25th, January 17th, April 10th.

For Freight, apply to GEOROE H. RICE, Freight Agent, at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Wharf, or No. 218 California street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The S. S. OCEANIC, sailing from San Francisco Saturday, September 13th, will continue on from Hougkong tn Liverpool, offering superior accommodations for Tourists en route Around tbe World.

T. H. GOODMAN, Ocneral Passenger Agent.
LELAND STANFORD, President. May 31.

CUNARD LINE.

British and North American Royal Mail Steamships between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, sailing from New York EVERY WEDNESDAY.

SCYTHIA.....July 16..Aug. 20..Sept. 24..Oct 29.....
ABYSSINIA.....July 23..Aug. 27.....Oct. 1..Nov. 5
BOTHNIA.....July 30.....Sept. 3..Oct. 8..Nov. 12
GALLIA.....Aug. 6..Sept. 10..Oct. 15..Nov. 19
ALGERIA.....Aug 13..Sept. 17..Oct. 22.... .....

Passage can be secured and all information given on application to
WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,
July 12. 218 California st.

CALIFORNIA AND MEXICAN S. S. LINE,

For Cape St. Lucas, La Paz, Mazatlan and Guaymas, touching at MAGDALENA BAY should sufficient inducement offer.—The Steamship NEWBERN (Wm. Metzger, Master) will leave for the above ports on TUESDAY, Aug. 5th, at 12 o'clock M., from Folsom-street Wharf. Through Bills of Ladiug will be furnished and none others signed. Freigbt will be received on Monday, July 28. No Freight received after Monday, August 4, at 12 o'clock M., and Bills of Lading must be accompanied by Custom House and Consular Clearances. For freight or passage, apply to J. BERMINGHAM, Agent,
July 26. No. 10 Market street.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Steamers of this Compauy will sail from Broadway Wharf for PORTLAND, Oregon), every 5 days, direct, and for LOS ANGELES, SANTA BARBARA, SANTA CRUZ, SAN DIEGO, SAN LUIS OBISPO and other NORTHERN and SOUTHERN COAST PORTS, leaving SAN FRANCISCO about every third day.

For Day and Hour of Sailing, see the Company's Advertisement in the San Francisco Daily Papers.

Ticket Office, No. 214 Montgomery Street, near Pine.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Agents,
March 15. No. 10 Market street.

THE BERKELEY GYMNASIUM.

A Preparatory School to the University.

The on y fully organized Preparatory School on the Coast.

The instructors in the Gymnasium consist of refined and educated gentlemen, who are permanently connected with the institution. Boarding establishment strictly first-class. Location healthful and accessible. The third school year will commence on the 14th of July. Examination of candidates for admission, 11th and 12th. For catalogues, address JOHN F. BURRIS,
July 5. Berkeley, California.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership of Snow & May was dissolved on the 6th instant. FRANK C. SNOW,
WM. B. MAY.

I shall conduct the business under the name of SNOW & CO., and liquidate the affairs of the late firm at No. 20 Post street. FRANK C. SNOW.
San Francisco, May 31st, 1879. June 14.

FOR SALE,

In a thriving city, situated in one of the Southern counties, a valuable first-class SALOON BUSINESS, with lease, fixtures and furniture. For full particulars apply, by letter, "A. B.," News Letter Office. Dec. 14.

J. C. MERRILL & CO.,

Shipping and Commission Merchants, Agents for the Sandwich Islands Packet Lines, 204 California street, S. F. April 13.

Bradbury Pianos, 200 Post street. Established 1854.

SPORTING ITEMS.

Pedestrianism. Weston was presented with a handsome piece of plate and a gold watch and chain at the Alexandria Palace, near London, July 6th. Sir John Astley and G. A. Sala made the presentation.——The six day's walk at Agricultural Hall, London, walking time limited to 14 hours a day, was won by Vaughan, who made 330 miles; McCarty, second, 327 miles; Pettit, third, 301 miles.——Steve Brodie, known as the New York Newsboy, arrived here last Tuesday. He comes to the coast to walk Frank Edwards for the California belt. The match will probably come off in September.——Mr. Lawton, Superintendent of the Olympic Club, and Mr. McNeil, of the Caledonian Club, have made arrangements for a six day go-as-you-please match, to take place at the Mechanics' Pavilion on or about September 20, 1879. Valuable medals are offered, and in addition, 50 per cent. of the gate money will be divided amongst the winners. This is as it should be, and we are glad to see two such well known and highly respectable gentlemen as Messrs. Lawton and McNeil undertake the management of the contest. The reason that sport in California has languished so long is that hitherto gentlemen of means and position have held aloof from professional contests, and as a natural consequence such contests have almost invariably been gate money fizzles.——George Hazael has deposited £25 with the publisher of *Bell's Life* to walk Weston for the world's championship, or join a sweepstake with Rowell and Blower Brown.——A six hour's walk will take place at Saratoga Hall, Geary street, on Monday, August 3d, commencing at 12 M. The contestants are H. Williams, L. C. Straus, L. D. Switters, M. Goldsmith and A. Ellingbouse, all of whom are under 17 years of age.——London, August 1st.—Six members of the London Athletic Club and six other amateurs have given notice of their willingness to go to America.

Fishing.—Good pike-fishing along the Feather river.——Young sturgeon are reported to bite freely in the Sacramento river, near Baunon's slough.——Big Meadows, Plumas county, is one of the best places in California for fly-fishing. Streams are numerous, and have enough large pools to allow the angler to use as much line as necessary.——The Gwalhallo and its tributaries are at present the best trout streams near the city. A party of San Francisco gentlemen, who spent a week on this stream, caught over four thousand fish—one gentlman taking eighteen buudred alone. They report that the fish are in splendid condition. The easiest way to reach this stream is by rail to Duncan's Mills, thence by stage to the river, where there is a good hotel, in which first-class accommodations can be had for one dollar and a half per day.——Fly-fishing on Lake San Andreas is now very good. The fish are abundant, and take the fly ravenously, both casting from shore and trolling.——Pilarcitos Lake also affords good sport.——Lake Chabot, at San Leandro, is a paradise for fishermen, the trout being large and in full flesh; in fact, they are the finest lake trout in the State, both for sport and the table.

Rowing.—The single-scull race between Leahey and Nelson for an advertised $1,000 and the championship was rowed at Long Bridge last Sunday. The course was from a stake-boat off Channel street around a stake-boat off the Powder Works beyond the Rolling Mills, a distance of one mile and a half, and return. The start was made at 11:05, Leahey going to the front at once, pulling thirty-eight to the minute, and keeping this lead all through. At the Powder Mills he was six lengths ahead, winning easily in 27:05; Nelson's time being 27:40.——Leahey has telegraphed to W. Cottsworth, of Victoria, B. C., accepting his challenge for $1,000 and the championship, and offering to pay his expenses here in the event of a match being made.——The sailing race for Whitehall boats, last Monday, was won by Henry Hoyt, in the *Captain Guion*, *Sea Gull* second, *Jabez Howes* third.——A telegram has just been received from Mr. Cottsworth, stating that he will not row Leahey unless boats with stationary seats are used. Of course, this puts all chance of a race out of the question, and entitles Mr. Leahey to the championship of this coast.

Boxing.—Arthur Chambers and Harry Maynard signed articles on July 30th to fight a fair, stand-up, glove contest for a purse of $1,500 and the light-weight championship; the meeting to take place within two weeks from date. Both men have gone into active training. W. Edwards will second Chambers, W. Riley will most likely second Maynard. It is highly creditable to the pluck of Harry Maynard that he should have arranged a meeting with so redoubtable a champion as Chambers, and we think a lively fight may be looked for.——Mike Donovan and W. McClellan are both training very hard for their coming battle. Mike's headquarters are at Joe Dieves' Three-mile House, San Leandro road. McClellan stays in town, but keeps very close.——Since the above was set in type, the match between Maynard and Chambers has been declared "off."

Baseball.—Games last Sunday at the Recreation Grounds: Reno vs. Eagles—score, 20 to 2; Gattling vs. Franklin—score, 13 to 9. At Oakland last Saturday: Oakland vs. Athletics—score, 9 to 4; Knickerbocker vs. Athletics—score, 11 to 1. Games next Sunday at the Recreation Grounds: Knickerbocker vs. Star. At Oakland: California vs. Mutual.——On Sunday, August 10th, the Knickerhocker and Omaha Clubs will come together, and, as both clubs are pretty evenly matched, a good game may be expected. As yet it has not been settled as to whether the game will be played here or in Oakland. Due notice of the selection of place, however, will be given next week.

Picnics.—Italian Bersaglic Sharpsbooters, Willow Grove Park, West Berkeley, Sunday.——California Jager, Fairfax Park, Sunday.——Workingmen's Benevolent Society, Badger's Park, Sunday.——Caucasian Joint Picnic, Shell-mound Park, Berkeley, Sunday.——Columbia Lodge, No. 127, I. O. B. B., Schuetzen Park, Alameda, Sunday.——Excursion to Cremorue Gardens, Martinez. Steamer *S. M. Whipple* leaves Washington street wharf 10 A. M. Sunday.——Excursion to Sonoma. Steamer *Herald* leaves Washington-street wharf 9 A. M. Sunday.

Bicycling.—David Stanton rode a race against three trotting horses, at Lillie Bridge, London, July 10th. At twenty-one miles Stanton was so far ahead that the horses were withdrawn. The bicyclist kept on till he had made forty miles; time—2 hours, 21 minutes and 28 seconds. His time from twenty-six miles (1 hour, 30 minutes and 2 seconds) being the best on record.

Harriman, the Maine pedestrian, who was second to Rowell in the great six days' walk in New York, has just accomplished another pedestrian feat. He has walked off with another man's wife. The outraged husband at present holds the stakes.

Shooting.—Deer hunting in the mountains around Salinas, Santa Cruz and Cloverdale is the sport of the season for our city sportsmen. Some of the largest bucks seen for many years have been killed this season. The law as it now stands, forbidding the killing of does and fawns, has a good effect, as it saves many hundred deer, and bucks are more plentiful every year.——At Bird's Point last Monday C. Robinson shot a match with R. B. Johnson for $100 a side. The former won easily; score, 6 to 4 at single birds, and 3 to 1 at double birds. H. Parker and Mr. Johnson then shot a draw at six nigh birds, a freeze-out draw by Robinson Lambert, both killing all their birds and dividing the money.——A target match was shot at Berkeley last Sunday between Lieutenants McElhinney and Jenkins, one hundred shots at two hundred yards. The latter won; score, 411 to 406.——There will be a grand pigeon shooting tournament at the Sacramento State Fair next week, that will bring together all the best shots in the State——There is some talk of matching John Ruth, of Oakland, against the Utah champion, to break 500 glass balls, Ruth to use a Ballard rifle and his opponent a shotgun——Deer are plentiful along the ridge between Deer Creek and Yuba.——Doves are plentiful a short distance north of Sacramento.——Snips shooting commenced Friday, August 1st. A dispatch from Reno reports bags of forty at Truckee Meadows, a few miles from Reno.——Hares are very abundant in the Santa Clara Valley. There will be splendid coursing when the grain is cut.——A target shoot is now progressing at the Presidio. It commenced yesterday and will finish at 12 M. to-day. There are thirty competitors, ten from each military division of the Pacific coast, from whom will be selected a team to represent this coast at Creedmoor in September.

ARIZONA.

Last week the *News Letter* gave an account of the terrible accident to Mr. B. W. Reagan, one of the owners of the Silver King mine, and now we have the sad duty of chronicling the death of this estimable gentleman. The news will be most distressing to his many friends in the Territory.

Col. Harvey Lake, an old pioneer of Arizona, who died last week at Maricopa, was buried in this city on Tuesday with Masonic and military honors. Col. Lake left San Francisco but a few short days ago, with the intention of mining and shipping the ores of the Ajo Copper Mines, having entered into a contract with the company to do so.

We hear of a party of seven mining engineers, who left New York on the 28th ultimo for a tour through Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. They make the journey in the interest of capitalists of New York and Philadelphia, and will doubtless be welcome guests in the mining localities that they may visit.

The Aztlan Mill, owned by a new York company, was burned by supposed incendiaries on the 19th ultimo. The loss aggregates $12,000, and is a serious disaster for the Groom Creek and adjacent districts.

The Tiger Mill is running smoothly, turning out bullion at the rate of $2,000 per day.

The Big Bug mining district has become the favorite with Chicago capitalists, who have at present some twenty properties bonded and favorably entertained. The Gross and the Storm Cloud mines are reported as sold for $16,000. Gov. Fremont having reported favorably of the Crook Mine, one-half of it has been sold in New York, and early in the present month active work, upon an extended scale, will be commenced. Gov. Fremont has done a great deal, during his Eastern visit, to foster the interests of Arizona and to bring them into prominent notice, for which his constituency should feel a large share of gratitude. We expect shortly to see him in this city, en route for the territory. In 1875 or '76 was discovered, some twenty-eight miles northeast from Prescott, a very extensive copper deposit, the lead croppings being from 12 to 16 feet wide, with ore which assayed as high as 40 per cent. The owners of the property have recently begun its development, and their prospects are most encouraging. Most of the travel to Arizona from the East now goes by way of the Atcheson, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, which route, in comparison with that via the Union Pacific and San Francisco, is shorter in time and the expense is less. The news from the Silver King and Tombstone districts continues encouraging, and new mines are daily being located and developed. The drift of capital appears to be steadily heading for Arizona, from New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis, and we are much mistaken if these favored localities do not absorb a large share. The pump at the Vulture mine was, at last accounts, working well, and the mill was to commence work on the 21st ult., with a very large supply of good ore on the dump.

The weather in Arizona just now is intensely hot, and will so continue for some weeks. When the cooler season comes, we have every reason to believe that a large number of enterprising men, controlling capital, will visit the territory.

BILKS IN CHURCH.

Last Sunday was the 25th anniversary of Calvary Church, and the Senior Elder, James B. Roberts, was called upon to make a statement of its condition, progress, etc. This he did, showing commendable progress in every good word and work. But what surprised and grieved us most was that an Elder in the Church of Christ should stand up before the pulpit and an audience of one thousand persons, and, after complimenting them, declare "that there were bilks in the church!" Not Honorable Bilks, but men who persistently subscribe literally to the church debts just to swell the list, and yet who never pay, and, for that matter, never intended to pay. Hence it was, he said, that the church was now in debt $10,000. This same Elder went on to say that the sexton had much trouble in endeavoring to please every one in regard to church ventilation. A fat woman wanted more fresh air, while others not so favored desired the windows closed, etc. Then he fell upon the young men who go to the theaters and stand in the lobbies for hours inhaling tobacco smoke, etc., "and yet they come to church and complain of the want of pure air." Barring these vulgarisms and the Elder's egotism the report was every way creditable to the church and congregation.

ZAMLOCK.

St. John's Presbyterian Church, Post street, between Mason and Taylor. The Rev. Dr. Scott, pastor, will preach on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7½ P.M. Sunday School and Bible Classes, 9½ A.M. Prayer and Praise Service at 6½ P.M.

Bergstrom Church Organs, at Smith's, 200 Post street.

THE DAY BOOK
FROM
Saturday to Saturday

St. Petersburg, July 26th.—The Minister of the Interior reports 3,501 fires during June, causing a damage of over 12,000,000 roubles. Five hundred and eight fires were of incendiary origin. The theater in Kremlin, Moscow, has been burned by Nihilists.——PARIS, July 26th.—The Municipal Council has renamed a large number of streets, including the Boulevard Haussman, named during the reign of Napoleon III.——NEW YORK, July 28th.—Argument will he heard to-day in the Supreme Court by Justice Porter, on the application of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for an injunction restraining the city from collecting the unpaid tax laid ou the company in 1874.——WASHINGTON, July 28th.—The Secretary of the Interior Saturday rendered a decision in the application of the New Idria Mining Company, of California, for a review of the department's decision of 1871, which rejected their application for a patent for 480 acres of mineral land in California. Secretary Schurz concurs in the decision of 1871, "in holding that a larger quantity of land is embraced in this application than was contemplated or authorized by law." By the decision the New Idria Mining Company, hy its purchase of property, "did not acquire the right to have or take a patent for more than 160 acres of land."——NEW YORK, July 28th.—At a largely-attended meeting of the trades, including piano makers, cahinet makers, varnishers, carvers, molders and wood workers, on Sunday, resolutions were adopted favoring the shortening of a day's labor to eight hours, pledging themselves to drop the question of wages.——SEATTLE, July 28th.—The fire Saturday evening proves to have been disastrous. The huildings destroyed are all wooden structures, occupied principally hy saloons, warehouses, shops, etc. Some leading husiness houses are heavy losers by the removal of their goods, which were greatly damaged and lost.——NEWARK, N. J., July 28th.—Four thousand Germans, in mass meeting yesterday, protested against the enforcement of what they termed the obsolete Sunday laws, which are chiefly directed against Germans, and at war with the spirit of liberty and humanity.——NEW YORK, July 28th.—The Report of the Canadian Commissioner of Fisheries presents valuahle statistics of the fishing industries throughout the Dominion. In 1877 the value of the total catch was $12,029,955. Last year it amounted to $15,-315,679. Fresh salmon packed in ice represented a value of $306,982, while the fish in cans was worth $988,576. Of this, British Columbia represented the larger proportion. On Fraser River 2,500 white men and Indians are engaged in fishing. Chinese do the work of canning. It is proposed to stock Fraser River with the young of California. Seven estahlishments are devoted to fish culture in the Provinces.——PARIS, July 28th.—The Senatorial Committee on Ferry's Education Bill has voted all the clauses except three, one heing Article 7, which forbids memhers of unauthorized societies from teaching in the schools.——MEMPHIS, July 28th.—Ten additional cases were reported to the Board of Health this afternoon, six negroes. The special policemen engaged in taking the census of the city, completed their task to-day. Their report shows the population of Memphis to he 16,110; whites, 4,283; hlacks, 11,287; adults, 10,551, children 5,559. Of the whole, 8,743 have had the fever, leaving 5,367 susceptible to the disease.——PARIS, July 28th.—In consequence of the ravages of the phylloxera in French vineyards, the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture promises, as soon as the Government Commissioner has reported on the question of planting American vines, he will give immediate effect to its decision.——VERSAILLES, July 29th.—The Chamher of Deputies, hy a vote of 249 ayes to 166 noes, has adopted the proposal of M. Proust for the demolition of the ruins of the Tuilleries. The site will he transformed into a garden.——SAN FRANCISCO, July 30th.—The amount of customs dues paid in this port this month is $548,-453, making a total since January 1st of $3,292,988, against $3,520,845 for the corresponding period in 1878. There are now in port under engagement to load wheat twenty-two vessels, of 30,000 tons, having a carrying capacity of 900,000 ceutals. There are 35,000 tons of disengaged tonnage in port, and 170,000 tons on the way here.——Whole fields of ripening grain in West Chehalis county, Oregon, have heen found to he shriveled.——The hurning of stacked hay in Santa Clara county is of frequent occurrence.——Fires on Willow Creek, Amador county, have hurnt much timber and dry feed.——Battle Mountain, Nevada, will ship over 100,000 pounds of wool this year.——Lieutenant Farrow and Umatilla scouts have discovered the "Sheepeater" Indians on Crooked River, Idaho, 100 strong. Farrow will attack as soon as a position is secured.——Much excitement prevails in Beaver county, Utah, over the discovery of placer gold on Gold Creek, forty miles from Beaver.

LIVE FOR SOMETHING.

Live so that your virtues will excel your vices, and shine hrighter and hrighter as the years grow less and less. Live so that you can look to the past without regretting that you have done too little in this life. Labor for something noble and praiseworthy. Live so that in passing from this to another shore you will leave hehind you

Footprints on the sands of Time.

Live for something. There is no one but what can do some good—no one who need say, "I can accomplish nothing;" none who need spend their lives in idleness. Life is a blank hook, every page of which must bear something worthy of record, or a blot that can never be erased.—*Social Notes.*

Moscow still holds its own as the London of Russia, in spite of St. Petersburg and its port and palaces. Moscow commands the commerce of the Empire, and stands at the top in the Report of Customs Duties, which it heads with 15,000,000 of roubles in 1878, against 9,200,000 roubles for St. Petersburg, a falling off from 1869, when St. Petersburg reached 11,000,000 and Moscow not quite 9,500,000. The Russian custom duties for 1878 were 58,000,000, exceeding those of 1877 hy 27,000,000.

An elegant assortment of Gold Watches and Chains at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Recorded in the City and County of San Francisco, California, for the Week ending July 30th.

Compiled from the Records of the Commercial Agency, 401 California St., S.F.

Wednesday, July 23d.

GRANTOR AND GRANTEE.	DESCRIPTION.	PRICE
G U Lawlor to Anna P Lawlor	N Haight, 106:3 e Buchanan, e 60x137:6	Gift
O F Cem'ty Ass'n to A Wagner	Lot 2, Harmony Division plat 5 of Cem	$ 80
Saml Crim to John S Fells	W Folsom, 93 s 21st, s 60x122:6	5
Peter Taylor to Wm J Adams	Sundry properties in various parts city	5
T C Edwards to L W Kidd	S 25th, 101:9 w Sanchez, w 24x114	5
J M Comerford to Jno Heberlan	N Duncan, 244:6 e Ssnchez, 23:6x105	1,500
R B Horn to Louis Taussig	S 27th, 356:5 e Ellen, e 50x114	5
Wm R Dunn to Cath E Dunn	Sundry properties in Mission Blocks	6,000
L Larsenenr to Edna M Cutler	Ne Geary and Baker, e 137:6x137:6	3,250
Jacob Buss to P Friedrichs	Und ½ e Treat av, 170 s 20th, 50x122:6, sub to mort $3,300	2,650
Cath E Dunn to Wm R Dunn	Sundry properties in Mission Blocks	6,000
E Judson to W R Dunn	W Guerrero, 250 n 24th, n 60, etc	1
W Laidlaw to Ssmc	W Guerrero, 250 n 14th, n 60x140; and w Maple Court, 250 n 14th, n 30x110:2	1
P Von Rensselaar to R F Morrow	Und ½ sw 16th snd Florids, s 40x200	12,000

Thursday, July 24th.

J V Plume to H Collin	Sw Burgoyne pl and Pacific, w 60x77:6	$ 1
Geo Barstow to City and County	Streets and highways	1
Lena L Du Vsl to Putnam Rohson	Nw Folsom, 127:6 sw 12th, 87:6x137:6	5
Jno Hunt Jr to J G Kittle	S Berry, 137:6 e 7th, e 47:6x120	200
A Dinkelspiel to S Shoenberg	Und 2-60 n McAllister, 105 e Lsguna, e 25x137:6	94
H Kreidsheimer to Julie Loewe	Und 1.12 Same	233
Jno Hannan to Terence Caldwell	W 23d av, 230 n Pt Lobos, n 25x120	350
J D Hooker to M Landers	S Fulton, 82:6 w Webster, w 55x137:6	2,000
Wm Shsron to A D Shsron	E cor Jessie and Annie, ns 117:6x68	5
Board of T L Com'rs to H S Smith	Ne 7th, 250 se Howard, se 25x90	9
Masonic Cemetery Assn to Samc	Lot 92, Fountain plot	62
J T Dowling to Wm Irwin	S eor 4th and Mission, se 80x70	59,000
J A Cardnell to J Quinn	S Haucock, 315 w Ssnchez, w 40x114	7,000

Friday, July 25th.

J A Stanly to Marg Freeman	W Noe, 239 n 17th, n 25x105	$ 625
Same to John Glenn and wife	W Noe, 205 n 17th, n 25x130	700
Sav & Ln Soc to Annie A Murdock	N 30th, 475 w Church, w 25x114	400
Same to Chas Murdock	N 30th, 380 w Church, w 25x114	400
City snd Co to Geo W Frink	Nw Haight and Buchansn, 87:6x137:6	
Same to Same	E Texas, 350 s Yolo, s 83x100	
C F Doe to Wm Schilling	W Beideman, 100 n Ellis, n 25x90	789
D Mahoney to Hib Sav & Ln Soc	Rancho Laguna Merced	324039
J B Houghton to E H Black	Sundry lots in Outside Lands	549
Geo Hudson to Julia A Travers	N 19th, 39:11 w Guerrero, 126 x n 309	10,000
Henry Kohn to Alvina Vidaver	Lot 7, blk 13, Paul Tract Homestead	100
Henry Hinkel to H L E Meyer	Nw Clay and Webster, w 90x33	8,000

Saturday, July 26th.

Geo W Frink to City and County	Streets and highways	$ 1
O N Florine to C H Hellstrommer	N Pine, 206:3 w Fillmore, 34:4½x137:5	2,000
S F Sava Union to J L Warren	S Sacramento, 180:5 e Piereе, e 29:8, etc	1,720
S Schoenberg to Julie Loewe	Und 17-50 n McAllister, 105 e Laguna, e 25x137:6	800
Michl O'Brien to Robert Flatten	E Beideman, 100 n Ellis, n 25x90	850
W W Thompson to W Asmussen	Ne 26th and Shotwell, n 30x90	1,000
F F Taylor to Winnefred Jennings	Se J st and 36th av, s 600x110	800
Same to A Morgenthal	W 35th av, 165 n K st, w 100 x n 55	100
Christian Reis to Geo Hearst	Und ½ se Irwin, 275 ne 7th, ne 275x240	5
H S Ridley to M T Barry	N Vallejo, 174:6 e Van Ness, e 25x122:6	2,300
Cath E Quinlan to Cath Sutton	Lot 5, blk 2, College Homestead	800
Geo Mayes to Wm Coffey	W Bigley pl, 95 n O'Farrell, n 42:6x60	5,000
Gustavus Briggs to Chas Rohn	S Erie, 123:11¼ e Mission, e 104:4½, etc	12,000
J Barkhausen to Chas O Zachrison	E Franklin, 100 n Tyler, n 20x63:9	1,800

Monday, July 28th.

Peter Schneider to Felice Ghio	N Filbert, 111 w Montgomery, 1:6x137:6	$ 100
Jno McClellan to O J Callaghan	Ne Ritch, 75 nw Harrison, nw 25x80	2,750
Paul Keyser to F Gambo	Sundry lots in Hudson Garden Tract	1
Sav and Ln Soc to E W Burr	N Br'dway, 124:11 e Franklin, 62x137:6	5
C Bohn to Charlotte Schmitt	S Erie, 123:11¼ e Mission, e 104:4½, etc	12,000
Max Davis to Max Wolfen	N Sutter, 82:6 w Steiner, w 27:6x100	3,400
P J Kelly to M Wright	Se Turk and Scott, e 32:6x120	2,850
Sarah Landers to Michl Landers	Lots 11, 15, Precita Valley Lands	2,000
J P Verges to R Bergfeld	W Dolores, 51:6 n 29th, n 35x100	600
David Wooster to Blanch Weems	W Clara av, 723 n 18th, s 24x136	Gift
Ellen Murphy to Cors Conahan	Se Stevenson, 125 ne 6th, ne 24x70	1,000

Tuesday, July 29th.

O C Prstt to City and County	S Army, at e line of Kerrisons laud, s 48, e 10, s 49, sw 10 to com	$ 1
A Cramer to Jno Wieland	W Castro, 71:6 n 17th, n 126, w 425, etc	2,000
Henry Fisher to O Alessio	W ½ lot 7, blk G, R R Homestead	250
Henry Armstrong to Geo Edwards	W Noe, 76:6 n 23d, n 25x105	6
Wm D Farren to L E White	E 2d av, 188 n 17th, n 36x120	2,000
C E Woodbury to W E Hilton	10 acres, Woodbury Tract	12,000
Chas Malloy to Edward Wall	Se Tehama, 143 sw 8th, sw 21x80	1,500
S F Sinclair to Geo E Twitchell	Lot 5, blk 182, University Ex Hd	400
A J Snyder to Chas Phillips	Se Everett, 125 ne 4th, ne 50x80	8,000
Same to Same	W Potrero av, 100 s 22d, s 45x100	1,000
Wm Jameson to Daniel Jones	Ne Dora, 130 nw Harrison, nw 25x75	1,900
Daniel Jones to Michl Doulan	Same	2,300

Wednesday, July 30th.

J S Alemany to F T McCann	S Pt Lobos av, 50 w Wood, w 25x125	$ 565
W S Dibble to C Holbrook	S 17th, 150 e Sanchez e 60:3x100	1,400
Theresa S French to M B French	Nw Mission, 450 sw 4th, sw 25x160	Gift
C P Duane to S C Hastings	Se 4th and Harrison, s 160, e 300, etc	5,000
G Baumeister to Emma Beckman	N Grove, 100 e Octavia, e 27:6x63:9	1
Wm I Wilson to Jno Porter	Sundry lots in City Land Association	90
M M Hamburg to B E Tittle	S Bush, 255 w Kearny, w 20x137:6	27,600
City and Co to Esrl Bartlett	Sundry lots in Outside Lsnds	
Wm A Ray to F A Ramsell	W Cambridge, 200 s Wayland, 120x100	200
Wm Fulton to Geo Edwards	E Chattanooga, 125 s 23d, s 25x117	5
Geo Edwards to Chas Brumm	S Jersey, 100 e Sanchez, e 25x114	1,400
Jno Lempke to Francis Fritsch	Lot 217, Gift Map 3	150
Wm Jamesou to Louis Zephyr	W 7th, 105 n Harrison, n 50x85	5,700
Mary A Elliott to L E Bulkley	Und 1-7 n Bush, 87:6 w Jones, e 25x100	1,000
Henry Hinkel to Jno T Evans	W Webster, 83 n Clay, n 22x90	4,300
Same to Hugh Marshall	W Webster, 55 n Clay, n 24:6x90	4,500

CRADLE, ALTAR, AND TOMB.

CRADLE.

BUCHANAN—In Oakland, July 18th, to the wife of Alexander Buchanan, a son.
DALL—In this city, July 27th, to the wife of C. Dall, a son.
DOLL—In this city, July 28th, to the wife of J. W. Doll, a daughter.
FISHER—In this city, July 24th, to the wife of Alfred A. Fisher, a son.
MASON—In Mountain View, July 26th, to the wife of James G. Mason, a daughter.
MURPHY—In Cachevllle, July 20th, to the wife of J. H. Murphy, a son.
OPPENHEIMER—In Alameda, July 28th, to the wife of Juan Oppenholmer, a daughter.
PECHT—At Forest Hill, July 2 th, to the wife of R. Pecht, a son.
ROBINSON—In this city, July 26th, to the wife of Sydney O. Robinson, a son.
STOCKTON—In Los Banos, July 14th, to the wife of R. B. Stockton, a daughter.
STROBEL—In this city, July 28th, to the wife of J. F. Strobel, a daughter.
WEST—In this city, July 28th, to the wife of Wm. West, a son.

ALTAR.

FORD-BOWMAN—In West Oakland, July 27th, C. J. Ford to Jennie E. Bowman.
HAUSE-LESLIE—In this city, July 26th, R. W. Hause to Ida M. Leslie.
HIRSCHFELD-MAY—In this city, July 27th, Peter Hirschfeld to Elise May.
JAENICKE-BERGMANN—In this city, July 27th, C. Jaenicke to Susanna Borgmann.
MCDERMOTT-MURRY—In this city, July 23d, John J. McDermott to Annie M. Murry.
MCDONALD-COOPER—In Sonoma, July 25th, James R. McDonald to Emma Cooper.
WOHLER-DE LA VEGA—In this city, July 28th, A. Wohler to Rosario De La Vega.
WINANS-DRAKE—In North San Juan, July 24th, S. Winans to Mary F. Drake.

TOMB.

ASHE—In this city, July 28th, Edward C. Ashe, aged 25 years and 10 months.
BERG—In Oakland, July 22d, John A. Berg, aged 74 years and 11 months.
CLINE—In this city, July 27th, Sine A. Cline, aged 18 years.
COGNIASSE—In this city, July 26th, Auguste Cogniasse, aged 52 years.
CEARLEY—At Bartlett Springs, July 20th, Cyrus G. Cearley, aged 23 years.
COLLINS—In this city, July 28th, Mrs. Johanna Collins, aged 28 years.
HAGAN—In this city, July 28th, Bridget Hagan, aged 68 years.
HOMAN—In Oakland, July 27th, Charles E. Homan, aged 30 years.
JONES—In this city, July 24th, Charles E. Jones, aged 15 years.
LAKE—At Maricopa, A. T., July 24th, Col. Harvey Lake, aged 53 years.
MORTON—In this city, July 29th, Frank Morton, aged 30 years and 7 months.
O'BRIEN—In this city, July 26th, Kate O'Brien, aged 35 years.
PENA—At Newcastle, July 5th, Joseph E. Pena, aged 29 years.
PROCTOR—In Sebago, Maine, July 2d, Captain Fred Proctor, aged 86 years.
SHELDON—In this city, July 25th, Thomas T. Sheldon, aged 23 years.
WILSON—In this city, July 27th, Maggie Wilson, aged 20 years and 11 months.
WALL—In San Rafael, July 28th, Peter Wall, aged 58 years.

CHARLES MATHEWS AND J. L. TOOLE.

The following letter was addressed by the late Mr. Charles Mathews to Mr. J. L. Toole. It is still in possession of the last-named eminent comedian, and it has never been published. It may prove amusing to many of the readers of the *Era Almanack:*

"BELLE VUE MANSIONS, BRIGHTON, August 6, 1873.

"MY DEAR TOOLE:—Were you ever in a mess? If you never were, I can explain it to you, having been in several; indeed, I don't mind confessing to you that I am in one now, and strange to say, you are perhaps the only man who can get me out of it. You need not hutton up your pockets, it isn't a pecuniary oue. Only fancy, after thirty years' practice and experience, I have made a mistake in my dates, and for the first time in my life find myself engaged to two managers at the same time! Now, they say a man connot serve two masters, but I can—if they will only come one after the other—only one at a time—one down, t'other come on; but to play at Bristol and at the Gaiety on the same night (and keep it up for a week), I don't see my way to accomplish. In a moment of enthusiasm I engaged to begin with Chute on September 29th, and I had scarcely done so when Hollingshead reminded me that I was hooked to begin with him on that date, and that it could not he altered. Conceive my dismay! Chute holds fast—'can't be altered'—so does Hollingshead—'can't be altered.'

"Now, Toole—*dear* Toole—BELOVED Toole—*can't* you play a week longer at the Gaiety? CAN'T you let me begin there on Monday, Oct. 6th (as I thought I did), and get me out of my dilemma? CAN'T you make this sacrifice to friendship and put three or four hundred more into your pocket? Virtue is not its own reward, but an extra week of fine business *is.*

"Now, Toole—adored Tooley—best of men—first of comedians—most amiable of your sex—burst into tears—throw your arms round my neck and soh out: 'Do with me as thou wilt—play me another week—play me another three hundred, and he happy."

"Breathless with anxiety, yet swelling with hope, I await your answer. Pity the sorrows of a poor old man, and even telegraph 'Yes,' rather than keep me in suspense.

"What's a week to an able-bodied low comedian? Child's play. Why, you'll he wanting to throw in morning performances as well to keep you from rusting. It is a *chance* for you—avail yourself of it and bless me, and I'll bless *you*, and Hollingsbead will bless us both, and Chute will bless us all.

"With my intermediate blessing, ever faithfully yours,

"C. J. MATHEWS."

SUPPER AT PEKIN.

The repast was charming. What dishes, bowls and plates there were! Birds'-nest soup, sharks'-fin soup, chicken broth, lapwings'-eggs soup, and countless other dishes, all cooked to perfection—from the fish, with sharp sauce, to the apricot kernel milk, and the sweet salad of young radish-tops. Loutalou offered us, with his chop-sticks, a piece of roast duck. We reciprocated by taking, now from the dish, now from our plate, pieces of fowl or pork, and placing them on his. "A preserved Canton orange for Miss Perfumed Jade," a water-chestnut for another lady, for each guest, if he wishes to he polite, must pass half his time in heaping up his neighbors' plates with different kinds of food, and accepting, with many "tching, tching," or "touo shie," all that is offered him in return.

An Arkansas paper puts it this way: "We knew a man that won enough money on the horse race Saturday to hire a negro to hoe cotton a week."

Artistic Novelties, manufactured from California quartz, at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

THE AVERILL MIXED PAINT

Is manufactured from strictly pure White Lead, Zinc, and Pure Linseed Oil, to which is added Water Glass, which chemically unites the ingredients and holds them in solution, so they cannot separate. As a house paint it has no equal, producing a brilliant glossy finish, impervious to the weather, and

Will Last Twice as Long

as any other paint made. It is of pure white, and any Shade or Color desired, mixed ready for the brush, so that any one can apply it.

Our wagon and machinery paints, from the more common colors to the finest vermilion, are specially desirable.

Our fire-proof roof, barn and bridge paint, manufactured from oxide of iron, is the best and cheapest paint for the purpose that can be produced.

Put up in ¼, ½, 1 and 5 gallon cans, and in barrels, sold by the gallon. Send for sample card of colors and price list. Address,

CALIFORNIA PAINT COMPANY,

July 13. 329 MARKET STREET, San Francisco.

SWANTON HOUSE, PESCADERO.

This Popular Hotel, together with the detached Cottages, which are not the least of its attractive features, have been newly furnished throughout, and are now open for the reception of guests. Those desiring to visit the most enjoyable of all our sea-side resorts, can make no mistake in deciding upon Pescadero.

IT IS EASILY REACHED,

and is unsurpassed in the excellence of its climate, the beauty of its scenery, and in the attractiveness of its truly remarkable sea beach. Those extraordinary pebbles, among which are to be found agates, opals, sapphires, etc., were never so numerous as now, the past Winter having thrown up immense numbers of curiously-shaped stones, which for ages have been subjected to the everlasting motions of the tireless Pacific. GOOD TROUT FISHING is obtainable in the Pescadero river.

☞ **The hotel prices are fixed to suit the times.** [April 27.

REGISTRATION.

Republicans, Attention!

Headquarters Republican State Central Committee, Rooms Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, No. 703 Market street, southwest corner Third street, San Francisco, June 26, 1879.

The vital importance of immediate REGISTRATION must be apparent to every Republican, when the fact is announced that the entire Registration of this city and county has been wiped out; and that no one will be allowed to vote at the September Election unless RE-REGISTERED. The State Central Committee calls the earnest attention of Republicans to this matter, and requests them, without delay, to register themselves, so as to strengthen the hands of the organization and place it in a position to win the approaching contest. No true Republican will neglect this most imperative and urgent duty. By order of the Committee.

M. D. BORUCK, Secretary. [June 28.] W. W. MORROW, Chairman.

NOTICE.

To Bullion and Exchequer Stockholders.

The San Francisco Stock and Exchange Board having been informed that great dissatisfaction exists among the shareholders of the Bullion and Exchequer Mining Companies, respecting the management of those properties by the present Boards of Trustees, have empowered their Executive Committee to co-operate with those shareholders who wish an opportunity for the expression of their sentiments respecting the same. The Executive Committee intends, with such co-operation, to procure the action of the Courts in ordering a new election of Trustees of those companies. All shareholders in sympathy with this movement are requested to call at the office of Mr. J. W. COLEMAN, President of the Committee, Room No. 1, Stock Exchange Building, and sign a petition to the County Court for its action in the premises. CHAS. S. NEAL,

July 19. Secretary S. F. Stock and Exchange Board.

"THE SAN FRANCISCO MERCHANT,"

A Weekly Trade Paper.

Published Every Friday Morning.--Especially devoted to the Grocery, Tobacco, Provision, Drug and Wine and Spirits Trades. The ADVOCATE OF HOME MANUFACTURES. Able editorials on live topics. Newsy comments on all affairs appertaining to business. The fullest and most reliable market reports, and the liveliest and most entertaining trade paper published in the United State. Subscription, Two Dollars a year, in advance (postage included), and received by all newsdealers, Postmasters and agents of Wells, Fargo & Co. Sample copies, free. July 19.

CUNNINGHAM, CURTISS & WELCH,

Importing Stationers and Booksellers.

We have in Stock full assortments of the following: Fancy Papeteries, Auto. and Photo. Albums, Russia Wallets and Card Cases, Purses, Paper Weights, Fancy Inkstands, etc., and the handsomest and most complete line of Diaries ever offered in this market.

Nov. 16. 327, 329, 331 SANSOME STREET.

LAVER & CURLETT,

Architects,

Furnish Plans, Specifications and Superintendence for the Construction or Renovation of Dwelling Houses, and every description of Building. Office: 19 S. F. Stock Exchange Building, Pine street, San Francisco. [Take the Elevator.] Juue 15.

D. F. HUTCHINOS. D. M. DUNNE. J. SANDERSON

PHŒNIX OIL WORKS.

Established 1850.---Hutchings & Co., Oil and Commission Merchants, Manufacturers and Dealers in Sperm, Whale, Lard, Machinery and Illuminating Oils, 517 Front street, San Francisco. Jan. 8.

MME. B. ZEITSKA'S

French, German and English Institute, Day and Boarding School, for Young Ladies, 922 Post street, between Hyde and Larkin. KINDERGARTEN conuected with the Institute.

Oct. 26. MME. B. ZEITSKA, Principal.

CALIFORNIA SUGAR REFINERY,

Manufacturers of the Standard Syrup, a superior article put up in barrels expressly for home consumption. Also, Extra Heavy Syrup in barrels for Export. Refined Sugars at loweat market rates. Office, 215 Front street, up stairs. Dec. 21.

QUICKSILVER.

For sale---In lots to suit, by Thomas Bell & Co., No. 305 Sansome street, over Bank of California. Nov. 16.

Smith's American Organs, 200 Post street, corner of Dupont.

"BIZ."

Money continues to be superabundant, yet securely locked up—idle for want of employment. Interest rates here, as well as elsewhere, are lower than ever before known. There seems to be a want of confidence in the future. Improvements going forward in the city are very meagre, but few buildings being erected, yet building material is cheaper than ever, and the cost of erection far below any previous period in our history. Recently there seems to be an increased inquiry for Real Estate in desirable localities for residences. This is particularly noticeable upon California street and other streets traversed by cable railroads; California street property seemingly having the preference by reason of its altitude and the superior birds-eye views obtainable as one glides along in the Palace Cars that are ever kept scrupulously clean and neat. These cars now run out to Cemetery Avenue direct, and are attracting much pleasure travel in that direction.

The Bag Ring, with its fifteen millions of Burlap Grain Sacks under lock and key, continues to call forth considerable comment upon 'Change and elsewhere. It is very generally understood that last year's combination sold out their entire stock to present holders, and at low figures. It is said that the Bags are being carried at 7½ per cent. interest. Wm. T. Coleman & Co. are the agents. Lazard Freres are said to be parties to the lock-up, but whether the Jute Bag Factory Company are entirely disinterested in the movement is not altogether clear. Our own opinion is that farmers and interior traders are better supplied with Bags than is generally supposed. We know that farmer Glenn, the embryo Governor, has secured his 340,000 Grain Sacks, and so of Dr. Toland, Parrott, and other large grain producers. Oregon is also well stocked, and so it goes. We are not believers in the Bag Ring combination price—11½@12½c.

Borax.—This month and for the year onward there is to be an increased output over that of the last twelve months, but not to an extent to break prices. Eastern orders are here for 400 tons at some abatement from the prices ruling the past twelve months—say 6½@8½c.

Case Goods.—Our canners are very actively engaged putting up Peaches, Tomatoes, etc., having had thus far a fine season, good fruit in abundance, and at low rates. Salmon from the North is coming forward in moderate supply, but the bulk of the Columbia river catch and that of Frazer river will be shipped direct to England. Our best customers this season seem to be Chicago and other cities East of it. Sales of 5,000 cases Salmon to go by rail may be noted at $1 12½ for 1-lb. and $1 75 per dozen for 3-lb. tins. The Oregon steamship State of California brought us 7,400 cs. Columbia river Salmon.

Wheat and Flour.—The arrivals are now steadily increasing in volume, but shippers are less anxious buyers at last week's prices of $1 75 for No. 1 Shipping, and now only offer $1 70@$1 72½ for best samples. The City of Pekin, for Hongkong, carries several thousand bbls. of Flour, at an average cost of $5. We note sales, this week, of 2,000 bbls. Extra Genesee Mills for Callao, and 1,000 bbls. of same for Central America. The price of Superfine is $4 25; Extra Superfine, $4 50@$4 75; Extra Family and Bakers' Extra, $5 25@$5 75, the latter rate for Silk-dressed Extras.

Barley.—The Eastern demand seems to be filled for the moment. The bark Colusa has sailed for Wilmington to load 1,500 tons Brewing for New York. The Fr. bark Delphine Melaine has 1,200 tons Chevalier, for Melbourne. We quote the latter, $1 50@$1 60; Feed, 75@80c., and Brewing 87½c. for New, $1 05 for Old.

Coffee.—The market continues firm at 15c@16½c for fair to best quality of Central American Greens.

Sugar.—Eastern supplies are now coming forward more freely than for a long time past; several thousand hhds of Refined having been bought for this market prior to the late advance of ¼c per pound in New York. All this could and would have been avoided by a little good management. It is bad business for our refiners, who feel called upon to keep down prices here much lower than they would otherwise do. We quote Island Raws, 6⅞c@8c in bags and kegs; Bay Cube, 9¾c@10c; California Crushed, 9¾c; Yellow Coffee, 7⅞c@8¼c.

Rice.—The stock of China is large. We quots Mixed, 4⅝c; No. 1 China, 5½c; Sandwich Island, 5½c.

Teas.—On the 6th inst. S. L. Jones & Co. will sell at public auction 3,500 packages of Comet Oolongs and Japan Greens, of the importation of Messrs. Macondray & Co., all well worthy the attention of the trade.

Metals.—The market is sluggish for all leading staples and quotations are more or less nominal.

Quicksilver.—Holders very generally asks 34½@35c, but the City of Peking will carry supplies bought at 34@34½c.

Coal.—Supplies from the North coast and from British Columbia are liberal, selling at low prices. The cargo of Liverpool Steam, 2,300 tons, per ship New York, is reported sold at $6 25.

Freights and Charters.—But few charters have been written during the week for any voyage. The tonnage en route to this port, so far as known now, aggregates 165,500 tons, against same time last year of 210,000 tons. The disengaged tonnage in port 40,000 tons, against 58,000 tons same period last year. We have on the berth, at date, 25,000 tons against 56,000 tons same date last year. The present Spot rate for Wheat to Havre or Liverpool, direct, 44@45s.; to Cork or Queenstown, for orders U. K., 50s.; or to the Continent, 50@52s. 6d., according to the port of discharge. Coal freights from the North coast and British Columbia are nominal at $2 50, but engagements to any extent could not be secured, even at $1 50, owing to coal strikes at Seattle and Wellington mines.

ZAMLOCK.

Mr. Julius M. Keeler is likely to be chosen Republican candidate for the City Superintendeucy of Schools. Mr. Keeler was the organizer of the Oregon public schools, afterward took charge of the Pacific University, at Forest Grove, in that State, and later became Superintendent of the Public Schools in Portland District. His qualifications are undoubted, and his record a most honorable one; and his experience as an officer of Cavalry during the war cannot have lessened his executive abilities.

Salvini wants to make another farewell tour of America.

SIGNAL SERVICE METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, WEEK ENDING JULY 31, 1879, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Highest and Lowest Barometer.

Fri. 25	Sat. 26	Sun. 27	Mon. 28	Tue. 29	Wed 30	Thr 31
29.954	29.878	29 839	29.902	29.935	29.939	29.867
29.865	29 809	29.789	29.873	29.892	29.866	29.730

Maximum and Minimum Thermometer.

63	63	64.5	64	64	64	76
53	53	56	55	54	55	54

Mean Daily Humidity.

83.7	86	86.7	82.3	84.3	82.3	68

Prevailing Wind.

W.	SW.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.

Wind--Miles Traveled.

284	285	243	270	245	303	239

State of Weather.

Fair.	Cloudy.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Clear.

Rainfall in Twenty-four Hours.

Total Rain During Season beginning July 1, 1879.....01 inches.

SANITARY NOTES.

The deaths this week number 62 as compared with 84 last, and 76 for the corresponding week last year. There were 6 Chinese. Four accidents, but neither suicide nor homicide. The zymotics were: 2, diptheria; 3, typhoid fever; 2, infantile cholera; 1, croup. Diseases of the respiratory organs are less fatal. There were: 5, phthisis; 5, pneumonia, and 1, bronchitis. The other principal causes of death were: 3, infantile convulsions; 3, enteritis; 3, heart disease. Two each of brain disease, Bright's disease, debility, and one each of apoplexy, alcoholism, puerperal convulsions, epilepsy, old age, pyœmia tumor. There were no deaths in the Third or Fifth Wards, and one only in the First and Eighth. Ten persons died in the public institutions.

Photography has its disadvantages. A friend of ours who has just returned from Egypt tells us that the donkey-boys of Cairo call their quadrupeds by the names, not only of our eminent men, but of the fashionable beauties whose photographs adorn our shop-windows. He successively gave a trial to Mrs. Langtry, Lady Lonsdale, Mrs. Wheeler and Mrs. Cornwallis West. The first he found very lazy, the second had a disagreeable habit of rolling in the sand, the third walked well but trotted unevenly, while the fourth was skittish, and threw her head up in a jerky manner. Then he hired Sir Stafford Northcote, but this beast, although sure footed, was slow in his movements, and after riding several other of our statesmen, he fell back upon the Bishop of London, whom he describes as a very serviceable jackass. But our friend, who is a very fervent member of the Church of England, was much pained by the boy to whom the Bishop belonged frequently beating him with a heavy stick, and addressing him as a "deevil." Our friend suggests that the Foreign Office should instruct our Consul-General to protest against the names of English divines and English ladies being given in this irreverent spirit to Cairo donkeys, and certainly it does seem that, if Lord Beaconsfield is not sick of his "spirited foreign policy," there is an opportunity for a stern exercise of his Lordship's Imperial instincts toward the Cairo donkey-hoys.—*London Truth.*

The Terrace Baths, Alameda, are attracting hundreds of people in this glorious weather. The water is pleasantly free from chill, and many remain in the water an hour or more without shivering with cold. It is always high tide at the Terrace, it being constructed like a dam. The water is changed nearly every night, and is sparkling and clear, causing the most luxurious sense of enjoyment. Everything is well-ordered and respectable; and there is a separate department for ladies. Last night there was music for the entertainment of the crowds who went over; and we should not be surprised to see 1,000 there this evening, reveling in the warm air and soft water and delicious moonlight.

ZAMLOCK.

Mrs. Lewis, Thurlow Block, corner of Kearney and Sutter streets, is the fashionable dressmaker of the city and State. Her fitter is the most experienced in the city, and able to tell at a glance, as the celebrated Worth does, where the dress is at fault or where it needs another touch. Her dresses give a satisfaction in wearing, and fit with an exactness not attained in any other establishment. All the fashionably-attired ladies of our first circles go to Mrs. Lewis, as a matter of course; and her orders from the interior cities and the coast are increasing with every day.

It is often remarked by visitors to this coast that our California belles are as remarkable for exquisitely tinted complexions as their fair English sisters, and their cousins and their aunts, and they are surprised at the fact, seeing the dryness of our climate. The truth is, and we violate no confidence in publishing it, that M'me Rachel's Enamel Bloom is on the toilet table of every San Francisco lady, and to its admirable quality of protecting the delicate skin is due the preservation of the charms native to our high-bred beauties.

Surprising the Irish.—Price has just finished three of his finest and most costly sets of famous carvers, for John D. Barbour, of Barbour Bros., the well-known thread and linen manufacturers of Lisburn, Ireland. No doubt they will be as much surprised in Ireland as they were in England, France and Germany to see such cutlery made in a new country like California. With all the experience of the Sheffield manufacturers, their finest work will not compare with that of M. Price, of this city.

"The Popular Science Monthly" for August comes just as we go to press. Some of the articles are: "Removal of Tendencies to Disease," "Re-Education of the Adult Brain," "Food and Feeding," Part II., and "The November Meteors."

Smith's Music Store, 200 Post street, corner of Dupont.

YEARS AGO.

She was seated close beside me,
On a May day, years ago:
Heart of mine you must not chide me,
I was but a boy, you know.

'Tis no secret, I'll reveal it,
Heart of mine, 'twas long ago:
This lock of hair, if I did steal it,
I was but a boy, you know.

Was she pretty? Did I love her?
Heart of mine 'twas years ago;
And that pang of bliss is over,
I was but a boy, you know.

"Was she rich?"—now that is funny.
Heart of mine 'twas long ago:
What cared I for lands or money?
I was but a boy, you know.

And you parted—how you missed her,
Heart of mine 'twas years ago: [her,"
"And you pressed her hand and kissed
I was but a boy, you know.

Do I love her yet—O, olden,
Precious past, thou heart of mine,
See, this lock of hair is golden,
And the head that wore it—thine.

WHO ARE THE ZULUS?

An expensive English war, and the murder of the Prince Imperial, give an interest to the question, "Who are the Zulus?" The reader who desires a lengthy, detailed and historical answer, will find it in an exceedingly readable book recently published in London, of which Captain Lucas, of the British Army, who has long resided in South Africa, is the author. For the purposes of this article, it may be briefly stated that the Zulu Kingdom is of comparatively recent origin. Its founder was a bloodthirsty and ambitious savage, named Chaka, who, hearing in 1813 from some shipwrecked English sailors of Napoleon the First, formed the insane idea of rivaling the great Corsican conqueror. He had just then succeeded to the chieftainship of a petty tribe dwelling on the sea coast, and as he subdued tribe after tribe, they were compelled to take the name of Zulu, which in their language means "heaven." That Chaka was a most remarkable savage, and had a great talent for war, is undoubted, since he invented what may be termed the Zulu Phalanx, and that peculiar method of fighting which proved so fatal to the British at Isandula. He saw, with true Napoleonic instinct, that owing to the scarcity of cover in Zululand, it was better to fight in the open ground in heavy masses. Some of these were forty deep. The attack commences at rifle-range. The center, then, is trained to give way, as though in rapid retreat, the wings making off to the right and left. Their enemy then naturally pushes off in pursuit. At a given signal, the Zulus halt, and wheeling, rush upon the foe with frightful yells, protecting themselves with their shields, and dealing death with their short assagais. Every soldier carries three or four throwing assegais, but his chief reliance is the short, heavy bladed assegais, for close quarters. During the present war they have, at long range, made use of the Martini Henry rifle. The officers march in the rear and communicate their orders by swift runners, trained for that purpose. In battle, the General, with his staff, seeks some rising ground, and keeps one of the oldest regiments as a reserve, as was the custom with Napoleon. From 1813 to 1828 Chaka carried out his terrible policy, devastating adjacent countries and forcing the inhabitants to acknowledge his rule. A more cruel monster never ruled even in Dahomey. His ferocity proved his ruin, for, hearing that his troops had suffered a defeat, he ordered the execution of two thousand of their wives, among whom were the wives of his two brothers, Dingana and Umlanganc. These conspiring against him, caused him to be murdered while he slept. The two brothers then fought to settle the succession, and Dingana, having slain his rival, became King of the Zulus. This monster invited some seventy Dutch Boers to a hanquet, to talk over some disputed question, and massacred them, and suddenly marching upon their settlement, murdered nearly seven hundred women, children and old men. This treacherous bloodthirstiness is the foremost characteristic of the present King, Cetewayo. He has been a terrible scourge to the Boers on the one side and to the English settlers of Natal on the other. The British Government could not, in justice to its South African subjects, permit this savage to longer continue robbing and murdering the settlers. Either he had to be subjected or the settlements abandoned. It is said that the Chaka family, in some degree, resembles that of Napoleon, whom the Zuln chief desired to imitate. The death of the heir of Napoleon, hy the hands of the Zulus, gives an interest to the resemblance.

ZAMLOCK.

SAN FRANCISCO'S MIXED POPULATION.

The following is a classification of voters in San Francisco, as regards nativity: Alahama, 61; Arkansas, 10; at sea, 21; Austria, 292; Australia, 153; Azores, 5; Barhadoes, 5; Belgium, 37; Bermuda, 1; Brazil, 6; British America, 4; Buenos Ayres, 3; Canada, 573; California, 1,488; Central America, 7; Chili, 24; China, 5; Cape of Good Hope, 1; Connecticut, 401; Corsica, 1; Cuha, 3; Delaware, 56; Denmark, 280; District of Columhia, 87; East Iudia, 6; England, 1,436; Fayal, 1; Florida, 13; France, 665; Georgia. 58; Germany, 5,644; Gibralter, 1; Greece, 6; Hayti, 1; Holland, 62; Honduras, 1; Illinois, 280; Indiana, 172; Iowa, 60; Ireland, 10,027; Isle of Man, 7; Italy, 221; Jamaica, 25; Java, 1; Kentucky, 335; Louisiana, 318; Maine, 1,334; Maryland, 448; Massachusetts, 2,591; Mexico, 28; Michigan, 180; Minnesota, 15; Mississippi, 53; Missouri, 284; New Jersey, 390; New Hampshire, 422; New York, 4,416; North Carolina, 54; Norway and Sweden, 475; Ohio, 740; Oregon, 21; Peru, 5; Phillipine Islands, 1; Poland, 132; Portugal, 42; Prince Edward's Island, 43; Pennsylvania, 1,229; Rhode Islaud, 255; Russia, 196; Sandwich Islands, 13; Scotland, 479; Spain, 23; Society Islands, 1; South Carolina, 97; South America, 3; St. Croix, 2; St. Helena, 1; Surinam, 2; Tahiti, 2; Tenuessee, 98; Texas, 28; Turkey, 2; Van Diemen's Land, 2; Vermont, 397; Virginia, 366; Wales, 86; Washington Territory, 7; West Indies, 34; Wisconsin, 147; total, 38,008. Of these electors, thirty-five States and Territories of the Union furnished 16,911, while fifty-four foreign States furnished 21,097. Of these latter, the United Kingdom is credited with 12,035, and Germany comes next on the list with 5,644; leaving 3,418 from the rest of the world. These statistics do not fully represent the cosmopolitan character of our people, because there are numerous unnaturalized persons from other countries. Our present population being in excess of 300,000, the registration above enumerated gives one voter in every eight inhahitants. There are now upwards of 25,000 children (native born), hetween six and seventeen years of age, attending the public schools, who, as they attaiu their majorities, will materially alter the complexion of the hallot.

Bradbury Pianos, Agency 200 Post street, corner of Dupont.

HIGHEST STOCK QUOTATIONS
For the Week Ending Aug. 1st, 1879.
COMPILED BY GEORGE C. HICKOX & CO., 230 MONTGOMERY STREET.

NAME OF MINE.	SAT.	MONDAY.		TUESDAY.		WEDNESDY		THURSD'Y.		FRIDAY	
		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P M	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Argenta	1¼	—	1¼	—	1¼	—	1¼	—	1	—	1⅛
Andes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	⅞	—	1	—
Alpha	22	21¼	—	19⅜	—	19½	—	20⅛	—	20	—
*Alta	7⅜	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—	6⅞	—	6⅞	—
Alps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bullion	5¾	5½	—	5	—	5½	—	5⅝	—	5½	5
*Belcher	4¼	4⅛	4	4	4	4	3⅞	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	4⅛
Best & Belcher	17⅜	16¼	—	16	15⅜	16⅛	16¼	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	—
Benton	4⅜	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
Bodie	13	—	11¼	—	12½	—	12¼	—	12¼	—	11⅞
Cons Imperial	1⅜	1½	—	1¼	—	1¼	—	1¼	—	1½	—
Crown Point	4½	4½	—	—	—	4⅝	—	—	4½	4½	—
Chollar	6⅜	6½	6⅜	—	—	6	—	6¼	6¼	6¼	—
California	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅜	—	4⅜	—	4⅜	—	4⅜	—
Con. Virginia	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4½	4⅜	—	—	—	4½	—
Caledonia	2¼	2½	—	—	—	2⅛	—	2½	2⅛	2⅛	2
Confidence	—	—	11½	10½	—	10¼	10⅜	11	—	—	10½
Eureka Con	—	—	15	—	15	—	14⅜	—	15	—	15
Exchequer	5½	5½	5½	5½	—	5½	5¼	5⅜	5½	5⅜	—
Fairfax	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gould & Curry	9½	9	—	8½	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	—	8⅜	8¼
Gila	1¼	—	1⅜	—	1½	—	1½	—	1½	—	—
Grand Prize	3⅜	—	3½	—	3⅜	—	3¼	—	3⅜	—	3⅜
Hale & Norcros.	13	12½	12	10⅜	11½	11⅜	—	12½	12½	12	—
*Julia	3	1⅜	—	2⅜	—	2⅜	—	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
Justice	4½	4½	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—	4	—	3⅜	3⅜
Jackson	—	—	—	3⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	3⅜
Kentuck	4½	4½	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
*Leoparl	1¼	—	1⅜	—	1½	—	1	—	—	—	1
Lady Wash'n	1⅜	1⅜	1½	1⅜	—	—	—	1½	1½	1½	1½
Leviathan	⅜	⅜	—	½	—	—	—	½	—	½	—
Leeds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Mexican	25	22½	22⅜	21⅜	20½	22½	22½	—	21⅞	21½	22
Modoc	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Manhattan	2½	—	2½	—	2	—	2	—	2¼	—	2⅛
Northern Belle	—	—	4½	—	4	—	—	—	4½	—	—
Ophir	32½	31½	—	30	29⅜	31½	—	32⅜	31½	30⅜	—
Overman	9	8⅜	—	8½	—	8⅜	—	9¼	—	8½	—
Potosi	—	4⅜	—	4⅜	4	4½	—	4½	—	4½	—
Raymond & Ely	—	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	3⅞	—	—
*Savage	12	11¼	—	10⅜	10½	10⅜	—	11½	—	10⅜	—
Sierra Nevada	37	35¼	—	32½	30⅜	36	36	40⅜	—	37½	37⅜
Silver Hill	1½	1⅜	—	1¼	—	1½	—	1½	—	1⅜	1½
Scg Belcher	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Solid Silver	½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Succor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silver King, Ar'a	—	—	6½	—	6⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silv King South	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6½	—	6⅜
Tip-Top	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	⅜	—	—
Union Con	33	30	28⅜	27½	—	30½	31½	35	30½	—	30
*Utah	16	—	—	14½	—	15½	—	16⅜	16½	15	15
Yellow Jacket	16½	16½	15½	14⅜	14½	14⅜	—	15½	15⅝	15⅜	15½

Assessments are now due on the Stocks above marked thus *

Savory & Moore, 143, New Bond street, London, prepare

The Best Food for Infants. Supplied to the Royal Families of England and Russia. To be had of Chemists, etc., everywhere.

The Best Food for Infants. Most digestible. Contains the highest amount of nourishment in the most convenient form.

Mailed on Liebig's Principle. Sweet and wholesome in itself. Entirely free from Beet-root Sugar, the bane of Condensed Milk and Swiss Foods.

The Best Food for Infants. More closely resembles healthy Mothers' Milk than any other kind of Food.

A Thoroughly Cooked Food. Always ready for use. Saving Mothers and Nurses much time and trouble.

The Best Food for Infants. Contains all the elements necessary for the Growth, Health and Vigor of the Child.

Savory & Moore, 143, New Bond street, London, and sold by all Chemists. [Aug. 2.]

ST. MARY'S HALL,
Benicia, Cal.

The next Academic Year will begin August 5th. A Full Collegiate Course; Musical Department under the direction of MADAME HORSLEY, the Distinguished Vocalist; a resident French Teacher; a fine Art Department; horseback and carriage riding constitute some of the attractions of this School. Address, REV. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A.M.,
July 12. Rector.

Smith's Music Store, 200 Post street, corner of Dupont.

D. V. B. Henarie. Edward Martin.
E. MARTIN & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Wines and Liquors.
Proprietors of Miller's Extra Old Bourbon and J. F. Cutter Extra Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies.
April 5. *408 Front Street, San Francisco.*

Regular Republican Nominee for Governor,
GEORGE C. PERKINS,
Of San Francisco. [July 12.

W. Morris. **MORRIS & KENNEDY,** J. F. Kennedy.
Importers and Dealers in Moldings, Frames, Engravings, Chromos, Lithographs, Decalcomanie, Wax and Artists' Materials, 21 Post street, nearly opposite Masonic Temple, San Francisco. Feb. 4.

L. H. Newton. **NEWTON BROTHERS & CO.,** M. Newton.
Importers and wholesale dealers in Teas, Foreign Goods and Groceries, 204 and 206 California street, San Francisco, Cal May 25.

Conservatory Organs, $110. 200 Post street, corner of Dupont.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS IN LONDON AND IN SAN FRANCISCO.

England has besn passing tbrougb a period of ssvsre dspression, and ths shop-keepers, mors particularly in London, ars feeling the hard times more than most other classes, owing to the growth of co-operative associations for the supply of articles of domestic consumption. These associations are incorporated under the Limited Liability Act, and to a great extent ths customere are ths shareholders. The principle is to make a large turn-over at a very small profit, and thus to dispense with the shop-keepers and to save the large profit whicb the London tradssmen have hitherto put in their pockets. The effect of these co-operative stores bas been so serious in London that deputations of shop-keepers have gone to the leading members of the Government and to prominent members of Parliamsnt, to try to induce them to make it illegal for any person, in aay position under the Government, to participate in the management or directorship of these companies. This step has been taken because the movemsnt was begun by members of the civil service, who felt tbat ths proits of shop-keepers wers so exorbitant that they wers wasting annually a large part of their incomes, which by co-operative action they could easily savs. The straitened circumstances of large classes, within the last fsw years, have caused tbem to resort to these co-opsrative stores, where they can supply themselves at but little over wholesale prices; and ths sbop-keepers are finding that uot only are they suffering from hard times, but that tbey are being dessrted by tbeir formsr customers. This has spread alarm in their ranks, and promises to affect very seriously ths valus of property, because, in a city like London, good positione for shops are sought after, and do a great deal to sustain ths value of property. Rents are thus coming down, and, altogether, it is probahls that thsre will he a rs-arrangement of ths retail trade of London on a mucb mors economical basis than hitherto. A saving of probably ten per cent. on the cost of living will prepare the Londoner to meet tbe competition of ths world, which is every day growing fisrcer.

And now ws come to San Francisco, and we offer the opinion tbat the rsnts that havs been paid on Montgomery street and Kearny street have been, all things considered, much higher than those paid in Regent street or Piccadilly in London, wbere the principal fashionable shops are situated. Retail profits in San Francisco have been enormous, though no doubt now very much rsduced; and we think thers is ampls room here for the introduction of co-operative stores, where large business and fractional profits will pay the shareholders, and at the same time make up to a considerahls extsnt to the hulk of consumers for their diminished incomes. Economy must be practiced here as elsewhere, and to he ahle to live cheaply by cutting off gigantic profits is to remove a grisvous hurden with which the opsn-handed and extravagant Californian has all along been handicapped. Every saving to the consumer is a benefit to the State, and the time has passed in the history of our El Dorado when lavish expenditure could he a matter of indifferenc. Times ars depressed, all classes are complaining, and it is only through industry and frugality that general prosperity can he restored. The Sand Lot and the new Conetitution have done much to paralyze all business, and now we must suit our modes of living to our diminished incomes and diminished expectations of income. In this matter of co-operativs stores there is a field for genuine benefit to this whole city of consumers, and we trust that hy some conjoint action of leading citizsns a movement of such vast importance will bs hsgun. If this is the most euterprising city in the world, and there is no doubt it is, why should tbis promising field for co-operation remain unoccupied?

ENFORCING THE QUACKERY LAW.

The police have recently been engaged in a good work in enforcing the anti-qnackery law. It is mest and proper that so important a penal law should be put in force hy the duly constituted autborities. It is useless for the Legislature to pass laws if they ars to remain a dead-letter on the statuts-book. Laws are framed and passed to subserve good purposes, and are presumably intended to be real, active, live instruments for the suppression of wrong. Tbe presence of uneducated, impudent, death-dealing quacks in such large numbers in tbis city was an intolerable nuisance, and a great danger to the many wbo had no means of discriminating betwesn ths dangerous charlatan and tbe true physician. The wretched impostor, who intruded himself into ths sick-chamber, who gained admission to the holy of holies—to the inner sanctum of our families—was a rascal whose punishment could hardly be made severe enough. He was a public snsmy, who has rightly been placed under the han of a most righteous law. It is trus that the law might have heen a better one. It has allowed a number of rascals to escape. The setting up of thres free and sasy examining hodies was a great mistake. There has been a most shameless laxity in giving licenses to unworthy and incompetent applicants. But, admitting this, there yet remains a considerable residuum of good in ths working of the law. Quackery is at last made illegal, odious and punishahle. Ths policeman can now lay his hands on the rascally quack. The officer specially detailed to this duty appears to he attending to it efficiently. Several prosecutions have been successful, fines havs been imposed and quacks are quitting the business. These are desirable results. We congratulate ourself and our readers upon them. Tbe *News Letter's* contribution to this good work will not soon he forgotten. There is now an active and healthy public opinion upon this subject that will never again tolerate the shameful state of thin,s which existed when ths *News Letter* began its memorable raid upon quacks and quackery. The polics ars doing well. When they have driven out all ths unlicensed rascale, thsrs are eome licensed ones that they may well turn their attention to. Thsre are several murdering abortionists with ehingles on Kearny strest.

A blonde youth, of Bohsmian proclivities, runs tbs Honorable Bilk machins. He is tbe Secretary, and exhibits Herculean prowees in reporting the progress of country clubs. Conscious that on him alone depends the fate of the Bilks, he said the other day: "I am my own adjutant, quartermaster-general, and Heaven knows what all." "Yes," remarked a brother Bohemian, "and your own trumpeter."

We always thought that if there was not "a hottomlese pit" in California thers ought to he one. It turns out that there is. Why it has selectsd this particular period in which to open a yawning mouth is very apparent. There are too many wicked politiciane around. Nature hath made nothing in vain.

ADMIRAL AMMEM'S CHEEK.

It seems impossible for the American to he connected with any earthly enterprise, no matter what its naturs may he, hut what speculation, jobhery and fraud must immediately show their heads. In their churches their parsons and deacons are on the make—or somehody is sure to say they are; to he one of tbeir legislators is *prima facie* evidence of being corrupt; tbeir business-men must have a swindling "corner" in something. In short, your Yankes sees a "job" in every bush, and, if it isn't his own, bs sets up a howl ahout it which might wake the dead.

Nevertheless, we might expect that such a dignified and sublims undertaking as the construction of a canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific might prove an exception to this rule, wheu we consider that the project is being considered from a purely scientific point of visw, and has not yet assumed a monetary aspect, that it is under the auspices of the first Powers, and that practically the bonor of the civilized world is staked on its faithful performance.

But the International Canal Congress bas not escaped tbs accusation of fraud, and, of course, the accuser is an American. That he is an Admiral in the United States Navy and the chief representative of this country in the Congress itself, makes his offenss all ths more grievous. Admiral Ammem sees two parties of "speculators" in the Congress, and to accuse men, who practically represent tbeir respective governments in a scisntific dsbate, of using their position to speculate on their private behalf, is the sams thing as calling them cheats and knaves. One of the Admiral's "speculators" is Lieutenant Wyse, of the French navy, and according to this gentlemanly American tar, uo less a man than De Lesseps is the Lieutenant's chief confederats. "Moreover," says the gallant Admiral, "thers were enthusiastic manifestations of approval whenever a vote of 'Yes' (in favor of the Panama route) was given, which would hardly have been the case bad the audience regarded the action as dspending wholly on the natural conditions or physical causes." The Admiral evidently thinks that if scientific meu signify their approval in the ordinary manner, when their professional opinions are indorsed by a majority, they must have some "personal interests" to subserve. In conclusion, the Admiral recommends tbat the United States Government ignore the decision arrived at hy a vote of 75 to 8 in ths European Congress, and take the whole matter into its own hands hy renewing the discussion in this country. Maybe there isn't any impudence in this proposition.

But, aside from the Admiral, a later telegram treats us to a specimen brick of hombast from ths New York *World*. Among other things, that Fourth-of-July cracker remarks that "the whole world will be apprised of the determination of the American people not to permit the establisbment on the Isthmus of Panama of a European protectorate over the commerce connecting ths Atlantic and Pacific States." Now, it is not at all surprising that Smith, Jones or Rohinson should endeavor to earn his penny a line by scribbling such ridiculous ruhhish, hut it is a trifle strange that a journal whicb pretends to a dignified position should humor ths young gentleman hy printing it. May we venture to inquire what "the American people" are going to do abont it if "the whole world" should calmly "apprise" this mighty nation of its intention to build a canal where it (the whole world) saw fit? To hear thess spoiled darlings of ths Press prattle, one would think that the soaring American Eagle had only to flap its wings in order to flabbergast the universe. But in this particular matter of the canal, the hird will find itself "out and injured" unless it stops screaming and behaves better.

NO USE BUCKING AGAINST THE RAILROAD.

The locomotive is harely half a century old. George Stephenson declared his discovery to an assemhlage of English engineers on the 27th of Octoher, 1829, and on the 17th of September, 1830, the first railroad was opened between Liverpool and Manchester. The iron horse did not come into the service of the world without much opposition, hut its marvelous power was not to he resisted. The hucking against the locomotivs has always hurt the power that hucked. This result was early foreseen. George Stephenson foretold it even before he was allowed to maks a start. Said a member of the committee of the House of Commons: "Suppose your engine were coming along at the rate of eight or niue miles an hour, and a cow happened to he in the way, wouldn't that bs very unfortunate?" "Yes," replied Mr. Stepheuson, in his hroad northern dialect, "vsra unfortunate for the coo." The Great Engineer was right. Tbe "coo" was as nothing when pitted against the locomotive. Our own Indian tried to lasso the thing, hut he lost his arms for his temerity. He might bs powerful when holding on to a huffalo, hut he was nowhere when fast to a steam engine. All attempts to stay the triumphal progress of the great motor have heen alike futile. The irou horss has mounted the steeps of the Sierras, pierced the Alps, and will soou even divs under the ocean from Dover to Calais. Its onward march is irresistible. In less than half a century 200,000 miles of railroad have been constructed, enough to encircle the earth nearly ten times. The United States alone have 82,000 miles, and are building more every day. It is estimated that the capital employed in huilding the railroads of the world amounts to $15,000,000,000; an enormous capital for a single industry not yet as old as hundreds of thousands of living men. Here is a fact in political economy never seen before sincs the world hegan. It has exercised a predominating influencs over all human rslations, sensihle not only in the material relations of life, hut in the intellectual and moral condition of civilized people. It has, in a degree, annihilated tims and space. Railroads have entirely changed the conditions of production. They, with steamships, have enabled thinly settled localities of the world, to produce immens: crops upon virgin eoil, and compete with and triumph over tbe denser population hut worn-out eoil of older countries. If fifty years of steam communication have produced such an astonishing result, what may we not expect at the end of a second half century? The locomotive has got a long start on its destined journey. It is under a full head of steam, and it will now, more than ever, he unfortunate for any stray "coo" that may get in its way. Yet there is, hereabouts, eome talk of an animal weaker and sillier than a cow, proposing to buck against the locomotive. Thsy call the creature a politician. If he puts his carcass on the road he will get terribly mangled, sure. The locomotive can take care of itself, eo can the capital employed in running it. The fifteen hillions of money investsd in railroads will not permit itself to he confiscated hy politicians. One per cent. upon that sum would huy all the politicians that have ever lived, from the days of Moses until now. No; Railroads cannot he coufiscated, nor can the locomotive he stopped. Its triumphs have only juet hegun. They are hut fools who attempt to huck against it.

Price per Copy, 10 Cents.] ESTABLISHED JULY, 20, 1856. [Annual Subscription, $5.

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS LETTER
California Advertiser.

DEVOTED TO THE LEADING INTERESTS OF CALIFORNIA AND THE PACIFIC COAST.

Vol. 30. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUG. 9, 1879. No. 4.

Office of the San Francisco News Letter, Merchant Street, Nos. 607 to 615, San Francisco.

GOLD BARS—890@910—SILVER BARS—6@18 ⅛ cent. disc. Mexican Dollars, 8@9 per cent.

☞ Exchange on New York, ⅛ per cent.; On London, Bankers, 49⅜@49½; Commercial, 49⅞@50d. Paris, sight, 5 francs per dollar. Telegrams, 15-100@¼ per cent.

☞ Latest price of Sterling, 483@485.

☞ Price of Money here, ¾@1 per cent. per month—bank rate. In the open market, 1@1½. Demand active.

PRICES OF LEADING STOCKS AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

SAN FRANCISCO .....August 8, 1879.

Stocks and Bonds.	Bid.	Asked	Stocks and Bonds.	Bid.	Asked
U. S. Bonds, 4s	101¾	102	Central Railroad Co	40	45
S. F. City & Co. B'ds, 6s, '58	105	107	N. B. and Mission R. R. Co.	65	67
S. F. City Bonds, 7s	105	107	Sutter St. R. R. Co	23	25
Sacramento City Bonds	28	30	Fireman's Fund Ins. Co	115	116
Yuba County Bonds, 8s	100	—	Union Insurance Co	115	116
San Mateo Co. Bonds, 7s	100	—	Pacific Bank	112	115
S. F. Gas Light Co	90½	91	The Bank of California	69	70
National G. B'k & Trust Co.	48	51	Central Pacific Railroad	—	—
Spring Valley Water Co	83	83½	C. P. R. R. Bonds	—	—
Omnibus Railroad Co	30	35			

ANDREW BAIRD, 312 California street.

THE STOCK MARKET.

The market for the past week has been one of unusual activity, and for a time it looked as though the long expected *market* was at hand. Simultaneous with the commencement of drilling in Sierra Nevada and Union the North End stocks advanced rapidly, upon supposed favorable results of the drill, and the mystification that attended the whole affair seemed to incite more speculation than the hitherto open method of cross-cutting. As nothing definite can be ascertained regarding the condition of the lower levels, the "street" are completely in the dark as to results, and the matter remains enveloped in complete mystery. For the past two days it has been apparent that a heavy unloading has been going on, and at the close a still further unloading is observable. Of the outside securities there is little to note. Bodie continues to look badly, while a great improvement is noticeable in Mono, the adjoining mine, the improvement being in the joint east cross-cut on the line. Stockholders of the Bonanza mines have been made happy with another dividend of fifty cents, though it is generally believed to be the final one. At the close the market was a shade stronger.

The Commercial Herald's review of the import and export trade for the first six months shows the following: Ships entered, 1,604; tonnage, 710,518. In 1878 the figures were 1,532 and 697,320; in 1877, 2,006 and 821,592; in 1876, 1,955 and 760,182; and in 1875, 1,997 and 871,597. There is a decrease in steam tonnage with China and Japan of 14,112, and with Australia of 3,438; and an increase of 8,606 with Victoria, and 2,210 with Panama. Freight money paid in 1879, $1,006,724; in 1878, $1,690,767. Merchandise exported by sea, in 1879, $14,210,601; in 1878, $11,687,776. Receipts of treasure, in 1879, $28,733,648; in 1878, $35,519,761. Treasure exported (exclusive of amounts by U. S. mail), in 1879, $9,029,321; in 1878, $23,530,448. Money paid for duties at Custom House is less by $22,786, in 1879. The coinage at the Mint was, double eagles, $12,540,000; half-eagles, $108,750, and standard dollars, $5,500,000. Money has been in plentiful supply for the six months, and at moderate rates, but little called for. The *Herald* thinks the depression has reached the lowest point, and that we are on the eve of revival.

Beerbohm's Telegram.—LONDON AND LIVERPOOL, Aug. 8, 1879.—Floating Cargoes, quiet; Cargoes on Passage, quiet: Mark Lane Wheat, steady; No. 2 Spring off Coast, 43s. 6d.; Red Winter off Coast, 48s.; California off Coast, 47s.; California Nearly Due, 47s.; California Just Shipped, 46s. 6d.; No. 2 Spring for Shipment, 42s. 6d.; Liverpool Spot Wheat, quiet; California Club No. 1. Standard, 9s. 10d.; California Club No. 2 Standard, 9s. 5d.; California Average—Western, 9s. 3d.; White Michigan, 9s. 7d.; Red Western Spring, 8s.@8s. 10d.; Amount State Flour in London, 12s. 6d.; Amount State Flour in Liverpool, 12s. 6d.; Liverpool Western Mixed Corn, 4s. 2d.; Liverpool Canadian Peas, 6s. 9d.; Weather in England, unsettled; English Country Markets, steady; French Country Markets, turn easier.

SILVER.

We recur to this subject to note with satisfaction that, according to official advices from the National capital, one of the greatest obstacles to the thorough international re-monetization of silver has been removed, by the German Empire giving in its adhesion to bi-metalism. There is now no doubt that a conference of the nations will be held, at no distant day, and we take this opportunity of again calling general attention to the pre eminent right of the Pacific Coast to be represented in the Conference, and the pre-eminent ability of Senator Jones to represent it. The restoration of this metal to its natural place in the economy of exchanges means, beyond doubt, a widespread and active prosperity for all the silver-producing States and Territories. In this connection, we also note an increased demand in the East for the circulation of the much, and undeservedly, abused standard dollar.

Quicksilver.—Supplies are light and the market firm at 35c. The City of Peking, for Hongkong, carried 3,050 flasks; the Newhern, for Mexican ports, 242 flasks. Our exports by sea for the first six months of—

	1878		1879	
To	Flasks.	Value.	Flasks.	Value.
Mexico	5,060	$166,930	5,289	$153,589
New Zealand	120	3,854	36	1,067
China	9,124	305,267	19,920	586,130
Japan	435	14,629	625	18,539
Central America	42	1,369	84	2,392
Australia	160	5,482	400	11,887
British Columbia	27	900	8	231
South America	1,000	33,077	640	17,674
Java	....	....	1	31
New York	....	....	500	13,196
Totals	15,968	$531,508	27,503	$804,736

The French Government and the Coinage of Money.—The French Government has hitherto had the coining of money done by private contract, but the disadvantages of that course have become so marked that M. Leon Say, the Minister of Finance, has had a bill passed through the French Senate authorizing the Government to carry on the coining as a public undertaking. France, Belgium and Holland are the only countries that have the coining done by private contract. The French Treasury proposes to discount Mint receipts for the deposit of bullion, thus making the bullion immediately convertible into cash, as in England is done by the Bank of England.

Latest from the Merchant's Exchange.—NEW YORK, Aug. 8th, 1879. United States Bonds—4s, 101¾; 4½s, 106; 5s, 102⅝. Sterling Exchange, 4 83@4 85. Pacific Mail, 14⅞. Wheat, 105@114. Western Union, 93⅜. Hides, 19½@20. Oil—Sperm, 75@76. Winter Bleached, 87 @ 96. Whale Oil, 35@40; Winter Bleached, 42@49. Wool—Spring, fine, 20@30; Burry, 11@14; Pulled, 25@35; Fall Clips, 11@14; Burry, 13@20. LONDON, Aug. 8th.—Liverpool Wheat Market, 8s. 6d.@9s. 7d.; Club, 9s. 6d.@9s. 10d. U. S. Bonds, 5's, 105¾; 4's, 105; 4½'s, 109¼. Consols, 97 11-16.

San Franciscans Abroad—July 17, 1879.—PARIS: Th. F. Barry, Mrs. G. Hearst, W. R. Hearst, C. Raymond, Mrs. C. Raymond. WIESBADEN: Mrs. H. Wolter.—*Continental Gazette* (*Paris*). GENEVA: Mr. George Jost and family, Mr. F. A. Woodworth. BADEN-BADEN: Mr. Lewis Homburg, Mr. and Mrs. H. Schmeidell.—*Continent and Swiss Times* (*Geneva*), *July 19th.*

Business for the week has been but nominal. Money is offered freely by private parties, who are gradually competing with the savings banks for investments, and call loans have been made at rates below those quoted as current in New York.

At the Baldwin Philadelphia American Works are now engaged 1,900 operatives, who are working night and day on large orders for locomotives for Australia.

"China as a Field for Future Enterprise" will appear in our next issue, by G. James Morrison, M. I. C. E.

Fifty cents each will be paid at the counter of this office for *News Letters* of April 19th, 1879.

London, Aug. 8th, 1879.—Latest Price of Consols, 97 11-16.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, Frederick Marriott, 607 to 615 Merchant Street, San Francisco, California.

MR. A. A. COHEN AND THE RAILROAD PEOPLE.

Mr. Cohen is a man of undoubted ability, and has carved out a career for himself in this State that has placed him to-day in the finest residence in Alameda county, and in the enjoyment of a large fortune. How his wealth was acquired we shall not inquire into too closely, but we shall simply state the fact that he has been brought before our Law Courts on very serious charges as to the acquisition or the appropriation of money, and that if the citizens of California were looking round for a man whose character was without stain or without reproach, they would place Mr. Cohen very far down on the list of eligible candidates. One of his chief legal escapades was that in which the Central Pacific Railroad Company, two or three years ago, accused him of breach of trust in acting as their agent. The trial was a lengthened one, and Mr. Cohen himself, though assisted by some of the best lawyers in the State, made a remarkably able speech, in which he introduced some of the raciest personalities and criticisms, regarding the chief members of the Railroad Company, which have ever been made in this land of free tongue and free press. Since that time Mr. Cohen has been the sworn enemy of all the railroad people, and the self-appointed advocate of public rights against railroad wrongs. One thing perfectly evident is that Mr. Cohen made the bulk of his own fortune out of the very system he condemns; and when he comes before a Platt's Hall audience to explain to them how the railroad magnates made their immense fortunes, and how the people of California ought to confiscate a large part of that wealth, the very first proposal which he ought to have made should have been that he was prepared to pay over to the State his share of what he thought the railroad people had unjustly acquired. But Mr. Cohen had and has no such sense of consistency, no such sense of justice and honor. His feelings of private hatred and desire for revenge cause him to try to turn an ignorant and unreasoning outcry to his avowed purpose of vengeance; and from such a man as Mr. Cohen we cannot expect any exalted idea of private virtue or disinterested conception of public duty. It would have been better for the party with whom he for the time finds it to be his interest to act, if he had remained in the cool shades of his Alameda chateau, nursing his wrath in the repose and obscurity which are the natural ending of a distinguished career in a line of success which does not approve itself to honorable men. In this community Mr. Cohen is a strong man in business arts, but when he moves out of the orbit of his own private devices, he is as thoroughly alone, as utterly without recognition by all that is best and worthiest in this State, as if he belonged to a world that shall be nameless. He may play the part of a guerilla skirmisher in support of a party that are frantically calling Ishmaelites and all other stray souls, whether saints or devils, to their assistance; but this same party know very well that the name of Mr. Cohen is not one to conjure with, though in the extremity of their desperation they are not unwilling that he should give vent to his spleen so long as the party are not called upon to indorse Mr. Cohen himself.

With the figures that this gentleman has produced as to the fortunes of the railroad magnates the public are already perfectly familiar, so that Mr. Cohen on the railroad question, instead of being a new revelation, is simply a thirty-times-told tale—full of sound and fury, spoken by an enemy, signifying nothing. He shows that these railroad magnates have in their hands the largest property on the Pacific coast, and the suppressed inquiry that seems everywhere on the tip of his tongue without his having the boldness to utter it is: why is this vast property not in my hands, the great A. A. C., with a few crumbs for some of those Honorable Bilks that find in me merits congenial to their feelings and purposes? We can only say to this professional detractor of men who have done so much for this State and for the Pacific States generally, that every available dollar that they can command is being thrust into railroad and other enterprises for the development of the country; and as half of the projectors of this vast railroad system have passed to their graves while still in the midst of their gigantic labors, so it seems destined that the remaining projectors will never relax their immense efforts in the extension of railroad communication so long as health and strength are left to them. They are no idlers, retiring or retired from their labors and enjoying their fortunes. They are to-day the foremost men of enterprise in the State, and what they can do with their large resources and their extensive connections, no other men nor corporation can do. What capitalists in the State or out of it would have built the Southern Pacific Railroad without a subsidy from the Government? It is easy to criticise, and to sneer, and to detract, but the responsible people of this State quite understand the advantages of a large corporation like the Central Pacific people weaving a net-work of railroads all over the Pacific States, that no other than a large and wealthy corporation could hope to effect. All the fortunes that they possess have been acquired by strictly legal means—and that is more, perhaps, than even Mr. Cohen, the enlightener, can say for himself. At the same time, the public have their rights as well as the railroads, and we have no doubt that as between these two conflicting interests, justice will be done by the Commissioners. It would, however, ill-become the free and enterprising citizens of this State to act on the advice of a subtle pettifogger like Mr. Cohen, who has purposes of revenge, not of public duty, to promote. Amid much selfish action that this State has witnessed, the principles of justice have always ultimately prevailed, and we believe that with the exception of the ignorant and unthinking rabble, and of the envious and unscrupulous detractors and demagogues, the heart of California is still true to that fair field and no favor that has built up the State and has led some men to wealth and left others with but little of this world's goods. To pronounce the word confiscation is to undo the work which for more than a century Americans have been proudly building up; and we do not think that California is the State that will take the lead in pronouncing the doom of American republicanism by violating the legal rights and vested interests of private property. If private envy is to take the place of public duty, then our institutions will have proved a failure, and all thinking persons will feel that it would be better to return to monarchical institutions than be robbed by the sand-lot demagogues and their silent abettors among people who ought to know better. We have, however, an abounding faith in the great good sense of American citizens, and to them we think the cause of justice may be fearlessly and safely committed.

"Have you any objects of interest in the vicinity?" the tourist asked the Burlington man. "I have, I have," eagerly replied the other, "but I can't get at it to show it to you. It's a ninety days' note, and it's down in the bank now, drawing interest like a horse-race or a mustard-plaster." The traveler smiled as though an angel kissed him. But it hadn't.

ART JOTTINGS.

It is a little singular that so pretentious a picture as "Changing the Shift" should have met with so little notice from the press. While yet in Mr. Burgess' studio a very flattering notice of it appeared in one of the dailies, but, subsequently, and after it was exposed to the public, the same journal said of it, that "being a copy in all that is interesting, we shall not criticise it." We understand that the criticism which appeared in the *News Letter* last week did not meet the views of partiee in interest. For this we are sorry—very—but that it was just, there can be no question. If, however, the artist, or his friends, feel aggrieved, they will doubtless meet with little difficulty in finding some one to defend the picture as publicly as it has been defamed, provided, it can be demonstrated that it is susceptible of defence.

The usual collection of "all sorts" appears in the Fair this year, but in the absence of a catalogue it is impossible to review the collection with any degree of satisfaction. The rooms of the Art Association have been completely denuded for this exhibition at the Pavilion, not a single picture remaining on the walls of either of the two galleries. The Tojettis are executing a large canvas there, and it will doubtless demonstrate their great abilities as decorative artists.

Mr. Bradford is said to have completed his large Yosemite picture, and it is to be hoped that before long it will be shown to the public. Of all works produced by an artist, none are so profitable to exhibit as those painted to fill commissions; it stimulates other patrons of the Fine Arts to go and do likewise.

Work on the double compartment shaft of the Uncle Sam Mine will be pushed forward with great rapidity. Gen. George R. Vernon, the superintendent, returned to Bodie for that purpose on Monday last. Gen. Vernon's report on the mine and its great prospects will soon be published. A. W. Robinson, Secretary U. S.

The Fall and Winter styles of suitings have just arrived at J. M. Litchfield & Co.'s, 415 Montgomery street. Neat and nobby.

COMPAGNIE UNIVERSELLE DE CANAL INTEROCEANIQUE.

Capital.....**Frs. 400,000,000.**

800,000 Shares of 500 Francs Each.

President.....**MR. F. De LESSEPS.**

The Company is formed with the object of constructing a Ship Canal through the Isthmus of Panama, to unite the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

An International Subscription to the Stock of the said Company will be opened on the 6th and 7th of August, simultaneously in Europe and America.

Referring to the above, the undersigned beg to inform the public that they are authorized to receive subscriptions at their office in New York, and also at the office of the

BANK OF NEVADA AT SAN FRANCISCO,

where further information and printed forms of application for shares may be obtained.

Subscribers will be required to deposit 25 francs (or $4 85) per share on application; 100 francs (at current rate of exchange) on allotment.

The balance to be paid on a previous notice of at least three months.

Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the capital paid is guaranteed by the Company to the shareholders during the time of the construction of the Canal.

NEW YORK, July 26th, 1879.

Aug. 9.] **CREDIT LYONNAIS, New York Agency.**

SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Round the World Tickets.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will issue Round the World Tickets, giving first-class accommodations for the entire route, at the low price of **$650.** For particulars apply to

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., General Agents,

Aug. 9. Corner First and Brannan streets.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Office of the Standard Con. Mining Company, San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 2d, 1879.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above-named Company, held this day, Dividend No. 6, of Fifty Cents per share, was declared, payable on TUESDAY, August 12th, 1879, at the office in this city, or at the Agency of the Nevada Bank of San Francisco, in New York.

WM. WILLIS, Secretary.

Office—Room No. 29, Nevada Block, No. 309 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California. Aug. 9.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Office of Consolidated Virginia Mining Company, Room 26, Nevada Block, San Francisco, Aug. 7th, 1879.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above named Company, held this day, a Dividend (No. 50) of Fifty Cents per share was declared payable FRIDAY, 15th instant. Transfer books closed until 18th instant. [Aug. 9.] A. W. HAVENS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Office of California Mining Company, 23 Nevada Block, San Francisco, August 7th, 1879.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above-named Company, held this day, a Dividend (No. 33) of Fifty Cents per share was declared, payable SATURDAY, August 16th. Transfer Books closed until 18th instant. [Aug. 9.] C. P. GORDON, Secretary.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,

Fourteen-Mile House, San Bruno.

The above Institution will be open on and after Sunday, August 3d, 1879. [Aug. 9.] AUGUST JENEVEIN, Manager.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Home Mutual Insurance Company will pay its regular monthly dividend of One (1) Dollar per share upon its capital stock on Aug. 11th, 1879. CHARLES R. STORY, Secretary,

Aug. 9. 406 California street.

FOR SALE.

$100. **A second-hand Piano in good order. The party** is about leaving the city, and desires to realize immediately.

Aug. 9. Address "B.," this office.

Conservatory Organs, $110. 200 Post street, corner of Dupont.

THE REGISTRATION FIGURES.

The registration of voters is now so nearly completed that it becomes possible to estimate the relative strength of existing parties. The fact comes painfully to light that the sand-lotters are unexpectedly numerous. They are by no means a majority of the whole. There will be at least 35,000 voters registered. It is estimated that of this number the Workingmen's full strength will be about 14,000 votes, leaving the balance of twenty one thousand to be divided among the other parties. These figures are estimated by those who have had the best opportunity of judging, and we believe them to be approximately correct. Taking them to be so, the result of the very important city election that takes place three weeks hence is reduced to a very simple matter of figuring. That twenty-one thousand votes cannot be divided between three parties in such a way as to leave one of them with a majority over the workingmen's fourteen thousand, is pretty certain. The prime factor in the calculation that ought to engage the attention of all good citizens, is that there is a clear majority of all the voters against the Kearney crowd. The earnest, patriotic endeavor of all thoughtful men ought to be directed to uniting that majority in favor of a capable and honest ticket. The good government of the city is not a question of party; it is one that affects equally citizens of all parties. San Francisco has time and time again set aside mere partisan nominations by uniting upon a Peoples', Citizens' or Taxpayers' ticket. Never was the need for non-partisan nominations so great as now, and, deplorable to say, never was the probability of being cursed by the partisan ones so imminent as at present. Surely, in the face of the great danger that is presented of the city being overrun by the Goths and Vandals of the sand lots, there is practical wisdom, not to say patriotism, enough to induce honest, thoughtful citizens of all shades of opinion, to lay aside their little differences and unite for the common good. The forthcoming election is exceptionally important. Every office in the City Government is to be filled. The Judiciary is to be chosen. The faithful and capable administration of the laws is a matter high above all party considerations. It concerns every man who desires to be protected in his rights of property and person. It is one of vital moment to every law-abiding citizen. A Board of Supervisors, with vast powers for good or evil, is to be chosen. School Directors are to be elected, and obviously they ought to be men imbued with a deep sense of the value of education. Now, can any citizen, of good understanding, conscientiously declare that the ignorant crowd of nobodies, who for the most part constitute the Kearney ticket, offer any reasonable assurances that they are the right men in the right places? They are little known, and what is known of them is not good. They are ignorant and irresponsible. They are the result of the passion of a class, and that class the lowest and least cultured. It is the bottom coming to the top; it is ignorauce, stupidity and prejudice, against brains, educatiou and enlightenment. It is the men who have not, against those who have. It is the unrest of the dissatisfied, against the success of the successful. It is an attempt to subordinate the fittest to the unfittest. In the trial of such an issue, thoughtful, educated taxpayers, ought to be united as one man; they ought to be in one fold, and fighting shoulder to shoulder for the common good. This is no time for a division in the ranks of responsible men, when the irresponsible ones are joined to do mischief. The success of the most ignoraut class in capturing the city government in all its departments, would be deplorable in every view of the situation. We are persuaded it would work dire mischief at home, and it would give our city an unsavory reputation abroad that would be most damaging to our future prospects. The mischief can be averted, and it ought to be. If it is not, we envy not the scorn that in the evil days which are to come will fall upon the heads of the stupid partisans of this hour, who have the power, but not the will, to save us from the impending calamity.

OPEN ON SUNDAYS.

The year has brought the regular Mechanics' Fair, opened on Tuesday last with good promise of success; and once more people begin to ask why the Exhibition is to be closed on Sunday. It is most likely that the Board of Managers has not even yet thought of considering this matter; and it is to be feared that the four or five weeks during which the Fair is to last will pass away before any decision is come to. Yet it is high time that the Puritanical opposition to a measure, in every way so moral and so useful, were silenced. The police arraugements for the preservation of order in the building have always been good, and there is no reason to fear that they would be found inadequate on Sunday, any more than on Saturday. What, then, is there to be feared, if the building is openod to the puhlic on Sunday? Many Jews visit the Exhibition on Saturday, without being therefore worse Jews or worse citizens. Why may not Christians have a similar privilege? If the piety of the former can endure the contact with the array of industrial efforts and triumphs, may not even the faith of the Christian survive the shock? And if it cannot, is it worth saving?

We know that the Lord's Day must be kept holy, and we frequently see it so; but if people can enjoy an innocent hour or two at Woodward's Gardens, or on the beach, or at the Park, on Sunday, why must they be saved from the Fair as from hell-fire? Many of the clergy set their faces against the opening of galleries of art and exhibitions of industry on the Lord's Day with a reckless fury, which confounds men whose countenances are more subject to wear and tear; but, curiously enough, it is never reported that these shepherds are met with in the neighborhood of the Barbary Coast on Sunday, trying to seek and to save that which is lost. They prefer to heat the air from their pulpits and to fight shadows. In all countries, even the most conservative, innoceut and improving recreations are being offered on Sunday to the general public. Here is a display full of suggestion, of food for thought, and for intelligent curiosity; and for many, who are obliged to earn their bread during the week, the display is wholly lost, because the Rev. Tbis and Deacon That decree that it shall he so, and the managers fear to offend them and their toothless friend, Mrs. Grundy. We say nothing of working men, hecause they are now gentlemen of elegant leisure; but there are some industrious people, mechanics and others, who cannot afford to spend an hour at the Fair during the week. And, even if tbere were no mechanics in the community, the Fair ought to be open on Sunday, and the Board of Managers should take heart of grace, meet this afternoon, and settle the thing at once.

The young man who loved above his station was always getting out at the wrong depot.

The Naglee Brandy.—This famous, absolutely pure brandy will be kept and retailed in the Wine Room of the Mechanics' Pavilion during the exhibition. We have been shown today a private letter of General H. M. Naglee's to a friend, in which the General says: "I have had all that I could do to fill the orders received, commencing with August." His enthusiasm about his *old chemically pure brandy* is now making him its appropriate return.

The greatest nuisance in a house is a smoky chimney, and with bad coal even the best chimney will smoke, as if it resented the imposition put upon it. Mr. J. McDonough, 25 Market street, has just received per ship *Gilroy* 2200 tons Hamilton Scotch Splint, the best coal known for house use. It makes very little ashes, deposits no soot, and burns with remarkable evenness, making a steady, hot fire, which can be graduated according to pleasure. Full weight and moderate prices have made and established Mr. McDonough's business.

CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS
—AND—
PERFORMING ANIMALS
WILL PERFORM EVERY EVENING,
—ON THE—

Mammoth Circus Lot, corner of Mission and Seventh Streets,

with the GREATEST AGGREGATION OF TALENT ever presented in this city. The Company that will appear in this Great Show consists of EQUESTRIENNES, EQUESTRIANS, ACROBATS and GYMNASTs, selected by Signor Chiarini from among the Best Talent to be found in Europe and America, and the

TRAINED ANIMALS,

consisting of Signor Giuseppe Chiarini's MAGNIFICENT STUD OF HORSES, which have been the theme of universal admiration, augmented by the engagement of Mr. G. Bartholomew's STUD OF MARVELOUS BRONCHOS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Private Boxes, with Six Chairs.....$5. | Gallery.....50 Cent
Dress Circle Chairs.....$1. | Children.....Half Price
Seats can be Reserved without Extra Charge.

Performance Every Evening at 8 o'clock.

MATINEES: Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at 2 o'clock.

☞ Doors open one hour previous to the commencement of the performance.
[August 9]

BUSH STREET THEATER.
CHARLES E. LOCKE.....Proprietor.

MONDAY, AUGUST 11TH,
Positively Last Week of
TONY PASTOR'S DOUBLE TROUPE!

Revival of the "Ash Box Inspector."
A FULL GRAND OLIO PROGRAMME,
And Tony Pastor's Burlesque,
CANAL BOAT PINAFORE!
Produced with all the Original Effects that made it such a Grand Success in N. Y. city.
☞ *MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2. P. M.* ☜

THE BALDWIN THEATER.
Manager, Mr. Thos. Maguire.—This (Saturday) Afternoon, August 9th, positively last WON AT LAST MATINEE. Positively last nights of ROSE COGHLAN in California. This (Saturday) Evening, August 9th, Farewell Benefit of ROSE COGHLAN, on which occasion MISS JEFFREYS-LEWIS and MR. T. W. KEENE will appear in conjunction with the Great Baldwin Company. Tremendous Bill! A HAPPY PAIR, PLOT AND PASSION, to conclude with the Quarrel and Screen Scenes from THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. NOTICE.—The sale of seats for Rose Coghlan's Benefit will commence on Monday, August 4th. Sunday Evening, August 10th, Grand Special Bill! Monday, August 11th, LOTTA in her new play, MUSETTE. The sale of seats for the LOTTA Engagement commenced on Wednesday, August 6th. Aug. 9.

STANDARD THEATER.
M. A. Kennedy, Manager.—Saturday and Sunday Evenings, and Saturday Matinee, positively last performances of H. M. S. PINAFORE. Commencing Monday Evening, August 11th, ZAMLOCH, the Great Austrian Magician, TRIAL BY JURY, COMMODORE NUTT, and GRAND GIFT ENTERTAINMENT. One Hundred and Six Magnificent and Costly Presents given away Nightly and at the Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. Six Principal Gifts at each Performance! For display of gifts see show windows of Ackerman Brothers, Leszynsky & Bro., Sutter and Kearny streets, and Benedict & Smith's, under Occidental Hotel, daily, commencing Saturday, Aug. 9th. Seats now ready. Aug. 9.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE.
The World's Wonder, J. Harry Shannon, the Boy Orator, only Ten Years of Age. Familiar with every Orator of National Repute of the past two centuries and the present, of either English, Irish or American birth.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 11TH.

Reserved Seats.....$1. | Admission.....50 Cents.

☞ Sale of Seats commeneed on Thursday, August 7th, at 10 A.M., at Baldwin's Theater Box Office. Aug. 9.

BUSH STREET THEATER.
Charles E. Locke, Proprietor.—Every Night this Week! Another Grand Gala Programme. TONY PASTOR! A Great Bill this Week—Oddities, Novelties, Rarities. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2. Monday, August 11th, the Great Burlesque, CANAL BOAT PINAFORE. Positively Last Week of TONY PASTOR. Wednesday, August 11th—ACTORS' MATINEE. Aug. 9.

MECHANICS' FAIR,
San Francisco, California,
OPENS AUGUST 5TH, 1879.

Science, Art, Industry and Natural Productions will be fully represented. Grand Instrumental Concert each afternoon and evening. Machinery in Motion, Rare Paintings, Fine Statuary, a Tropical Garden, Fountains and Promenades will make this Exhibition the most instructive and pleasant place of resort on this Coast. Those desiring space should apply at once. Office: 27 Post street. IRVING M. SCOTT, President.
J. H. CULVER, Secretary. July 12.

Bradbury Pianos, Agency 200 Post street, corner of Dupont.

SKELETON SKETCHES.

A Tragedy of the Desert.

[**Note.**—The history of this singular paper is briefly as follows: Some years ago, a sergeant in a cavalry company stationed at a frontier post near the Colorado Desert (for the sake of the parties concerned we suppress names, places and dates) disappeared suddenly from the Fort. There had always been a mystery about the man. His education, breeding and bearing showed him to be a gentleman, and it was supposed that he was English. But though much liked by officers and men for his gentle manners, he was too reserved for any to attempt to gain his confidence, and who he was or what had induced him to enlist in the ranks, is a secret to this day. When he disappeared it was hard to believe he had deserted, for such an act seemed entirely opposed to his scrupulously honorable character; but all conjecture was silenced for a time by a still stranger event: On the same day there also disappeared the daughter of the commandant, a young lady gifted in mind and person far beyond ordinary women. Not the least singular part of the affair was, that it never occurred to any one at the Post that they had gone together, for neither had ever been known to speak to or of the other, and all who knew the girl would have scouted such an idea. Search for both proved fruitless. His name was dropped from the roll as a deserter, and she was mourned as the victim of some unusually daring band of Indians, who, it was thought, had waylaid her while taking one of her customary long and solitary rides. Some of our readers will doubtless remember the sensation caused by the matter. Nearly three years later, the bones of both were found together in the heart of the Desert, and near by lay an old Russia leather pocket-book containing the terrible record which we now commit to print for the first time. How the original came into our hands matters not. Suffice it to say that, though the secret was long kept for her father's sake he is now dead, and the necessity for silence exists no longer. The document is naturally incoherent, fragmentary, and, in many respects unsatisfactory. The reader must interpret its awful suggestions as best he can, and decide for himself what portion of it was written under the influence of delirium. Perhaps only those who are familiar with the weird horrors of the Colorado Desert can fully appreciate it.]

JULY 3D.—Now, while she sleeps, I will begin to record as I intended the splendor of the life that is dawning upon us. It is four days since we left the Fort, and all danger of pursuit is past. Pursuit? Who would follow us into the desert? Who would dream that we had ventured into the Valley of the Shadow of Death? What are its perils to me? I am as sure of finding that oasis as I am that Irene loves me. They say that there is neither tree, water, grass nor any living thing in the direction I am taking, but I know better. My ancient Spanish Friar knew more than they. He saw the oasis with his own eyes; he laved in its sparkling streams, ate of its delicious fruits, and reposed in its shady groves. True, that was near three hundred years ago, but so much the better. The book in which he wrote of his travels would be less rare were it less old, and others might discover my Edeu. I have his distances and his directions—somewhat vague, of course, but have I not studied them for months? We have provisions and water enough to last for days, and our horses will carry us a long way yet. Yes, I am sure of my oasis; and there, alone with my beloved, forgetting all else and utterly forgotten, the dream of my life will be realized. Forgetting, do I say? Aye, there even *my* past may be buried. I have sought solitude and I shall find it, for my Paradise is unknown to man. Even the savages have no knowledge or tradition of it. Like the white man, they abhor the desert and fear it. They skirt its hideous borders, but this, its jeweled heart, they have never seen.

JULY 5TH.—Two days since my last entry, and we have traveled fast, yet the horizon is still unbroken. But I have been very careful to follow the Friar's directions, and am content to wait. Sleep on, my poor Irene, the weariness of which you complain not must end in rest to-morrow. How I dread to tell you that the second horse has just died!

JULY 7TH.—This is terrible! My darling can walk no farther, and the water is nearly gone. My God! what have I done! The sight of those poor little blistered feet and that wan face might turn a devil's heart to pity. She tells me that she is "only tired," and that I must kiss her once and then try to save myself. I will die first. Lord, guide us and have pity on us!

JULY 8TH.—The sun bas driven Irene mad, I think. She looks and acts very strangely. We have dragged ourselves several miles since yesterday, and she declares that a *Shadow* is following us—a shadow without a substance. There is only one swallow of putrid water left. I gave her a mouthful to-day; I must keep this for her till to-morrow. Poor child! poor child! Accursed that I am, I dare not ask either her or God for pardon.

[*This apparently ends the entry for the day, but the dates cease after the 8th. From this point the manuscript often becomes absolutely illegible, though in other places the writing is firm and distinct. Horrid oaths and blasphemies, too, begin to appear. These, together with some perfectly meaningless sentences, we have omitted, but the curious can see the entire MS. at this office. The respective paragraphs were evidently written at separate, though by no means lucid intervals.*—EDITOR.]

I have seen it—the Shadow which Irene saw. It dogged me for an hour at noon, and then faded out of the sand. For it lies on the sand as the shadow of a man might. It moves whithersoever it will, and has no visible cause. Irene has gone. I think the angels have taken her from me. But a hideous hag, who sings nursery songs and calls herself Irene, hobbles at my side and will not be driven away. I know she wants to steal the mouthful of water I have saved, but I am going to drink it myself when she isn't looking.

Last night the hag pointed to the westward, and I knew the Shadow was coming. She has told me its name, but I dare not write it; she has defined its shape to me, but I may not describe it. It crept up to us in the moonlight, it circled about us, it passed between us, and whispered as it went. The hag was speechless with horror at the answer I gave, but when I struck her she wept.

I have heard the Voices of the Desert, and they have told me what I must do. I tried to conceal it from the hag, but she caught my eye and knew all and trembled. "Take my blood," she cried, if you will; but I am Irene." Then I cursed her, and for the lie she told she shall quench my thirst. But I am weak and must wait till she sleeps.

I could not wait. She moaned with terror as I crept upon her, but I gave her no time to struggle or cry out. I am saved. From her blood has sprung a plashing stream of bright water, with grassy banks. I have tried once to drink, but stooped and found mouth and eyes full of hot sand. But I shall be stronger soon, and shall reach the stream and drink it dry. Ha! What bird is that that dares flap his wings in my very eyes? The poor vulture is thirsty———

[Here the MS. ends abruptly.]

The dog, after stealing a hone, is seen to walk off with his s-wag.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital.....$5,000,000
WM. ALVORD.....President.
THOMAS BROWN, Cashier | B. MURRAY, Jr., Ass't Cashier

AGENTS:

New York, Agency of the Bank of California; Boston, Tremont National Bank Chicago, Union National Bank; St. Louis, Boatman's Saving Bank; New Zealand, the Bank of New Zealaud; London, China, Japan, India and Australia, the Orieutal Bank Corporation.

The Bank has Agencies at Virginia City and Gold Hill, and Correspondents in all the principal Mining Districts and Interior Towns of the Pacific Coast.

Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world. Draw direct on London, Dublin, Paris, Berlin, Bremeu, Hamburg, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Antwerp, Amsterdam, St. Petersburgh, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Christiana, Locarno, Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama. Nov. 4.

FIRST NATIONAL GOLD BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Paid up Capital $2,000,000, Gold. President, R. C. Woolworth; Vice-President, D. Callaghan; Cashier, E. D. Morgan.

DIRECTORS:—R. C. Woolworth, D. Callaghan, C. G. Hooker, C. Adolph Low, Peter Donahue, Isaac Wormser, Edward Martin, James Moffitt, N. Van Bergen.

CORRESPONDENTS—London: Baring Bros. & Co. Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China. Dublin: Provincial Bank of Ireland. Hamburg: Hesse, Neuman & Co. Paris: Hottinguer & Co. New York: National Bank of Commerce. Boston: Blackstone National Bank. Chicago: First National Bank. This Bank is prepared to transact a general Banking business. Deposits in Gold, Silver and Currency received subject to check or on special deposit. Exchange for sale on the principal cities of the United States, Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Commercial Credits issued available in Europe, China and Japan. Collections attended to and prompt returns made at the lowest market rates of Exchange. Jan. 19.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.—Capital paid up, $1,800,000, with power to increase to $10,000,000. Southeast corner California and Sansome streets. Head Office—28 Cornhill, London. Branches—Portland, Oregon; Victoria, New Westminster and Cariboo, British Columbia.

This Bank transacts a General Banking Business. Accounts opened subject to Check and Special Deposits received. Commercial Credits granted available in all parts of the world. Approved Bills discounted and advances made on good collateral security. Draws direct at current rates upon its Head Office and Branches, and upon its Agents as follows:

New York, Chicago and Canada—Bank of Montreal; Liverpool—North and South Wales Bank; Scotland—British Linen Company; Ireland—Bank of Ireland; Mexico and South America—London Bank of Mexico and South America; China and Japan—Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and Oriental Bank; Australia and New Zealand—Bank of Australasia, Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, and English, Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank.

May 18. FREDERICK TOWNSEND, Manager.

THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital Paid Up.....$10,000,000.
Reserve, U. S. Bonds..... 3,500,000.
Agency at New York, 62 Wall street.
Agency at Virginia, Nev.

Buys and sells Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers. Issues Commercial and Travelers' Credits. This Bank has special facilities for dealing in Bullion. July 5.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

Capital, $5,000,000, of which $3,000,000 is fully paid up as present capital. Reserve Fund, $360,000. San Francisco Office, 424 California street; London Office, 22 Old Broad street. Manager, ARTHUR SCRIVENER; Cashier, WILLIAM STEEL. London Bankers, Bank of England and London Joint Stock Bank; New York, Drexel, Morgan & Co.; Boston, Third National Bank. This Bank is prepared to transact all kinds of General Banking and Exchange Business in London and San Francisco, and between said cities and all parts of the world. March 30.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.

Deutsche Spar und Leihbank, No 526 California street, San Francisco. OFFICERS: President, L. GOTTIG. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—Fred. Roeding, Chas. Kohler, Dan. Meyer, Edw. Kruse, George H. Eggers, N. Van Bergen, H. L. Simon, Claus Spreckels. Secretary, GEO. LETTE; Attorney, JOHN R. JARBOE. May 18.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

GUARANTEE CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $300,000.

Officers: President, John Parrott; Vice-President, Jerome Lincoln; Secretary, W. S. Jones; Attorney, Sidney V. Smith. Loans made on Real Estate and other Approved Securities. Office: No. 215 Sansome street, San Francisco. Oct. 14.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF CAL.

Attendance, daily, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., by the undersigned, to receive subscriptions and donations, and to furnish all information relating to the Society. J. P. McCURRIE, Secretary,
Oct. 23. 730 Montgomery street.

LAVER & CURLETT,

Architects.

Furnish Plans, Specifications and Superintendence for the Construction or Renovation of Dwelling Houses, and every description of Building. Office: 19 S. F. Stock Exchange Building, Pine street, San Francisco. [Take the Elevator.] June 15.

MME. B. ZEITSKA'S

French, German and English Institute, Day and Boarding School, for Young Ladies, 922 Post street, between Hyde and Larkin. KINDERGARTEN connected with the Institute.
Oct. 26. MME. B. ZEITSKA, Principal.

CALIFORNIA SUGAR REFINERY,

Manufacturers of the Standard Syrup, a superior article put up in barrels expressly for home consumption. Also, Extra Heavy Syrup in barrels for Export. Refined Sugars at lowest market rates. Office, 215 Front street, up stairs Dec. 21.

QUICKSILVER.

For sale—In lots to suit, by Thomas Bell & Co., No. 305 Sansome street, over Bank of California. Nov. 16.

Smith's American Organs, 200 Post street, corner of Dupont.

"STAY."

I might speak of my love without blushing,
For your proud heart at last has been won,
Yet the blood to my hot cheeks is rushing
As I think of the way it was done.
So you thought it presumption to woo me
Because of my riches, forsooth!
Ah, darling! how little you knew me
If such were your fancy in truth.

You avoided me all through last season,
Though you loved me—I knew it full well;
And I easily guessed at the reason
That your pride was too stubborn to tell.
And last night, as we stood by the river,
And you said "farewell;" as you know
'Twas a parting that might be forever,
Love, how could I bear you to go?

You could tell me with no word of warning
Of the step you were going to take—
But your pride and my own I was scorning
As I sobbed, "Dearest, stay for my sake."
Then your answer came softer and fonder,
As you owned what I always had known—
You braved all society's slander
To call me your darling, your own.

And yet, though you're mine, mine forever,
This poor heart is ready to burst,
And I wish, with a blush and a shiver
That I had—had not spoken the first.
Let you go? No; that were not in reason,
The ivy must cling to the oak;
Though my blushes charge my love with treason—
You'll try to forget 'twas I spoke.

PRODUCTION OF COAL IN THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

United States,		1869.	1876.	1877.	1878.
State or Territory.		*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Pennsylvania	(Anthracite).	13,866,180	21,436,667	23,619,911	17,605,262
Do.	(Bituminous)	7,798,517	11,500,000	12,500,000	13,500,000
Illinois	Do.	2,629,563	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000
Ohio	Do.	2,527,285	3,500,000	5,250,000	5,000,000
Maryland	Do.	1,819,824	1,835,081	1,574,339	1,679,322
Missouri	Do.	621,930	900,000	900,000	900,000
West Virginia	Do.	608,878	800,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Indiana	Do.	437,870	950,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Iowa	Do.	263,487	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Kentucky	Do.	150,582	650,000	850,000	900,000
California	Do.	148,722	108,078	96,172	122,034
All others	Do.	353,878	1,834,000	2,104,000	1,946,000
Total for United States..		31,226,716	48,513,826	53,894,422	48,652,618

The above figures are compiled from the Quarterly Report of the Bureau of Statistics, with the exception of those for California, which we have corrected. The figures inserted by the Bureau are those of the production of California and the imports from other States and from abroad, amounting in all to about 600,000 tons per annum; but the production of the State is as we have given it above.

The following figures show the production of Coal in the principal countries of the world:

Countries.	*Year.*	*Tons of 2,240 Lbs.*	*Countries.*	*Year.*	*Tons. of 2,240 Lbs.*
Great Britain	1877	134,179,968	Australasia	1875	1,250,000
United States	1877	59,000,000	Canadian Dom'n.	1877	1,000,000
Germany	1877	48,337,950	Spain	1877	500,000
France	1876	16,773,779	India	1875	500,000
Belgium	1876	14,099,281	Turkey		150,000
Aus. Hungary	1875	12,852,048	Italy	1874	182,500
China	1877	3,000,000	Japan	1874	390,000
Russia	1875	1,152,850	All other Countries		1,000,000
Total			285,368,376 Tons.		

A TELL-TALE COMPASS.

Mr. Henry A. Severn, of Herne Hill, has invented a very clever little instrument called a tell-tale compass, by which the captain or master of a ship, when down in his cabin, may know whether or not the ship is sailing her course or is wandering from it. He uses the constant position of the compass-card and the varying one of the ship, so as to produce an electric contact, which rings a bell in case the angle made by the line of actual progress with the course to be steered exceeds a certain deviation on either side; and he proposes that the bell rung in case of deviation on one side shall be different in tone from that rung in case of deviation on the other side. His invention is a veritable symbol of the chief inventions of the age, which are always employed in superseding the responsibilities of individual watchfulness by mechanical warnings that allow of intermittent zeal. Even in matters of pure conscience we are very apt to prefer to trust to the sudden warning that some electric contact with social feeling is suddenly joined or interrupted, rather than exact from ourselves a rigid and vigilant scrutiny of our own course. A kind of social alarm is the fashionable conscience of the age.—*Spectator.*

The ex-Khedive Ismail Pacha was well known in Parisian high life. Physically, Ismail is a man of middle hight, with wide shoulders and a greyish-red beard. He is a great lover of the fine arts, especially of music. Extremely suspicious, Ismail Pacha has for many years been in the habit of eating only of dishes prepared expressly for him by his mother in the harem, and brought to him in a locked case of which he possessed the second key. A similar precaution was also taken with regard to his linen, which often led to extraordinary complications in the *affaires de menage.*

Sterling Silverware.—A large assortment of elegant designs at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.,

For Japan and China, leave wharf, corner First and Brannan streets, at noon, for YOKOHAMA AND HONGKONG, connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghai.

GAELIC.....August 23d, December 6th, February 28th.
OCEANIC.....September 13th.
BELGIC.....October 25th, January 17th, April 10th.

For Freight, apply to GEORGE H. RICE, Freight Agent, at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Wharf, or No. 218 California street.

SPECIAL NOTICE. The S. S. OCEANIC, sailing from San Francisco Saturday, September 13th, will continue on from Hongkong to Liverpool, offering superior accommodations for Tourists en route Around the World.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger Agent.
LELAND STANFORD, President. May 31.

CUNARD LINE.

British and North American Royal Mail Steamships between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, sailing from New York EVERY WEDNESDAY.

SCYTHIA.....July 16..Aug. 20..Sept. 24..Oct 29.....
ABYSSINIA.....July 23..Aug. 27.....Oct. 1..Nov. 5
BOTHNIA.....July 30.....Sept. 3..Oct. 8..Nov. 12
GALLIA.....Aug. 6..Sept. 10..Oct. 15..Nov. 19
ALGERIA.....Aug 13..Sept. 17..Oct. 22.....

Passage can be secured and all information given on application to
WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,
July 12. 218 California st.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Steamers of this Company will sail from Broadway Wharf for PORTLAND, Oregon), every 5 days, direct, and for LOS ANGELES, SANTA BARBARA, SANTA CRUZ, SAN DIEGO, SAN LUIS OBISPO and other NORTHERN and SOUTHERN COAST PORTS, leaving SAN FRANCISCO about every third day.

For Day and Hour of Sailing, see the Company's Advertisement in the San Francisco Daily Papers.

Ticket Office, No. 214 Montgomery Street, near Pine.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Agents,
March 15. No. 10 Market street.

HASTINGS' COLLEGE OF THE LAW.

Lectures for the Year 1879-80 will commence August 7th, 1879, at the Assembly Rooms of Academy of Sciences, southwest corner of California and Pine streets. The Middle Class will meet at 4 P.M.; the Junior Class will meet at 10 A.M. Examinations of applicants for admission to the Middle Class and members of the present Class whose examination was postponed, will be held Tuesday, August 5th, at the Pioneer Assembly Rooms. Gentlemen wishing to enter either Class should apply to the Dean and Registrar, No. 2, Court Block, 636 Clay street. Aug. 2.

ST. MARY'S HALL,

Benicia, Cal.

The next Academic Year will begin August 5th. A Full Collegiate Course; Musical Department under the direction of MADAME HORSLEY, the Distinguished Vocalist; a resident French Teacher; a fine Art Department; horseback and carriage riding constitute some of the attractions of this School. Address, REV. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A.M.,
July 12. Rector.

THAMES AND MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(Limited),
Of Liverpool, England.

Capital.....$10,000,000.

W. C. HARRISON, Agent,
Aug. 2. *413 California street.*

Regular Republican Nominee for Governor,
GEORGE C. PERKINS,
Of San Francisco. [July 12.

MILLS' SEMINARY.

The next Term of this well-known Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, July 30th, 1879. For Circulars, giving particulars, address REV. C. T. MILLS,
Aug. 2. Mills' Seminary, Alameda county, California.

HAPPY CHILDREN.

The rosy-cheeked children of San Francisco is the evidence the JERSEY FARM DAIRY has of the purity and richness of its milk.
Aug. 2. City Depot: 837 HOWARD STREET.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Gold Medal, Paris, 1878.

Sold by all Stationers. Sole Agent for the United States: MR. HENRY HOE, 91 John street, N. Y. Jan. 5.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership of Snow & May was dissolved on the 6th instant.
FRANK C. SNOW,
WM. B. MAY.

I shall conduct the business under the name of SNOW & CO., and liquidate the affairs of the late firm at No. 20 Post street. FRANK C. SNOW.
San Francisco, May 31st, 1879. June 14.

FOR SALE,

In a thriving city, situated in one of the Southern counties, a valuable first-class SALOON BUSINESS, with lease, fixtures and furniture. For full particulars apply, by letter, "A. B.," News Letter Office. Dec. 14.

J. C. MERRILL & CO.,

Shipping and Commission Merchants, Agents for the Sandwich Islands Packet Lines, 204 California street, S. F. April 13.

HIBERNIA BREWERY,

Howard Street, Between Eighth and Ninth.
Dec. 7.] *M. NUNAN, Proprietor.*

$777 a year and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address, June 7.] P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

Smith's American Pianos. 200 Post street. corner of Dupont.

"PLEASURE'S WAND."

"We Obey no Wand but Pleasure's."—*Tom Moore.*

California Theater.—The last week of the Aimée troupe has been replete with good things. The patronage has not heen up to the merits of the performances, something to he regretted. *La Boulangere a des Ecus* was a capital performance of an admirable opera bouffe. It is fun and laughter throughout the entire three acts. Duplan, Jutean and Meziéres were at their hest, and pleased the audience immensely. Mlle. Aimée displayed some beautiful costumes, and played with all her *zerve* and *chic*. Mlle. Gregorie, a nare too scldom seen on the hill, deserves especial mention. The most charmiug bits of music are in her part, and she sang with remarkable tenderness and expression. Her voice lacks volume, but this is more than compensated by its touching sweetness. *Giroíle Girofla* attracted a fair house. This performance lacked the finish of the other productions, showing signs of insufficient rehearsiug. Considering the length of the reportoire, this is not to be wondered at. The different characters were in good hands. The "Mourzouk" of Jouard was hoarsely sung and not ferociously enough acted. Mlle. Raphael appeared in the second act in a gorgeous costume of cherry silk too heautiful for description. *Les Brigands* was played on Tuesday night. Mlle. Aimèe interpolated a new Spanish song, *La Paloma*. It was a most delicious rendition. Three encores bardly satisfied the excited enthusiasm of the audience. Last night *La Belle Helene* was given for Mezieré's henefit, and the season closes this evening with *Le Petit Faust*. It is Miss Gregorie's benefit, something to be noted. This opera bouffe season has proved that such performances possess little or no attractiou for our general public. It is a matter of serious douht whether a regularly organized company of this character will ever again visit this coast. This troupe was in all respects a capital one, possessing among its members several artists of great merit and talent. Next Monday evening a young artist with the solitary name of Imogene will make her first appearance. She is a comparativcly unknown lady, of the Lotta school, and as they hoth appear at the same time, we will bave occasion to compare their respective merits. This actress' appearance on the stage must be ascribed to dillettantism, as rumor doth endow her with a large share of the world's goods. But *nous verrons*.

Baldwin Theater.—*Won at Last* has run to fair husiness through the week. This was to be expected, or rather hoped, for the acting is of a nature deserving patronage and appreciation. To-night is a gala performance—the farewell benefit of Miss Coghlan. The original intention was for her engagement to last through the winter, hut the want of taste displayed by the public in refusing to recognize the lady's eminent talents, have led to a cancellation. The management had a right to expect that a first-class stock company would be properly encouraged and supported hy our theater-goers. This has not heen the case—a fact sincerely to be regretted, for it is now a ccrtainty that no manager will try and run his theater on a stock company basis; and after all, that is the only legitimate system, dramatically and artistically. Since her advent, Miss Coghlan has appeared in many characters, in every one of which she has scored an artistic success. All her impersonations have the charm of uature, truthfulness and plausibility. In the quieter phases of love and happiness, or in the stronger pictures of passion and cmotion, she always preserves the highest development of true art—truth to nature. Miss Coghlan fills all the requirements of a thorough artiste, and it is as such that we take leave of her. May the admiration and appreciation of the intelligent few compensate her for the neglect and indifference of the masses. On Monday Lotta hegins an engagement at this theater, opening in the play of *Musette*. This is the little lady's first visit here in some years, and she will doubtless be well received.

Aimee's Opera Bouffe Ball —This event of the season has taken place, and was in all respects a success. The arrangements on the part of the management were as perfect as possible, and it only depended upon the co-operation of those present to make the affair, through personal and individual participation, a carnival of fun and jollity. At first, there was a pervading atmosphere of solemnity, which augured ill for the ball. Over one thousand spectators were quietly sitting and standing around, waiting for no one knows what. The grand march was a very slim one. Gradually the stiffness and reserve of those present relaxed, and the scene became more and more gay. Up to 12 o'clock the success of the ball was a matter of douht, hut the example set by Aimee and her followers set everyhody agoing, and the verdict to-day is one of unqualified satisfaction. *Bal masques* are matters of common occurrence in this city, but there never has heen one which so resembled the annual Eastern and Parisian carnivals as this one. The condemnatory remarks of a morning contemporary as to the decency of the ball are entirely uncalled for, and not carried out hy the facts. As the small hours of the morning approached, the fun and excitement increased, but while restraint was unknown, unbridled license did not prevail. The attendance was large. There were not many distinctive costumes present, but an innumerable amount of dominos. We helieve that last night has started the fashion of these balls, and that in future they will be of annual recurrence. The success of this enterprise is a gratifying one, and none deserve it more than the California Theater management.

J. Harry Shannon, the Boy Orator, is the latest wonder of this wonderful age. How a boy, but nine years old, should he ahle to repeat from memory many of the masterpiecs of the world's great orators, with correct emphasis and appropriate gesture, is a mystery past finding out; and it is in vain that the papers throughout the East bave appealed to the men of science to explain the marvel. Science can only confess her weakness, and stand amazed at the fact. His memory is never at fault, and his speech flows like a river. His first evening in San Francisco will be on Monday next, the 11th, at Metropolitan Temple, and even that ample hall will, no douht, prove inadequate to hold the crowd of intelligent persons.

Standard Theater.—The children's *Pinafore* was revived for this week, and played to fair houses. The cast was tbe same as before, with the exceptiou of the part of the "Captain"—a young gentleman being substituted for Miss Lizzie Ayres. Next week these youngsters will produce *Trial by Jury*, and judging by the precocity displayed, they will assuredly repeat their *Pinafore* success. Little Flora Walsh will undoubtedly do full justice to the character of the fair plaintiff, and a pleasant eutertainment may be expected. Manager Kennedy has a mysterious attraction in reserve—Zamloch—of which more anon.

German Theater.—The German dramatic season opened last Sunday evening to a crowded house. During the vacation Mrs. Genee has visited Europe and effected engagements with different artists of talent. The admirable company of last season has been strengthened hy these additions, and the result is the hest stock company in the country, English speaking or otherwise. The performance Sunday evening brought out most of the old favorites, and introduced hesides Miss Mary Walden and Mr. Oscar Diehl. They were favorably received and will undouhtedly add to the general *ensemble*. *Dr. Klaus* is a rather amusing comedy. It has been translated into English, but without success, this due to the sketchiness of the plot and the excess of "talk," two things the English stage cannot tolerate. In itself it is wittily written with amusing situations. Next Sunday (to-morrow) Magda Irschik, a tragedienne of great repute, will make her first appearance in America. The play selected for this occasion is Schiller's *Maid of Orleans*.

The Standard offers a wonderful bill for the coming week, with the great Austrian magician, Zamloch, who has an endless repertoire, crowned by his amazing trip through the Infernal Regions. Commodore Nutt as "Timothy Tottles." The first presentation of the comic opera, *Trial by Jury*, in all making a most capital bill. Every evening and at Wednesday and Saturday matinees, there will be a distribution of one hundred and six elegant and costly presents; there will be six principal gifts, such as gros-grain black silk dress, full suit of clothes, gold watches, silver ice-pitcher, set of China for tea-table, and at the matinees, in addition, a magnificent doll, with trousseau complete. Nothing more lavishly mounted in scenery and appointments has ever been produced in San Francisco, and we foresee an unexampled success at the Standard. The principle gifts will be on exhibition daily at the silk-house, Sutter and Kearny, at Benedict and Smith's, and at Ackerman's.

Western Addition Dramatic Association.—This combination produced *Led Astray* last Friday evening, August 1st. The different characters were played by some of the best of our local amateurs, and the whole performance can be termed a success. As a rule amateur entertainments do not call for notice or criticism, hut some of the *dramatis personæ* were so ahly filled in this instance that we will call this an exception. The different ladies and gentlemen acted with so much ease and self-possession, showing no signs of awkwardness or fear, that they deserve unmitigated praise. We will specially mention Miss Witherby and Miss Ashley among the ladies, and Messrs. Davis, Doyle, Chandler and Gilmore among the gentlemeu as worthy of the well-merited applause bestowed by the sisters, cousins and aunts in front.

Bush Street Theater.—Tony Pastor's troupe is a versatile one, with many resources. The bill this week has been an entirely new one. Sheehan and Jones give a remarkable Irish sketch, the French sisters warhle and trip, and Geo. Thatcher tells his "And the villain still pursued her" story. These are the most salient points of the entertainment, worthy of particular mention. The rest of the troupe are all first-class performers, and do excellently well in their respective acts. Next week the burlesque, *The Canal Boat Pinafore*, will be produced, and, judging by the reports heard from the East, this must he a very laughable affair. It will be, hesides, the last week of this company. These facts are sufficient to attract good houses, and Manager Locke will undouhtedly be seen with a face wreathed in smiles.

Chiarini's Circus.—This exhibition opened on Thursday evening to a full tent. The company is an excellent one in its line, and the different feats—equestrian and acrobatic—are cleverly done. The principal features are the trained animals, which are the best ever seen here in a circus. The whole performance is a good one, and will undoubtedly receive the patronage it deserves. It is a long while since a good circus has opened in this city, and we all like to see one once in a while, if only for the sake of our boyhood reminiscences. The tent is pitched at the corner of Mission and Seventh, and is large and commodious.

Chit-Chat.

Boucicault will decide upon the title for his new play for Booth's after the first rehearsal, on August 10th.——Di Murska and husband, and cats and dogs and parrots, and animals generally, have left for London.——There was a funny incident at Tony Pastor's the other night. Loyal is supposed to he shot from a canon, and to be caught by Ella Zuila, who hangs on the other side of the house, head downwards, from the trapeze. The explosion missed, but the spring went off, and out came Loyal. Zuila, not hearing the explosion, missed her man. He fell into the net, but was not hurt. The trick is stupid at best.——Paola Marie, the bouffe prima, who is to take Aimée's place, is spoken of as heing small, thin, weak, aud hy no means pretty.——Annie Pixley is in Canada.——Blind Tom summers and hangs at Saratoga.——Rose Eytinge has at last ohtained a divorce from George Butler. Good riddance, Rose.——Nicolina's mother died recently.——Lizzie Harold, who has grown stout, would like to cancel her California engagement. She has been offered seventy-five dollars a week to travel with Sothern.——Things must he getting mixed, to judge by the following clipping from *Mayfair* Gossip: "The Prince (Wales) has fallen in love with Sarah Bernhardt, and Mrs. Langtry's jealousy has become a subject of courtly raillery. Even Mr. Laugtry feels neglected, and that the equilihrium of sentiment may he in some measure restored, threatens to make love to Croizette. But Croizette, I hear, has fallen in love with Mr. Henry Irving; and as Mr. Irving's affections are not at his own disposal, something like a complication of emotion may he confidently expected."——Oates, little hoodlum, has hard work to reorganize her company.——Scene, Manhattan Beach. Levy (cornet player)—"Say, Corbin, how about it? Must I git with the rest of them?" Corbin—My dear fellow, your better-half is a Christian; Minnie saves you. I am happy to Con-way this news to you."——Manager Hollinghead, of the London Gaiety, made several thousand pounds clear profit by the engagement of the Comédie Française.——Neilson was compelled, owing to ill-health, to suddenly close her London engagement.——The story is that Capoul will get $5,000 from Grau for five performances a week.——Over 300,000 copies of "Silver Threads Among the Gold" have heen sold in this country alone. Heavens!——Blanche Davenport, the pretty, black-eyed sister of buxom Florence, is going to sing in Europe.

St. John's Presbyterian Church, Post street, between Mason and Taylor. The Rev. Dr. Scott, pastor, will preach on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public cordially invited. Sunday School and Bible Classes, 9½ A.M. Prayer and Praise Service at 6½ P.M.

A GLANCE AT JUDGE FIELD'S POSITION.

San Francisco, August 4th, 1879.

Dear News Letter: In speaking of Mr. Tilden's suggestions in regard to Presidential candidates, a late paper says that on account of the recent queue decisions, Mr. Justice Field, were he nominated for President, would not receive the support of California. The intimation is further put forth that this decision is an indication of Mr. Field's general views on the Chinese question, and that such views being in opposition to popular sentiment here, would be justifiable cause for depriving him of the support of our people. Now, a more narrow-minded inference never was drawn. The writer has not exchanged ten words with Judge Field in as many years, and is not in position to state his views on the Chinese question. It is, however, a very easy matter to get at those opinions, and the chances are nine in ten that Mr. Justice Field is as much opposed to further Chinese incursions as is Mr. Denis Kearny, or the most blatant Hibernian within our gates. In the queue decision he says:

"We are aware of the general feeling—amounting to positive hostility—prevailing in California against the Chinese, which would prevent their further immigration hither, and expel from the State those already here. Their dissimilarity in physical characteristics, in language, manners, and religion would seem, from past experience, to prevent the possibility of their assimilation with our people. And thoughtful persons hope that some way may be devised to prevent their further immigration. We feel the force and importance of these considerations; but the remedy for the apprehended evil is to be sought from the general Government, where, except in certain special cases, all power over the subject lies. To that Government belong exclusively the treaty-making power, and the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, which includes intercourse as well as traffic."

These words are conclusive, and none but the most pronounced unfairness will take it for granted that this queue decision necessitates a belief that Judge Field is unsound on the Chinese question. Mr. Field is a Judge of the Supreme Court, and not a weather-cock to veer with every breeze of popular sentiment. He was put in his place to interpret the law, and he is bound to do this regardless of private wishes or of political possibilities. The fact of his making this queue decision is one of the strongest assurances that he is a man not to be influenced by dread of the effect such decision might have on the popular mind. Judge Field knows, as we all do, that he is a very prominent possibility for the next Presidency. He knows, too, how unpopular is any apparent leaning towards the Chinese in this community. In event of a Presidential campaign he would naturally desire to have the support of California. That he had the moral courage to put forth this queue decision is a practical proof of his integrity, his firmness and his lofty disregard of anything that might tempt him to swerve in interpreting the law. Such firmness and elevation above personal considerations show the very material which would make a good President, and when these traits, as in the case of Judge Field, are combined with massive intellect, high culture and most delightful social qualifications, they make up a sum total almost too desirable to be hoped for in our next President.

The assertion that the queue decision is "doubtful law" is open to a wider argument than is here allowable. The writer is no politician, is not partisan in feeling, and is fully convinced that our State must be purged of the horrible festering Chinese ulcer that is eating its way everywhere. But truth is truth, and must be while the world endures; and to a calm, dispassionate mind there can be no doubt that the Supervisors exceeded their power in the ordinance passed on the 16th of January, 1866. Having condemned our Celestial brother to fine and imprisonment, there was no more right or reason in obliging him to give up his cherished pigtail than there would be in compelling a Jew prisoner to a diet of ham and sausage, or a Parsee to drink muddy water. To a careless outsider these seem trifles. To those interested they are matters of religious belief, and hence of vital importance. We have in our land "many men of many minds." So long as they assimilate with our ways and customs, let them stay and be happy. So soon as we find, as we have in the case of the Chinese, that they cannot conform to our habits and ways of life, the general Government must make such laws as will cover the case and remove the incubus which threatens to smother us. But, until such action of the general Government is established, we must, in self-respect, deal out strict justice, and this is all Judge Field has done, unfriendly critics notwithstanding. The Presidential view of the case is a very uncertain quantity to deal with. One thing, however, is pretty clear. No matter who our next President may be, he will in no way, intellectually, morally or socially, be the superior of Stephen J. Field, and in place of attempting to undervalue him, we Californians should uphold his arms and do all in our power to secure for our State the proud distinction of having furnished a President so creditable to us as Judge Field would be were he placed in the elevated position he could fill so well.

SILEX.

DECEASE OF A RESPECTED CITIZEN.

Mr. Charles Washington White, an old and well-known Californian, died suddenly at his residence in West Oakland, on Monday last, at the age of seventy-two years and fourteen days. Mr. White was a remarkably active and vigorous man, and had gone home on Friday in his usual health. Late in the day he was taken with chills, which seemed to be subdued during Saturday and Sunday, but returned on Monday, and in a short time carried him off. A native of Brooklyn (N. Y.), Mr. White had emigrated to Valparaiso, from which place he removed to California in 1849—one of the first among the arrivals of that year, and in every sense of the word a pioneer. He early established himself in the ship chandlery business, which he continued to carry on, enjoying the respect and esteem of all as a high-minded and honorable business man until about five years ago, when the failure of his eyesight compelled him to retire from active life. Since that time he had resided in Oakland, where his days passed calmly by, his spirit being full of a cheerful content and quiet resignation, so that to those who knew him he seems to have been taken away untimely. Mr. White leaves a widow and four children, one of whom is Mr. Henry White, the hatter, of this city. Had he survived till the 18th September, he would have been able to celebrate his golden wedding—a mournful reflection to the widowed heart he has left behind.

A woman reminds us of a railroad track when she switches her t-rail.

Scotland must be a windy place. They have Gaels there all the time.

SPORTING ITEMS.

Yachting. The San Francisco Yacht Club, at a meeting held last Thursday, decided that the postponement of the regatta was illegal, and that the regular time having passed, to hold the regatta to-day. All the necessary arrangements have been made. Messrs. Goodall, Perkins & Co. have loaned one of their tugs for the Judge's boat. The start will be made as follows: At 12:55 P. M. a gun will be fired from Long Bridge as a warning signal. At 1 P. M. the outside yachts will start. At 1:10 P. M. the third-class vessels will start, and at 1:20 the second and first-class vessels will start, ten minutes being allowed after the signal for each class is fired for the vessels to cross the line. The entries are as follows: First-class (schooner yachts)—*Consuelo, Pearl, Black Horse.* Second-class (yawls and sloops)—*Frolic, Startled Fawn, Emerald, Clara.* Third-class (yawls and sloops)—*Virgin, Lively, Twilight.* Fourth-class (catamaran)—*Zarefa.* The *Con O'Connor, Fleur de Lis, J. C. Cousins* and *Confidence* will take out parties to witness the race. The prizes are as follows: First prize—Prize Flag, open for all except catamarans. First-class—Silver Ice Pitcher; second-class—Marine Glass; third-class—Barometer; outside sloops—Fruit Dish; outside plungers—Silver Butter Dish; catamarans—Prize Flag and Pickle Dish.

Pedestrianism.—The contest for the Astley belt will come off about the middle of September in New York. Rowell, "Blower" Brown, Weston and O'Leary are already entered. Some sporting men of this city have deposited the entrance money for two Apache Indians, who they claim can go 600 miles in six days.——The match between Frank Edwards and McIntyre is off.——The employees of the Western Union Telegraph Company, San Francisco office, will compete in a 21-mile walk at the Bay District Track, Sunday, August 10th, for prizes of $50, $30, $15, $5. Start to be made at 12 noon. Admission to the track free.——Von Berg and Tourtelott have just finished their six days walk in Virginia City. Von Berg won by 33 miles. It is stated that 308 miles were made, but as yet we have no evidence that the scoring was conducted in such a way as to entitle Von Berg to claim a record.——Six entries have already been made for the six days match to come off here in September.——Police Officers Bush and Burdick walked to the Cliff House and back last Monday for $50 a side. Burdick, who claims to be a better walker than Edwards, was badly beaten.——The six hours walk for boys under seventeen, last Sunday, was won by M. Goldsmith. Score 31 miles 7 laps. L. D. Switters second, A. Ellinghouse third.

Shooting.—George Routier, of Sacramento, at a bat shooting match last week, killed 59 birds out of 60.——The Sacramento Sporting Club will hold a grand pigeon tournament during the Fair, open to all. Entrance fee, $20; birds free. Entrance money to be divided in cash prizes. Entries to be made before August 15th.——Grouse and quail are plentiful around Donner Lake.——Dove shooting is good at Redwood City, Menlo Park, Mountain View, Pleasanton and on the line of the N. P. C. R. R.——Deer are plentiful around Salinas and Cloverdale.——The match for the Chronicle Cup, between W. E. Gerber, of Sacramento, the present holder, and Chas. W. Randall, of this city, will take place September 7th. The postponement until that day is caused by Mr. Gerber's other urgent business engagements.

Archery.—The interior Clubs are doing good work, and will make a fine showing if another tournament is arranged.——Another Club has been organized in Sacramento, called the Eureka Archery Club.——The Red Cloud Club, of Sacramento, had a shoot for prizes at the Capital grounds last week. The ladies' medal was won by Mrs. Inwall; score, 114, 30 arrows, 25 yards. The gentlemen's medal was won by Mr. J. Collins; score 57, 30 arrows, 40 yards.——A tournament is proposed to take place at Sacramento during Fair week.

Baseball.—Games last Sunday at the Recreation Grounds: Knickerbocker vs. Star; score, 15 to 2. MacMahon vs. Company B; score, 10 to 5.——At Oakland—Mutual vs. Athletic; score, 7 to 1.——Games to-morrow, at Recreation Grounds: Omaha Club, of Omaha, vs. Knickerbocker. This will be one of the most interesting games of the season. The names of the Omaha Club are: Cantillion, left field; J. Whitney, pitcher; C. Whitney, second base; Dolan, catcher; Bailey, right field; Bohn, third base; Willigard, first base; Hibben, short stop, and Quill, center field.

Rowing.—All the Clubs are getting to work for the coming regatta.——The Neptune boys are beginning to take more interest in getting a good crew. They have lots of good material, and ought to make a first-class showing.——There is some talk of sending Dan Leahey to Australia to row Trickett.——A race between the *Adam's* and *Alaska's* barges, for $200 a side, is talked of—fifteen men to each barge.——The *Tuscarora's* gig wants a match with any similar boat in the harbor.

Boxing.—Maynard states that he has retired from the ring, but he professed himself as ready to meet Patsey Hogan for any sum he could name.——Chambers has issued a challenge to fight Maynard for up to $2,000 a side, at any weight he chooses. If the challenge is not accepted to-day, Chambers and Edwards will leave for the East Sunday.——The coming glove contest between Donovan and McClellan is exciting a great amount of interest.

Fishing.—Shad are caught in the Sacramento river every day. This looks as if the climate agreed with them, and in a few years they would be a regular article in our markets.——Pilarcitos lake is affording splendid sport; trout are plentiful, and bite greedily.——Lake Chahot, at San Leandro, is full of splendid fish. The trout are the best lake trout in the State.——Good fly-fishing in Lake San Andreas—the most dangerous lake of an afternoon in the State.

Novel Match.—A queer match has been made at Santa Cruz: Johnny Igo, the splint runner, is matched to run a mile holding on behind a sulky drawn by the trotting mare Nell Briordy, at full speed. The mare can trot in less than 2:40.

Bicycling.—Mr. H. L. Cortis, of London, has just won the fifty mile championship, making the fourth championship he has won this year; time, 2 hrs. 56 min. 1.8 sec.

Geo. Stewart is a commission stock broker, doing business at 208 Montgomery street. He recently bought thirty shares of University Gold Mining Company's stock, on the order of a customer, and paid fifty cents per share for it. He, however, falsely claimed that he paid sixty cents, and collected that sum, together with his commission. He, therefore, beat his customer out of three dollars; a small sum, to be sure, but one that nevertheless illustrates a dishonest transaction. A man who would go for the paltry sum of three dollars would hardly be expected to hesitate if the temptation were greater.

"The World," the Flesh, and the Devil.

[By a Truthful Penman.]

At the Prince Imperial's funeral, the Princess of Wales wrote with her own hand on the card which accompanied her wreath of violets, "Died a soldier's death, fighting for our cause." The whole of the inscription on this wreath is well worth quotation, since it indicates the spirit in which the Royal House of England did such ungrudging honor to the memory of a cherished and lamented guest of that country. But first, the words of the Queen, thoughtfully written in French by Her Majesty and attached to the wreath of golden laurel leaves which she laid upon the coffin, should be given. Written in the Queen's own hand, the words are: "Souvenir de vive affection, d'estime, et de profonds regrets de la part de Victoria Reg." The Princess of Wales wrote: "A token of affection and regard for him who lived the most spotless of lives and died a soldier's death, fighting for our cause in Zululand. From Albert Edward and Alexandra, July 12, 1879." The gentlemen nearest after the chief mourners bore wreaths in their hands—the violet wreath, with the Princess of Wales' card, which she had placed with her own hand on the coffin; a wreath of white roses, from "Albert Edward Prince of Wales;" a white wreath, from "Louisa, Victoria and Maud of Wales," and one from "Edward and George of Wales," sent by the young princes to the friend whose daring and skill in manly exercises were specially calculated to attract boyish admiration. Prince Leopold's offering was an *immortelle*, with the words written by him on the card, "Hommage d'affection et d'estime de la part de Léopold." The Duchess of Cambridge sent and had placed upon the coffin of the lamented Prince Imperial a cross of violets, with her name and the inscription, "A la mémorie du jeune et bien aimé héros, Louis Napoléon."——M. Clément Duvernois, whose death has just been recorded in Paris, had tried his hand at more than one trade before turning first a Minister *in extremis* of the Second Empire, and next a convict in the Poissy jail, on account of his connection with the Banque Territoriale bubble. He had been a journalist in Algeria, a colonist in Mexico, and a good many other things. Once he came over to London with a monopoly in his pocket of all the sewer-produce in Mexico; he had obtained it from Maximilian, through the medium of the milliner in ordinary to the Empress Charlotte. He was about to sell it in the city for a very large sum, when the news arrived of the tragedy at Queretaro. The Mexican Empire had collapsed, and with it the Mexican Sewer-Produce Company went to the dogs. Duvernois returned to Paris and started a newspaper. He was not long in being introduced to Napoleon III. by his tailor, and became a Minister. He was a man of ready wit and energetic intelligence; but somewhat too lax in morals, even in his generation. One of his political aphorisms is worth quoting as a characteristic outburst of Bohemian cynicism: "La politique? Changez d'opinion quand c'est utile à votre fortune, et de café quand vous voulez changer d'opinion."—*World.*——An American engineer, who, being engaged in the construction of a railway in China, has had unusually favorable opportunities of examining the famous "Great Wall" built to obstruct the incursions of the Tartars, gives the following account of this wonderful work: The wall is 1,728 miles long, 18 feet wide, and 15 feet thick at the top. The foundation throughout is of solid granite, and the remainder of compact masonry. At intervals of between 200 and 300 yards, towers rise up 25 to 30 feet high, and 24 feet in diameter. On the top of the wall and on both sides of it are masonry parapets to enable the defenders to pass unseen from one tower to another. The wall itself is carried from point to point in a perfectly straight line, across valleys and plains and over hills, without the slightest regard to the configuration of the ground, sometimes plunging down into abysses a thousand feet deep. Brooks and small rivers are bridged over by the wall, while on both banks of larger streams strong flanking towers are placed.——Little Annie plays so hard in these vacation days that she does not become so round and rosy as her mother would like. Not long since, as she was having her Saturday night bath, her mother said: "Oh, Annie, dear, what shall I do with you? I believe you grow thinner and thinner every day!" Annie thoughtfully regarded her mother for a moment, then asked very seriously: "Am I thin enough yet, do you think, to be mother of a paper doll?"—*Boston Transcript.*——This, from the *World*, is neat: "We have been requested to notice the recital of a young American, who is thought to be a nice singer and a nice pianiste; only she is thought to be a nice pianiste by those who hear her sing, and a nice singer by those who hear her play." It reminds us of Yates' description of a riverside villa, where "in the summer the river was at the bottom of the lawn, and in the winter the lawn was at the bottom of the river."——When the coffin of the Prince Imperial was opened by M. Pietri it was found that the body had undergone so little change that the face was as recognizable as it had ever been. The wounds were all clean cut, and the face still wore that expression of peaceful repose which was noticed when the body was first found.—*Vanity Fair.*——One more interesting scrap anent M'lle Sara Bernhardt, and this is from her own lips: She has received a commission to execute a bust of Lord Beaconsfield before leaving England.——The gunboats for the Chinese Government have had a satisfactory trial at Newcastle, and will proceed to Portsmouth, where they will be inspected by H. E. the Chinese Minister.——It is difficult in the present day to realize the fact that wheat was at one time unknown in America; yet prior to the discovery of the continent by Columbus there was no cereal in America approaching in nature to the wheat plant. It was not, observes the *American Miller*, until 1530 that wheat found its way into Mexico; and then only by chance. A slave of Cortez found a few grains of wheat in a parcel of rice and showed them to his master, who ordered them to be planted. The result showed that wheat would thrive well on Mexican soil; and to-day one of the finest wheat valleys in the world is near the Mexican capital. From Mexico the cereal found its way to Peru. Maria d'Escobar, wife of Don Diego de Chauves, carried a few grains to Lima, which were planted—the entire product being used for seed for several successive crops. At Quito, Ecuador, a monk of the Order of St. Francis, by the name of Fray Jodosi Bixi, introduced the new cereal; and it is said that the jar which contained the seeds is still preserved by the monks of Quito. Wheat was introduced into the present limits of the United States contemporaneously with the settlement of the country by the English and Dutch.

GEO. STREET, Agent News Letter, 30 Cornhill, E. C., London.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS OF LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, which are calculated to deceive the public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their signature, "LEA & PERRINS," which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see name on wrapper, label, bottle and stopper. Wholesale and for export by the proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, etc., etc., and by grocers and oilmen throughout the world. To be obtained of Nov. 16. MESSRS. CROSS & CO., San Francisco.

ROWLAND'S

MACASSAR OIL strengthens the Hair and prevents it falling off. The bottles have a glass stopper, and *not* a cork.

KALYDOR beautifies the Complexion and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Prickly Heat, Eruptions, etc.

ODONTO whitens the Teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

EUKONIA is a new and delicate toilet powder.

Ask for ROWLAND'S articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid cheap imitations. Sold by Druggists, Bazaars, etc., all over the world. May 3.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

[ESTABLISHED 1820.]

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India and the Colonies: Joyce's Treble Waterproof and F 3 Quality Percussion Caps; Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding; Joyce's Gas-Tight Cartridges, for Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns; Wire Cartridges, for killing game at long distances, and every description of Sporting Ammunition. Sold by all gun-makers and dealers in gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers,
Sept. 28. 57 Upper Thames street, London.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

Finest and Cheapest Meat-flavoring Stock for Soups, Made Dishes and Sauces. March 2.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful. See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," etc.

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Caution--Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature, in blue ink, across Label. "Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years." March 2.

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To be had of all Store-keepers, Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only), C. David & Co., 43, Mark Lane, London, England. March 2.

OR. R. BEVERLY COLE

Has Returned from the East and Resumed Practice at his Office,
NO. 518 SUTTER STREET. [June 21.

FREDERICK A. BEE,

His Imperial Chinese Majesty's Consul.
Office: 917 Clay Street. *Residence: 620 Eddy Street.*

R. H. LLOYD,

Attorney-at-Law, Room 13, Nevada Block.

IRVINE & LE BRETON

Have Removed their Law Offices to No. 217 Sansome Street.
[March 15.]

ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY,

No. 310 Sansome street, San Francisco, Wholesale Dealer in Furs. Sept. 21.

NEWTON BOOTH, C. T. WHEELER, Sacramento. | J. T. GLOVER, W. W. DODGE, S. F

W. W. DODGE & CO.

Wholesale Grocers, corner Front and Clay streets, San Francisco. April 1.

CASTLE BROTHERS,

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1850.

Importers of Teas and East India Goods, Nos. 213 and 215 Front street, San Francisco. Jan. 13.

J. M. Neville. **REMOVAL.** Geo. H. Bryant

BAGS, TENTS AND HOSE.

NEVILLE & CO.,

No.'s 31 and 33 California Street, S. E. corner of Davis,
SAN FRANCISCO. [Aug. 2.

L. H. Newton. **NEWTON BROTHERS & CO.,** M. Newton.

Importers and wholesale dealers in Teas, Foreign Goods and Groceries, 204 and 206 California street, San Francisco, Cal May 25.

W. Morris. **MORRIS & KENNEDY,** J. F. Kennedy.

Importers and Dealers in Moldings, Frames, Engravings, Chromos, Lithographs, Decalcomanie, Wax and Artists' Materials, 21 Post street, nearly opposite Masonic Temple, San Francisco. Feb. 4.

200 Post street is on the corner of Dupont.

BOOK NOTICES.

Putnams' Economic Monographs. Why we Trade and How we Trade By Prof. J. Watson. The Land Question and the Present Commercial Crisis. By Horace White. Our Business System and the Civil Service. By A. L. Earle. Free Trade. Sermons in Protectionist Manufactures. By I. S. Moore. An Essay on Free Trade. By Richard Hawley. Hard Money and Labor. By Hon. Carl Schurz. National Banking. By M. L. Scudder, Jr. International Copyright. By G. H. Putnam. For sale at Billings, Harbourne & Co's.

These brief but pregnant pamphlets are part of a series that are being issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons, of New York, the work of disseminating such economic literature being assisted by the New York Free Trade Club. They are all written by men who have made a special study of the subjects, and some of the authors are in the very front rank of American economists. They all deal with questions of immediate and pressing interests to the people, exhibiting in brief compass the drawbacks of protection to trade and the merits of free commerce with the world, besides giving valuable information on other vital economic questions on which people generally are but ill informed. This series of pamphlets, published occasionally and in very cheap form, constitute one of the very best means by which our intelligent but very busy people may be enlightened; and the merit of these publications is such that it seems to us they are worthy of being re-printed in a volume or volumes as a standard work.

SPEECHES AND REPORTS ON FINANCE AND TAXATION. By Hon. John Sherman. New York, D. Appleton & Co.; San Francisco, Billings, Harbourne & Co.

This volume of 640 pages contains thirty-nine speeches on questions of finance and taxation, and two of Mr. Sherman's Annual Reports to Congress in his capacity of Secretary of the Treasury. The speeches were nearly all delivered in the Senate of the United States, beginning with that on the "Morrill Tariff Bill," on May 7th, 1860, and ending with that on the "Legal Tender of Silver Coin," on June 8th, 1876. The chief subjects embraced in this selection of his speeches are varied, but they are topics which, at the time, were of absorbing interest. There are speeches on the issue of Treasury Notes, on the issue of United States Notes or Greenbacks, on National Bank Currency, on Funding the National Debt, on International Monetary Staudard, on Coinage, on Income Tax, on Re-issue of Greenbacks, on the Resumption Act, on Fractional Currency, etc. During a long period Mr. Sherman was Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, and, therefore, these speeches have considerable importance, as he had ample means of ascertaining the facts of which they are mainly composed. But when he comes to deal with economic principles Mr. Sherman shows his weakness, although it is a weakness common to most American politicians who have drifted into finance by the force of circumstances and the exigencies of party management, rather than by previous training or special aptitude.

DEVELOPMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE (Old English Period). By Brother Azarias, of the Christian Schools: Professor of English Literature in Rock Hill College, Maryland. New York, D. Appleton & Co.; San Francisco, A. L. Bancroft & Co.

This work when completed, for we have before us only the first of three volumes, will be of inestimable value to students of English literature, and still more so to professors. Written by a Professor of English, and intended for professors, the author necessarily avoids minor matters; still the style is so clear and elegant, and the chapters so short, and the selection of characteristic specimens of the earliest English so judicious, that the work cannot but be interesting and instructive to any one who desires to see how the language of to-day has been gradually elaborated through ages. The author tells us that "The present volume traces the growth and development of Old English thought, as expressed in Old English literature from the first dawnings of History down to the Norman Conquest. It goes back of the written word to the life, the aspirations and the motives that gave it expression. It seeks in the manners and customs, the religion and law and government and international relations of the Old English people, the sources whence the literature of that people derives its tone and coloring. For this purpose, the author has laid every available source of information under contribution. Dry landgrants, antiquated law codes, the decrees of councils, the lives of saints, legend and history, the researches of scholar and critic and antiquarian, have all of them directly or indirectly been brougbt to bear upon the subject, and have been made use of to throw light upon the purely literary document." Again: "A people's literature is a criterion of a people's civilization. It embodies what is most enduring in thought, and records what is best worth remembering in deeds." The 210 pages contain a vast amount of interesting information delivered in the most pleasing form that matter of the kind is susceptible of.

THE DECLINE OF PUBLIC SPIRIT.

It is always an unpleasant, and sometimes an unprofitable task to say unpleasant things, no matter how true they may be, nor how necessary it may be to say them; but in the present condition of affairs the *News Letter* does not propose to be derelict in its duty, however much it may be compelled to tread upon the corns of our praise-loving public. Time was, some fifteen years ago, when any scheme to benefit the city or State, by whomsoever projected, met with ample encouragement, not alone in words but in hard cash, from the giants who ruled in those days. No petty jealousies were allowed to stand in the way of what might benefit the people at large, but each man put his hand in his pocket and said, like old Stephen Girard: "I sympathize so much," and the result was—success! Then it was that California's reputation for public spirit was built up, and spread abroad to the four corners of the world, to our enduring profit. To be a Californian, of that epoch, meant something creditable, but, alas, how different now! We are simply grubbing along upon the reputation of the past and doing nothing for the future. Instead of supporting our dignity as the third commercial center of the Union, we allow ourselves to be outdone in enterprise by any inland city which, with not a tithe of our natural advantages, bids fair to outstrip us in the race for position by that very energy and public spirit which is now, so unfortunately, gone into a decline with us. At Paris we had but a beggarly representation; at Philadelphia, California was a by-ward among the *great* States, and now at Sydney we appear to be destined to a similar nonentity. It cannot be charged that the Press have been guilty of shortcomings in this respect. They have rung the changes upon "extension of commerce," until the subject has become threadbare. The responsibility rests with the Chamber of Commerce and our merchants. If they are not blind to their own interests they will speedily devise ways and means to obliterate the prevailing impression that public spirit in California is *dead*. We repeat it: public spirit is *dead*. Unless there is such a thing as resurrection—and that immediate—the future of San Francisco, and of the State, must be far below all legitimate expectation.

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OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.

The signs of the State canvass all point one way. They indicate that the Hon. George C. Perkins will almost certainly he our next Governor. It is true that assertions to the contrary are maintained with great vehemence. The New Constitution party are an unknown quantity in politics. Their strength has never been submitted to the crucial test of an electoral count. There is, therefore, no satisfactory evideuce before us that they have any considerable following. They hold meetings, talk well, and make loud vauntings of what the interior counties will do for them. They claim that they will have twenty thousand majority over the Republicans outside of San Francisco; hut when one asks for the signs that entitle them to speak with such confidence, no satisfactory answer is vouchsafed. We are thus left to form our own judgment, and not being passion-blinded partisans, we think we can reckon the thing up quite as well, if not something hetter, than those who are more actively employed in this terribly lying campaign. Our unhiased opinion is tbat the election of George C. Perkins is now almost heyond a peradventure. It is true that more than three weeks yet remain in which to change things. In that time there is no telling what may take place. But we think that nothing that can seriously interfere with Republican success is now likely to he sprung. The enemies of Mr. Perkins have about exhausted their ammunition. He has been under fire for several weeks, and all the colorahle stories that it is possihle to invent ahout him are about played out. The live paper's stock of lies seems to be falling short. There are no new oue's forthcoming. The old ones are refurbished and trotted out morning after morning, until the thing is hecoming monotonous and wearisome. We think we are not wrong in taking this as an indication that the enemy's fire is pretty well drawn, and that Mr. Perkins has already encountered all that can be seriously urged against him. That being so, his position from this time forth is likely to improve and strengthen every day. He is making an energetic and winning campaign. He improves as he goes along. That speech which he delivered the other night, on his return to the city, was a most admirable one. We think that, take it altogether, it was the happiest effort that has heen made by any speaker dur ng this campaign. Its temper was charming—he praised his competitors, and laughed his enemies out of counteuance. When a man feels in that humor, when he has done the worst of his fighting, it is very certain that he is in good fettle for what remains. Moreover, it is evidence of a consciousness that his success is assured. He who wins may laugh. Besides the excellence of its temper, the speech was strong in every other respect. He touched various subjects, and handled them all ably and well. In fact, he surprised even those who knew him best. The truth is, Mr. Perkins is exhihiting a daily improving capacity for public station that exceeds the best hopes of his friends. That he was a ready and capable husiuess man everybody knew; that he could be equally ready and capahle in the discussion of large public questions, remained to he proven. The proofs are coming more rapidly, and are more conclusive than had heen anticipated. He has already demonstrated that he has the capacity to make a model Governor, and we believe he will. His election will be a cause of satisfaction to dwellers in our city generally. He is one of us, a resident in our midst, genial, affable and easily approached; we will know more of our next Governor, and, let us hope, get more good out of him than we have out of some of our past ones. It is seldom that the Governor of the State has heen selected from San Francisco. We are persuaded that George C. Perkins will so discharge the duties of the office that country residents will not hereafter fight so shy of city gubernatorial candidates. It has heen long said that a city man could not be elected Governor. George C. Perkins will annihilate that belief, and in doing that will honor himself and reflect credit upon San Francisco.

A PETTY PRESS.

The Bulletin and Call are giving all the aid they can to the city ticket put up hy the scalawags of the Sand-lots. Their proprietors can have nothing in common with that crowd. Messrs. Fitch & Pickering know full well that the nominees they are supporting will not hear examination. They know that the man Kalloch is a dangerous demagogue, whose election will hring this city into contempt throughout the entire nation. They know that men have been nominated for School Directors who cannot write their own names, and who are likely to be controlled hy influences inimical to our public schools. They know that the nominees for Supervisors are, for the most part, tramps of low degree, lacking every qualification essential to the intelligent discharge of the duties of the very onerous and responsible offices to which they aspire. We say that Fitch & Pickering know these things. They, of all men, have heen pronounced against Kearney, and all his works. Back numbers of their papers teem with denunciations of the low, ignorant drayman, whom they would now exalt into a municipal dictator. The motive of their present course is but too uransparent, and it is as ignohle as it is obvious. Anything to beat the *Chronicle* is their motto. We are not lovers of that sheet, not by a great deal, but we should esteem ourselves recreant to our duty as journalists, aud to the best interests of the city, if we were to allow our disapproval of a particular paper to drive us into the perpetration of a great wrong. The support of the Sand-lot ticket means a menace to the intelligence and property of the city. It is whispered that Fitch & Pickering have an understanding with Kearney that his candidates, if elected, are to assist in their official positions to punish the enemies of the *Bulletin & Call*. The appearances are that way. Kearney enters their editorial sactums as if he owned them. He is bepuffed and written up in the *Call* as if that paper were published for his special henefit. This is mean, beggarly, mischievious business, hut it is in keeping with the rule-or-ruin policy which Pickering & Fitch have ever practiced.

Mr. W. W. Traylor has been nominated as a Candidate for the State Senate, from the Ninth Senatorial District, hy the republican Convention; and the nomination is most emphatically indorsed hy all good citizens. If all the selections were as good, every man who cares for the honor of the city and State would vote for the Repuhlican ticket without hesitation. Mr. Treylor is hut little known in politics, his time having been devoted to his own affairs, which he has attended to with energy, iudustry and uprightness; and the public will gain in him, if elected, a faithful and conscientious guardian of its hest interests.

Eve always enlists the sympathy of the gentler sex when they reflect that hefore marriage she never had a chance to play off another fellow against Adam.

A PRECIOUS PAIR.

Quoth a sly renegado named Gorham:
"All my ducats are gone; to restore 'em
I'll oil up my jaw
And get paid to hee-haw
For the Bilk Party—though I ahhor 'em.

"I'll go for the Central Pacific
In a manner that's simply terrific
Till to me they make offers
Of cash from their coffers
Not to let my tongue be so prolific.

"I'm a liar complete, without equal,
And my lies sound as truth, for I speak well,
I'm an ingrate of course,
And devoid of remorse—
What these gifts can't accomplish my cheek will."

This was heard hy a party named Gohen,
A Hehrew—rich, nosey and knowin';
Quoth he: "Mr. Gorham,
I'll help you to score 'em,
For revenge sake, I don't want their coin.

"Once the Railroad was my admiration;
Now I wish it the deepest damnation;
For, though humhly I licked
Stanford's hoots, yet he kicked
Me out of his great corporation."

Thus, reader, you scarcely can wonder
At all the political thunder
Which booms from these two—
The Adams-Bank Jew,
Who breeds hate, and the sneak who wants plunder.

FOR MAYOR.

The nomination of Bradford P. Flint for Mayor is an excellent one, which meets the approhation of all friends of honest, efficient and respectable government. A citizen of long standing, of high character, of energetic characteristics and of undoubted responsibility, he is in every way worthy of being chosen the chief magistrate of this great city. As hetween him and the unsavory preacher, there ought to be no questiou of the result. Mr. Flint is a prominent merchant, who has been a resident among us for the past thirteen years. He is known for his business integrity, his quiet, self-contained demeanor, his firm adherence to his convictions, his thoughtful sense of honor, and his general availahility for good and useful work. His party have selected a man whose strength before the people will increase as the campaign proceeds. He will hear examination and criticism, and the more of it he gets the more obvious will it hecome that his nomination was a wise one. We could wish that the other parties may indorse his candidature. There should be a union of honest, thoughtful, conservative citizens, in order that the ahominable crew from the Sand Lots may not be permitted to wreck our city government. We have our say on that suhject elsewhere, but we feel that we cannot too frequently or too earnestly urge the importance of all the good elements in society uniting in order to defeat the had ones. The success of the riff-raff who constitute the Kearney ticket would be an everlasting blot upon the escutcheon of our city. No citizen, in that event, will care to admit while abroad that he hails from San Francisco. A city whose chief magistrate is a Kalloch, whose school directors cannot write their own names, and whose City Fathers are tramps, would he a cause of shame and confusion of face to all dwellers therein. With such a man as B. P. Flint as a candidate, the city ought to he saved from the infamy which threatens to overwhelm its good name.

SOME REFLECTIONS.

Should the result of the Septemher election be different from what it might have heen had the sound advice of the *News Letter*, given early in the campaign, heen followed, the fact will then he patent to all, as it has long heen to dispassionate observers, that there is a plentiful lack of brains in the old political parties, and a houndless disgust with the methods now in vogue to control puhlic affairs, with the sole view to the monetary aggrandizement of a select few, who have been, and are, willing to sacrifice the hest interests of the State for temporary personal gain. We have frequently pointed out that the effects of popular dissatisfaction will remain, until the causes thereof are removed, and with that purpose in view have urged those in authority to loosen their purse-strings and hy giving employment, hy means of necessary works, remove the prevailing stagnation, set the money in healthful circulation, and so do much to restore the interdependence of capital and labor. While both classes hold aloof from each other, in an attitude of antagonism, it cannot be expected that in political affairs they will counsel amicahly together for the puhlic good as of old. It is not yet too late to attempt something in this direction, and we once more urge the feasihility of renewed industrial enterprise. Matters cannot go on forever in this stagnant condition, and the sooner the ice is broken for a desirable change the sooner will we again enter upon the highroad to prosperity. And hy making an immediate heginning the good result of this advice will appear when the ballots are counted.

The political polemics of the New Constitution organ in this city are slightly monotonous in their character. A Republican spouter urges Perkins' superior qualifications for Governor. The organ promptly replies: "The railroad is an overshadowing monopoly." The Republican avers that unless California can be carried in September, a Democratic President will he elected next year. Answers the organ: "Freights and fares must be reduced." The Republican flaunts the gory shirt and deprecates a "Solid South." Reply: "Railroad discriminations are ruining the business of California." The same marvelous logic is employed by the H. B. organ in controversy with the Democrat and the Sand-Lotter. "Morrison is a hetter man for Chief Justice than Bennett," says the *Examiner*. "The railroad anaconda is strangling the State," retorts the organ. "The Chinese must go!" yells the Kearneyite. "Stanford and Crocker are sonless monopolists," bawls the organ. And to think that the argument is to go on until the third of Septemher!

THE TOWN CRIER.

"Hear the Crier!" "What the devil art thou?
"One that will play the devil, sir, with you."

"He'd a sting in his tail as long as a flail,
Which made him grow bolder and bolder."

He had never tried it before, but he was naturally a self-reliant man, and felt confident of his ability to do it. Moreover, his wife had gone into the country. Therefore, carefully selecting from that lady's work-basket the thickest needle and stoutest thread (as is the God-given instinct of his sex), he resolutely set himself to the task. Spitting upon his fingers, he carefully rolled the end into a point, and then, closing one of his own optics, he attempted to jab out the needle's solitary eye. But the thread either passed by one side or the other of the needle, or humped itself against the glittering steel and refused to be persuaded. However, while he reflected upon the difficulty which must attend a rich man's entrance into the Kingdom of Heaven, the thread suddenly bolted through the eye to the extent of an inch, and, fearing to lose this advantage, he quickly drew the ends together and united them with a knot about the size of a buckshot. The button was a trowser one, but he liked the dimensions of its holes, and it was only going into the back of his shirt, anyhow. As he passed the needle gently upwards through the linen, he felt a mingled pity and disdain for men bungled over such easy jobs; and as he let the button gracefully glide down the thread to its appointed place, he vowed within himself that if ever he married a second time it should be for some nobler reason than a dread of sewing on his own buttons. The first downward thrust had the same happy result, and holding the button firmly with his thumb, he came up again with all that confidence which uniform success inspires. Perhaps the point of the needle did not enter to the bone, but it seemed to him that it did, and his comment upon the circumstance was emphatic. But he was very ingenius, and next time he would hold the button by one edge and come up through the hole nearest the other. Of course he would. But the needle had an independent way of suiting itself as to holes; and it chose the one where the thumb was. The remarks which followed would have been quite out of place at a prayer-meeting. Then the needle got sulky. It didn't care about holes, anyhow, if it was going to be sworn at for finding them, and the button might have been an unperforated disk for all the apertures which that needle could thenceforward he made to discover, without infinite poking and prodding. It always came though when it was least expected, and never where it was wanted. Still he persevered, and it was not until he finally discovered that he had stitched over the edge of the button and had sewn it on the wrong side of the shirt that he utterly broke down.

The Nicaraguan Government has part of a ship canal ready for business, and is determined to put forth energy in finishing up the rest. So the New York telegrams say, and we admire the Nicaraguans. It is some time since we knew of this affair, but we kept the secret, out of consideration for De Lesseps. The canal is cut through the solid rock during the day, by eight-hour labor; it is then taken in at night and locked up in the President's bed-room, where fine bulldogs of the best breed keep watch and ward by turns. The President sleeps in a section of the canal till the laborers come to rouse him at daybreak, when he asks them, like the slave in the "Arabian Nights," if they are content. They hold up their heads and say "Yes," when he blesses them with forty stripes save one, and the canal is uncoiled and the cutting proceeded with. The boring-tube is armed with the face of a New York reporter, and the rock extracted is buried in a hole dug for the purpose. The earth dug from the hole is swallowed by the Nicaraguan Government to avoid discovery. For the rest of this thrilling romance see New York papers whenever you please.

Something should be done with these people who force fountains upon us. It is a most indecent way of calling us whisky drinkers, and we ought to take it out of them while we can. Robert Apple, who has left us $10,000 for a pump near the Market-street Ferry, was cunning enough to see Naples and die; so that we can't conveniently get at him until after the election. But Dr. Cogswell we have always with us, and there is no reason why he should not suffer for his own Montgomery Avenue sin, and vicariously for Apple. If there are sanitary objections to burying him in the street, he might be dried in a kiln and hung on his tombstone for a perpetual scarecrow to philanthropists; or, he might be reduced to impalpable powder and sent round as snuff to the most prominent reformers of the world.

More horror from Wheatland. They have actually sat upon the negro Williams, and have marked his excited eye; but it turns out that, after all, he's nothing to nobody. They found him not guilty, if he will drink no longer water, but whisky straight. Ida Dunn, when put upon the stand, said she hadn't lost any iron bar, and she didn't seem to believe that there was any brutal outrage stowed away in Cora Heslep's writing desk. The jury brought in a verdict, the judge stretched his legs and got up, and they all went round the corner to see a man. The profits of this little horror business to the town in these three months are just $4,826; not a bad speculation in dull times, even though $3,163 of this sum go to the grocery man.

A telegram from London says that prospects are brightening in India, and that the rubber crop will suffice to keep the people alive until rice is ready to harvest—stay their stomachs, as it were; but whether the India rubber is swallowed, or whether the crop spoken of is a disrespectful allusion to the Hindoo stomach itself, as capable of indefinite extension and contraction, we are at a loss to guess. Anyway, one thing is clear—that India rubber is what the Indians live by, and manage to stretch out their days. The stretching done by telegraph operators is of another kind, and naturally suggests, as a reward, the utilizing of telegraph poles to stretch from.

Prince Napoleon's prayer is certainly an affecting one. It does not lack fervor, but tested by Professor Tyndal's prayer-guage, it cannot be pronounced "effectual." Dr. Cox might meet this skeptical suggestion by insinuating that it appears to have been addressed rather to the admiration of the French people than to the Throne of Grace.

Mr. Gorham's lower maxillary still wags. The latest victim of the terrible weapon that once did such fearful execution upon the Philistines is Senator Booth.

The testimony before the Coroner's jury that has been investigating the recent Baltimore boiler explosion, which resulted in a number of deaths, goes to show that neither the boiler, nor its makers, nor its owners, were at all to blame. A number of "practical machinists" swore vigorously to the excellence of the boiler. The employés of the proprietors testified, in an equally stalwart manner, that there was no neglect in the use and care of it. The whole mystery was satisfactorily solved by an expert, who, being duly sworn, explained that "the boiler was tricky, and had an unaccountable way of increasing the pressure on its gauges," besides which "it was not responsive to its safety valve." This, of course, relieved all parties from an unpleasant sense of responsibility. What can be expected from a tricky boiler but an occasional exhibition of playful eccentricity?

Oh! Mr. Murray! Who'd ha' thought it? After all that talk about the Adirondacks, and the "Perfect Horse," and the Park-street Church, to get up and get, to mizzle, to absquatulate, to dust, in this unfeeling way, and leave folks to imagine everything ugly about you and Mrs. Hodgkins! It's too much. But Mrs. Hodgkins is a brick. She is indignant at the insinuation of an elopement; for she has all the Rev. W. H. H. M.'s private papers, and understands his business, and he would rather die than do anything dishonorable. And she will arrange matters. If anybody can, she can. As for Murray, he was worried with work, poor fellow; and now something else worries him, and takes all the snap out of him, and the good man has not a word to say for himself. A very limp and shaky Rev. Wild Horse Hodgkins Murray.

The Jury were entirely right.—It was plainly a case of "emotional insanity," and nothing else. No Kentucky jury could fail to perceive that a chivalric Southern gentleman like Mr. Buford would never have discharged the contents of a double-barreled shot-gun into the back of an amiable and inoffensive acquaintance, had he been in his right mind. It is true that the shooting was clearly proved, and that the act was deliberate, and apparently intentional. In some unsophisticated communities the want of immediate provocation would have tended to enhance the atrocity of the deed; but in Kentucky, where this sort of thing is better understood, the logical inference from the lack of sufficient provocation was, either that the accused was insane, or that he didn't do the deed at all.

One of Mr. Pickering's young men devotes a brief but able editorial to the instruction of the British Premier on the evils of land monopoly and the curse of a hereditary aristocracy, assuring the pupil that Americans understand these things much better than in the nature of the case Englishmen can be expected to do, and adding: "If Beaconsfield wishes to learn the results of land division, let him turn his eyes to France." Pshaw! Why should Beaconsfield turn his eyes to France to learn anything when it is so much easier to consult the columns of his *Call?*

Dr. Glenn's organs have gradually toned down their denials that he had incurred the inexpiable guilt of having occasionally given a six-bit job to a Chinaman. The *negatur* was at first vehement and sweeping. The Doctor had never, no never, perpetrated such an atrocity. But now the never is modified to "hardly ever," and the candidate's official apologist and next friend solemnly informs the public that "Dr. Glenn represents his employment of Chinese to have been in most cases involuntary." Pickwickian, so to say.

We observe that Judge Stephen A. Field is mentioned by the Eastern papers as among the two or three most prominent candidates for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. This must, of course, be highly gratifying to the Judge, and yet it can hardly be a sufficient consolation for the pain he must have experienced in seeing his famous Chinese queue decision reviewed and reversed by one of Mr. Pickering's young men in a three-and-a-half inch editorial in last Monday's *Call.*

Jno. B. Gough is 62 years old, has traveled 420,000 miles, delivered 8,000 lectures, and has not spent a day in bed from illness in 33 years; all the result, presumably, of cold water. But there's many a fat old whale that can bang him. We have seen one that was at least 80 years old, and must have traveled 42,000,000 miles, and spouted not less than 10,000,000 times; and we don't believe the old buffer ever spent a half-a-day in bed.

A striking illustration of the materialistic and utilitarian tendencies of the age is to be found in the title of the new song: "Can You Support Me Darling?" which is just now all the rage in Eastern drawing-rooms, and has quite superseded the Pinafore selections. The author is said to have been a prospective mother-in-law, and the esoteric rendering of the question is suspected to be "Can You Support *Us?*"

"The style for sleeves is growing shorter and shorter."—*Jennie June, in Fashion Notes.* "The mode for skirts continues getting shorter."—*Fashion Notes* (half a column further down). Now, the terrible question suggests itself, what will happen when these two tendencies from opposite points meet half way? when Jennie's occupation will be gone, and there will be no more *Fashion Notes?*

A man in Sacramento stole a five-cent loaf to satisfy his hunger, and was sent to jail. Whence many tears of maudlin editors, who have not cut their eye-teeth. The whole thing was a put-up job of Kearney's, and has been worth, so far, six votes and a half. If the soft-minded editors keep on puffing, the agitator may lose all but the half.

Longfellow and Fields were once walking together along a country road, when they met an angry bull. At least, so the story goes; but we doubt it, for Jas. T. Fields has nowhere mentioned his dear friend, the bull; and he would rather have been tossed than miss such a chance.

They are making a great fuss in New York over a man that stopped a horse on Broadway. If the man was large enough and heavy enough, we don't see why he shouldn't stop a horse, or any other man, on Broadway. After all, fat men must have been made for some purpose.

Some men are walking round with an assortment of bets that De Lesseps will have no subscribers to his canal in this community. We are ready to bet that De Lesseps may manage to survive even this wintry neglect and find a few pence somewhere else.

The Alta says the war between Peru and Chile is a foolish and useless contest; and yet it goes on! But then the *Alta* has been waging a foolish and useless contest with commonsense and English for at least seventy-five years. Go easy on Peru and Chile.

Some one says our statesmen are not free moral agents, and we believe it. We never heard any one of them accused of morality, though traditions with regard to their free agency in various interesting matters are not unknown.

C. P. R. R.

Overland Ticket Office: Ferry Landing, foot of Market street.--Commencing Monday, May 19th, 1879, and until further notice, Trains and Boats wil leave SAN FRANCISCO:

7.00 A. M. (daily), Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Lauding — Connecting with Trains for Napa (Stages for Sonoma), Calistoga (the Geysers), and Sacramento. Connecting at Davis (*Sundays excepted*) for Woodland and Knight's Landiug, and at Woodland for Williams and Willows.
(Arrive San Francisco 8:10 P.M.)

7.00 A.M. (daily) Local Passenger Traiu (via Oakland Ferry) and via Livermore arriving at Tracy at 11:30 A. M. and connecting with Atlantic Express. Connects at Niles with Train arriving at San Jose at 10:15 A.M.
(Returning, train from Tracy arrives at 6:05 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (daily), Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R R.) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland (Or.), Colfax, Reno (Virginia City), Palisade (Eureka), Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Galt with train arriving at Ione at 3:40 P.M.
(Arrive San Francisco 5:15 P.M.)
Sunday Excursion Tickets to San Pablo and Martinez at Reduced Rates.

10.00 A.M. (daily) via Oakland Ferry, Local Passenger Train to Haywards and Niles.
(Arrive San Fraucisco 4:05 P.M.)

3.00 P.M. (daily) San Jose Passenger Traiu (via Oakland Ferry and Niles), stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 5:20 P.M.
(Arrive San Francisco 9:35 A.M.)

3.00 P.M. (daily) Northern Railway Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to San Pablo, Martiuez aud Antioch.
(Arrive San Francisco 9:35 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (daily) Arizona Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northeru Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) for Lathrop (and Stockton), Merced, Madera, Visalia, Sumner, Mojave, Newhall (San Buenaventura, and Santa Barbara), Los Angeles, "Santa Monica," Wilmington, Santa Aua (San Diego), Colton and Yuma (Colorado River Steamers), connecting direct with Daily Traius of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Arizona for Maricopa (Daily Stages for Phœnix and Prescott), and for Casa Graude (182 miles east from Yuma), and end of Track (Daily Stages for Florence and Tucson).
"Sleeping Cars" between Oakland, Los Angeles and Yuma.
(Arrive San Francisco 12:35 P.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Landing), connecting with trains for Calistoga, (the Geysers), Woodland, Knight's Landing aud Sacramento; and at Sacramento with Passenger Train, leaving at 9:35 P.M. for Truckee, Reno, Carsou and Virginia.
"Sleeping Cars" between Vallejo and Carson.
(Arrive San Francisco 11:10 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Wash'n St. Wharf), for Benicia aud Landings on the Sacramento River.
(Arrive San Francisco 8:00 P.M.)

4.00 P.M. (daily), Through Third Class and Accommodation Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) connectiug at Lathrop with Train arriving at Los Angeles on second day at 11:55 A.M. (Arrive San Francisco 9:05 A.M.

4.30 P.M. (daily) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to Haywards, Niles aud Livermore. (Arrive San Francisco 8:35 A.M.)

5.00 P.M. (daily) Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland Ferry and Northern Railway) to Ogden, Omaha and East.

Public conveyance for Mills Seminary connects at Semnary Park Stat.on with all trains, Sundays excepted.

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS

From "SAN FRANCISCO." Daily.

TO OAKLAND.		TO ALAMEDA.	TO FERNSIDE.	TO EAST OAKLAND.	TO NILES.	TO BERKELEY	TO DELAWARE STREET.
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
B 6 10	12.30	7.00	B7.00	B 6.10	7.00	7.30	B 6.10
7.00	1.00	8.00	B9.00	7.30	10.00	8.30	8.00
7.30	1.30	9.00	B10.00	8.30	P. M.	9.30	10.00
8.00	2.00	10.00	P. M.	9.30	3.00	10.30	12.00
8.30	3.00	11.00	B5.00	10.30	4.30	11.30	P. M.
9.00	3.30	12.00	.....	11.30	.....	P. M.	1.30
9.30	4.00	P. M.	.....	P. M.		1.00	3.30
10.00	4.30	1.30	.....	12.30		3.00	4.30
10.30	5.00	2.00	.....	1.00		4.00	5.30
11.00	5.30	*3.00	.....	3.30	TO SAN JOSE.	5.00	B 6.30
11.30	6.00	4.00	.....	4.30		6.00	.....
12.00	6.30	5.00	.....	5.30		B 6.30	.....
.....	7.00	6.00	.....	6.30			
.....	8.10	B*7.00	.....	7.00			
.....	9.20	B*8.10	.....	8.10	A. M.	Change Cars at West Oakland	
.....	10.30	*1030	.....	9.20	7.00		
.....	B11.45	B*1145	.....	10.30	P. M.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	B11.45	3.00		

To "SAN FRANCISCO," Daily.

FROM DELAWARE STREET.	FROM BERKELEY.	FROM NILES	FROM EAST OAKLAND.	FROM FERNSIDE.	FROM ALAMEDA.	FROM OAKLAND. (Broadway.)
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
B 5.40	B 5.40	7.00	B 5.10	B8.00	B 5.00	B 5.20
B 6.30	B 6.30	8.00	B 5.50	B10.00	B 5.40	B 6.00
8.00	7.30	P. M.	6.40	B11.00	*6 25	6.50
10.00	8.30	2.35	7.40	P. M.	7.00	7.20
12.00	9.30	4.30	8.40	B6.00	8.03	7.50
P. M.	10.30		9.40	.....	9.00	8.25
1.30	11 30		10.40	.....	10.03	8.50
3.30	P. M		11.40	.....	11.03	9.20
4 30	1.00	FROM SAN JOSE.	P. M.	.....	12,00	9.50
5.30	3.00		12.40	.....	P. M.	10.20
B 6.30	4.00		1.25	.....	1.00	10.50
.....	5.00		2.40	.....	3.00	11.20
.....	6.00		4.40	.....	*3.20	11.50
			5.40	.....	4.00	.....
		A. M.	6.40	.....	5.00	.....
Change Cars at		7.10	7.50	.....	6.03	.....
		P. M.	9.00	.....	B*7 20	.....
West Oaklnd.		1.30	10.10	.....	B*8.30	.....
			.....	.....	*10.00	.....

B—*Sundays excepted.*
*Alameda Passengers change cars at Oakland.

Creek Route.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*Daily*—B5:40, B6:30, 7.20, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A.M 12:15, 1:15, 2:25, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6.15 P.M.

FROM OAKLAND—*Daily*—B5:30, B6:20, 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A. M. 12:05, 1:05, 2:15, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05 P.M. B—*Sundays excepted.*

"Official Schedule Time" furnished by RANDOLPH & Co., Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St., S. F.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt.
A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.

SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD

Commencing Monday, June 2d, 1879, and until further notice, Boats and Trains will leave San Francisco as follows:

7.10 A.M., from San Quentin Ferry, daily (Sundays excepted), connecting at San Rafael with Mail and Express Train for Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Cloverdalo and way stations. Making stage connections at Geyserville for Skaggs' Springs; Cloverdale for Ukiah, Lakeport, Mendocino City, Highland and Bartlett Springs, Soda Bay and the Geysers; connection made at Fulton for Korbel's, Guerneville and the Redwoods. Returning, arrive in San Francisco at 6:25 P.M. Passengers going by this train will arrive at the Geysers at 2 P.M.

3.00 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted), Steamer "James M. Donahue" (Washington Street Wharf), connecting with Mail and Express Train at Donahue for Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Cloverdale, and way stations. Making stage connections at Lakeville for Sonoma. Returning, arrive in San Francisco at 10:10 A.M.

Sunday Excursions at Reduced Rates.

8.15 A.M., Sundays only, via San Quentin Ferry and San Rafael, for Cloverdale and Way Stations. Returning, arrive in San Francisco at 7:55 P.M. Fares for Round Trip: Petaluma, $1.50; Santa Rosa, $2.00; Healdsburg, $3 00; Cloverdale, $4.50; Fultou, $2.50; Laguna, $3.00; Forestville, $3.50; Korbel's, $3.75; Guerneville, $4.

Freight received at Washington st. Wharf from 7 a.m. till 2.30 p. m., daily (except Sundays).

A. A. BEAN, Sup't. A. HUGHES, Gen. Manager. JAS. M. DONAHUE, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.
[June 7.]

NORTHERN DIVISION SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Commencing Monday, April 21, 1879, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave San Francisco, from Passenger Depot on Townsend street, between Third and Fourth streets, as follows:

8.20 A.M. daily for San Jose and Way Stations. ☞ Stages for Pescadero (via San Mateo) connect with this traiu only.

9.30 A.M (Sundays only) for San Jose and Way Stations. Returniug, leaves San Jose at 6 P.M.

10.40 A.M. daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad and all Way Stations. ☞ At PAJARO, the Santa Cruz R. R. connects with this train for Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz. ☞ At SALINAS the M. & S. V. R. R. connects with this train for Monterey. ☞ STAGE connections made with this train. (Pescadero Stages via San Mateo excepted.)

Parlor Car attached to this Traiu.
(SEATS AT REDUCED RATES.)

3.30 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose, Gilroy, Pajaro, Hollister, Tres Pinos and principal Way Stations.

☞ On SATURDAYS only, the Santa Cruz R. R. will connect with this train at PAJARO for Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz. RETURNING, leave Santa Cruz at 4.45 A.M. Mondays (breakfast at Gilroy), arriving in San Francisco at 10:00 A.M.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.—The run of this Train to Salinas on Saturdays having been discontinued for the season, those intending to visit Monterey will take the train leaving San Francisco at 10:40 A.M. daily.

3.30 P.M. (Sundays only) for San Jose and Way Stations.

4.25 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose and Way Stations.

5.00 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

6.30 P.M.—daily, for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates

To San Jose and intermediate points sold on Saturdays, and Sunday mornings, good for return until following Monday inclusive.

Also, EXCURSION TICKETS to Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Monterey, sold on Saturdays only—good for return until the following Monday inclusive.

☞ Principal Ticket Office—Passenger Depot, Townsend street. Branch Ticket Office—No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Supt. H. R. JUDAH, A. P. & T. A.

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

Commencing Monday, May 19th, 1879.

☞ Passengers for points on the Southern Divisions of the road will take the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad via OAKLAND, leaving SAN FRANCISCO via Ferry Landing, Market street, at 4:00 P.M. daily (Arizona Express Train), and making close connection at GOSHEN for Sumner, Mojave, Los Angeles, Wilmington, Anaheim, Colton, Colorado River, YUMA, Maricopa and Casa Grande (182 miles east from Yuma). May 31.

INTER-OCEANIC CANAL

UNIVERSAL COMPANY,

—FOR THE—

CUTTING OF THE AMERICAN ISTHMUS,

Under the Presidency and Direction of

M. FERDINAND DE LESSEPS,

President-Director of the Suez Canal.

800,000 SHARES

OF 500 FRANCS EACH.

In pursuance of the By-Laws lodged with Mr. Champetier de Ribes, Notary in Paris, 10,000 shares are reserved for the civil society of original grantees on account of the concession and surveys transferred by them to Mr. Ferdinand de Lesseps.

The remaining 790,000 shares are offered to the public for subscription.

The amount of each share is payable as follows:
25 francs on application.
100 francs on allotment.

The remaiuing 375 francs will be called up successively and according to the requirements of the undertaking upon notice from the Council of Administration, published at least three months in advance.

Immediately after the constitution of the Society, steps will be taken for having the shares officially quoted.

After payment of 250 francs, the shares may be converted into warrants to bearer by resolutiou of a general meeting.

Every proprietor of twenty shares is a member of general mectings.

An interest of five per cent. on sums lodged will be paid to shareholders duriug the execution of the works.

The public subscription will be open in Europe and in America on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, sixth and seventh of August.

The allotment of shares will be made in proportion to the total subscriptions, without distinction of nationality.

Subscriptions will be received by the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, in Paris, at 14 Rue Bergere, and in the United States through their correspondents, Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & CO., New York, and BANK OF CALIFORNIA, San Francisco.
[August 9.]

NOTABILIA.

THE PEDDLER'S SONG.

Lawn as white as driven snow;
Cypress black as e'er was crow;
Gloves as sweet as damask roses;
Masks for faces and for noses;
Bugle-bracelet, necklace, amber;
Perfume for a lady's chamber;
Gold quoips and stomachers,
For my lads to give their dears;
Pins and poking-sticks of steel.
What maids lack from head to heel:
Come buy of me, come; come buy, come buy,
Buy, lads, or else your lasses cry.

WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE.

Found at Last! What writers have been looking for, sighing for, and a few, a very few of them, praying for—a pen that will do its work steadily, continuously, without need of inkstand or blotting-pad. The MacKinnon Pen resembles a handsome pocket lead-pencil, and can be used with the same readiness. It has capacity for twenty-four hours steady writing, needing only to be filled one morning to last till the next. The point is in iridium and practically indestructible, and the ink flows without difficulty, just as wanted and not more. The stroke on the paper follows the motion of the fingers, and the moment the hand is lifted, the flow of the ink ceases. Messrs. A. S. Spence & Co., 24 Geary street, are the agents for this city, and the only dealers who furnish this perfect invention.

According to Mr. Richard Wagner, the Musician of the Future and the Apostle of the German Idea, the work and mission of his life is to free mankind from a slavish belief in other things, and make them enter into the joys of Paradise by worshiping him as the incarnate German Idea. We all want a little paradise, but not on these terms, thank you, Mr. Wagner. A mild roasting seems preferable; particularly when we are able, by keeping our common sense, to breakfast and dine at Swain's, 213 Sutter street. The mission of Swain is to make people eat better meals than can be found elsewhere: and be accomplishes it.

The merchant who employs young saleswomen is continually having his goods miss-represented.

Cleanse the blood of all impurities, and you neutralize the virus of many diseases at their source. In all diseases of the Skin, the Glands, the Fleshy Fibre, the Secretive Organs and the Bones, all Scrofulous Complaints, Cancer, etc., Dr. Jayne's Alterative is a standard curative; and while it is a fault in many medicines that before they reach the disease the patient is prostrated beyond recovery, no such drawback attends this remedy, for it sustains the strength of the sufferer, while eradicating the cause of his complaint. Sold by Crane & Brigham, San Francisco.

"Harper's Weekly" says that it is worth the while of every good citizen to do what he can to feel sure of waking up in the morning under the same orderly government which protected him when he fell asleep; and General Grant in the White House is that government. Why in the White House only? Let Bradley & Rulofson furnish one of their splendid photographs of the General to every citizen. They are perfect likenesses, even more silent than the original, though speaking, and they don't smoke.

A lady might as well get her to a nunnery as not to dress in the latest style, and the only security for wearing a fashionable hat or bonnet is to deal with Mrs. Skidmore, 1114 Market street. Her styles are always the latest and most exquisite productions of Parisian taste; and her parlors are always crowded with the leaders of society. Mrs. Skidmore is now making a Clearance Sale of her recent stock, in order to receive new importations; and everything is offered at cost.

The fellow made a bad bull when he went to steal a squash and got gourd.

"Corpulent" writes to the *New York Star* that steamers should have stronger gang-planks. He weighs 300 pounds, and lately, when going on board a steamer, found the plank bend like a crescent under him, and he could get no help from the hands. He says this is a growing evil; but if he is not satisfied with 300 pounds, when will he be? The cure is simple enough: F. & P. J. Cassin's Golden Plantation Whisky would put him in fighting or jumping trim at once.

The hero of a German story says he presed his burning lips to her rosy mouth, and "she returned my kiss, and my soul was no longer in my body; I touched the stars: the earth went from under my feet." But his hat, which had won the maiden's heart, was of the most exquisite style, just introduced by White, at 614 Commercial street. The original may he seen there under a glass case.

Bernhardt will wear Sara toga at watering places.

An enthusiastic poet writes in a late English paper some lines to Sara Bernhardt, in which he calls upon her to

"Say, dost thou feed on milk and honey-dew?"

Nothing of the kind, I assure you, sir. Mdlle. Bernhardt merely uses Mme. Rachel's Enamel Bloom, which is absolutely harmless and keeps the hue of youth upon her face. This fact we learned direct. Messrs. Chas. Langley & Co. are agents.

The Rev. Ed. H. May, rector of an Episcopal church in Washington, has been buying Kentucky lottery tickets for some time, hoping to get money enough to build a church; and on the 15th of July he struck it rich. No. 78,718 was the ticket that drew the capital prize, and now he can have his church—or something else. But the man who buys one of Montanya's Union Ranges has no need to wait on Providence. His capital prize is secured, and brings him in returns three times a day.

During the year 1878 there was an increase in the number of newspapers published in the United States of 460. This vast growth in intelligence coincides with and is attributable in a great degree to the constantly aumenting demand for Landsberger's Private Cuvée, which is the wine intellectual communities cannot do without. Orders are constantly received from Europe.

Hickory nuts, containing living curiosities, are not what they are cracked up to be.

McNally & Hawkins have the largest and most completely assorted stock of chandeliers, gas fittings, brackets, lamps, and every article in gas fitting and plumbing work, in every style, gilt, bronze, nickel and silver-plated and burnished. This is the oldest and most popular house in the city. Their new store under the Grand Hotel is splendidly furnished.

Men should look not alone on their own things, but each one also on the things of others, and help one another. This is the way Mr. Chas. Peters understands charity and practices it. He is now directing the Nevada Building Association, Virginia City.

Lawyers in court are always in the "objective" case.

In this season of the year there is no drink comparable for healthfulness and cooling power to the genuine Napa Soda. In Oakland its efficacy against the tendency to typhoid fever has made it the universal beverage, and the demand for it increases daily.

Tapestry Brussels, $1 per yard and upwards; fine new patterns. Call and see them. Window shades, 75 cents and upwards. Window lace, 12½ cents and upwards. Cornices, wall paper, etc. Oilcloths, 50 cents per yard and upwards. Hartshorn & McPhun, 112 Fourth st., near Mission.

STOCK COMBINATIONS.

How to Operate Successfully on

TEN DOLLARS.

MARTIN TAYLOR & CO.,
429 California Street.
June 21.]

FAIRFAX MINING COMPANY,

426 CALIFORNIA STREET, ROOM NO. 2.

President.....JOHN W. COLEMAN.
Treasurer.....GEN. O. H. LA GRANGE.
Secretary.....O. C. MILLER.
[October 12.]

GEO. C. HICKOX. E. C. McFARLANE.

GEORGE C. HICKOX & CO.,

Commission Stock Brokers (San Francisco Stock Exchange, No. 230 Montgomery street, San Francisco. May 4.

J. A. RUDKIN,

Member S. F. Stock and Exchange Board, 423 California street. STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Active Accounts. Oct. 26.

Henry B. Williams. Henry B. Williams.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 218 California st., S. F. [July 27.

COKE CHEAPEST FUEL.

Reduction in Price: Wholesale Price, 50 cents per barrel; Retail Price, 60 cents per barrel, at the works of the SAN FRANCISCO GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, Howard and First streets, and foot of Second st. Jan. 12.

TABER, HARKER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,
108 and 110 California St., S. F.
[April 19.]

JOHN JENNINGS

Hooper's South End Warehouses, corner Japan and Town-send streets, San Francisco. First-class Fire-Proof Brick Building, capacity 10,000 tons. Goods taken from the Dock and the Cars of the C. P. R. R. and S. P. R. R. free of charge. Storage at Current Rates. Advances and Insurance Effected.

NOTICE.

For the very best photographs go to Bradley & Rulofson's, in an Elevator, 429 Montgomery street. Oct. 29.

Bradbury Pianos, 200 Post street. Established 1854.

THE DAY BOOK

FROM

Saturday to Saturday.

Versailles, August 2d.—The Senate and Assembly are prorogued and will reassemble in Paris tbe 25th of November or 1st of December.——BERLIN, August 2d.—The new law relative to the administration of Alsace-Lorraine goes into force October 1st.——ROME, August 2d.—Quarantine is imposed on vessels from the United States, because of yellow fever.——CAPE TOWN, July 15th.—Lord Chelmsford has resigned, and is returning to Durban.——NEW YORK, August 2d.—A *Tribune's* Washington correspondent interviewed Casey Young, Represeutative from Tennessee. He says Chinese labor has been tried on some of the cotton and sugar plantations, and declares that the Chinese are the best laborers that can be found for the alluvial region of the lower Mississippi. He says they are quiet and industrious, and do not meddle with politics. He declares that, on the other hand, negroes are "born politicians," and that some of them are the best political managers in the South to-day.——YREKA, August 2d.—Rust has made its appearance on nearly all the late-season grain in Scott Valley, and will lessen the yield considerably. Grasshoppers have made their appearance in Shasta Valley in great numbers, but are too late to do much damage.——VIRGINIA, August 2d.--Work was resumed to-day in the south lateral branch of the Sutro Tunnel. Mr. Sutro says he is about to start two mills for the Company, and will soon have 300 to 400 men employed.——MEMPHIS, August 3d.—Twelve new cases were reported to the Board of Health, to-day, six colored. The death rate to date has been 33⅓ per cent. The Howards, to-morrow, will open a supply depot, from which will be furnished nourishment and stimulants to the indigent.——LONDON, August 3d.—A dispatch from Lishon reports that a gazette bas beeu issued stating that New York and New Jersey are considered infected with yellow fever. In regard to other Atlantic ports, action is suspended.——LONDON, August 3d.—Sir Garnet Wolseley's dispatch to the War Office is as follows: "I propose to form a brigade of artillery and engineers and a squadron of cavalry for Transvaal. I am reducing expeuditures."——CONSTANTINOPLE, August 3d.—Contracts for the supply of coal to the British ironclads now in Besika Bay, mention the Mediterranean ports, Galipoli and ports in the Sea of Marmora as possible places of delivery.——LONDON, August 3d.—A correspondent at Vienna announces that the Archduchess Christine and her mother have left for Biarritz, where, it is believed, they will be visited by the King of Spain.——LONDON, August 3d.—A dispatch to the *Times*, from Calcutta, says the Madras Government is taking more energetic measures to suppress the Rumpa Rebellion, and has increased the number of troops. Cholera has disappeared from Cashmere.——LONDON, August 3 l.—The *Times'* Paris dispatch reports that the Exploration Committee of the Sahara Railway recommended the Government to send out Soliellet to visit the unexplored regions between parallels 15 and 25 of the north latitude.——NANCY, August 3d.—An enormous crowd was preseut at the unveiling of the statue of ex-President Thiers. De Marcere, Miuister of the Interior, declared that the Goverument was resolved to maintain a conservative Republic and the just influence of France in Europe. Jules Simon dwelt upon the firmness of Thiers in resisting even his own party. Simon concluded: "France is saved. Sbe possesses forever a Republican Government, and liberty to thiuk, teach and write. The definitive form of the Revolution of 1870 is a conservative, liberal Republic, such as M. Thiers created."——VIENNA, August 3d.—The evacuation of Bulgaria is completed.——ST. PETERSBURG, August 3d.—The *Golos* says the permanent occupation of Merv would necessitate simultaneous operations from Turkestan and the Caucasus. It is necessary, in view of the English success in Afgbanistan, to form a base on the Persian border in case England should wish to take Herat.——PORT TOWNSEND, August 4th.—The bark *Gem of the Ocean*, which left Seattle July 29th, coal laden, for San Francisco, went ashore in a dense fog on Vancouver's Island, about seven miles east of San Juan harbor, on Friday last, at 8:15 P.M. The ship lies in an exposed position, the bottom being rocky. The sails and rigging can be saved, but the hull and cargo of 934 tons of coal will probably become a total loss, the latter being very fine, and liable to cake when wet. Cape Flattery is southwest by west, a quarter west, bearing to the wreck.——NEW York, August 5th.—Francisco Rodriguez Sanahrin, a Cuban, and Joze Benecio Bevelagna, have been arrested here on a charge of manufacturing Brazilian notes. The police also arrested, to-day, Segundo Lopez, Paul J. P. Donovan aud John Morarity, alias Armstrong.——A Staten Island brewer has large orders for beer from France aud Australia.——The Peruvian war ships *Huascar* and *Union* have visited Chilian ports, destroying launches and capturing the steamer *Rimac* with an entire regiment of cavalry, besides three vessels loaded with coal and copper.——The steamship *Louis David*, from Antwerp for Naples, was wrecked during a fog off Ushant, France. Twenty-seven persons were drowned.——Venard de Saint Anne, originator of the project for bridging the English Channel, estimates that it will require seven months for experiments, and a million francs to pay preliminary expenses.——Debate on the Uuiversity Bill has begun in the House of Commons.——In Staffordshire, Eng., 3,400 colliers bave struck.——The stipends of the Spanish Bishops have been reduced one-fourth by the Government.——The French grape and beet-root crops will not be more than half as large as last year.——The attempts at revolution in Mexico have been suppressed.——NEW YORK, August 6th.—*Poor's Railroad Manuel* gives the following: During the year ending December 31st, 1878, 2,694 miles of uew line were opened, the total mileage in operation in the United States at that date being 81,841 miles. The construction of routes has again been entered upon with activity and spirit. A remarkable feature has heen the enormously increased tonnage in the face of a large falling off of earnings, due to very great reductions in charges for transportation. Since 1873, the year in which the earnings of our railroads reached their maximum, the increase of their tonnage has equaled 50 per cent. A reference to the statements of the several roads will show that at the time at which there has been the greatest complaint of hard times, the movement of merchandise has steadily and largely increased.

HIGHEST STOCK QUOTATIONS

For the Week Ending Aug. 8th, 1879.

COMPILED BY GEORGE C. HICKOX & CO., 230 MONTGOMERY STREET.

NAME OF MINE.	SAT.	MONDAY.		TUESDAY.		WEDNESD'Y		THURSD'Y.		FRIDAY.	
		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P M	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Argenta	1⅛	—	1⅛	—	1⅛	—	1⅛	—	1⅛	—	1⅛
Andes	1	1	—	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—	1⅛	—
Alpha	21	21½	—	22	—	25½	—	25	—	24½	—
Alta	6⅜	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
Alps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bullion	5¼	5⅛	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	—	7	6⅜
*Belcher	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅜	—	5	4⅜	4⅜	—	4⅜	—
Best & Belcher	17	18	18	18	19	19⅜	—	18	—	18½	—
Benton	3⅜	4⅛	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	—
Bodie	12	—	13½	—	13	—	11	—	11	—	11⅞
Cons Imperial	1¼	1⅜	—	1¼	—	1⅜	1½	1¼	1¼	1¼	—
Crown Point	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	5	—	—	—	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
Challar	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	7¼	7½	7⅜	7	—	7½	—
California	4⅜	5	—	5	5	5	5	5¼	5⅜	5⅜	5¼
Con. Virginia	4⅜	4⅜	5	5	—	5½	5	5⅜	—	5½	—
Caledonia	2	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅝	—	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2½	—
Confidence	10⅜	11¾	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	12½	—
Eureka Con	15	—	15	—	14⅜	—	14⅜	—	14½	—	14½
Exchequer	5¼	5½	—	5⅝	5⅞	6⅛	6¼	6½	—	6⅜	6⅜
Fairfax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Gould & Curry	9	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	10⅜	11¼	10⅜	9⅜	—	10½	9⅜
Cila	—	—	1½	—	1½	—	1½	—	1½	—	1⅜
Grand Prize	3⅜	—	3⅜	—	3⅜	—	3⅜	—	3⅜	—	4
Hale & Norcros.s	12	13½	13⅜	15	15½	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	14⅜	—	—
*Julia	4⅜	2⅜	—	5⅜	—	3	2⅜	3⅜	5	5	4½
Justice	3⅜	3¼	4	4	—	4⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	—
Jackson	3⅜	—	3⅜	—	4	—	4	—	4¼	—	—
Kentuck	4	4⅜	—	5	—	5½	—	5½	—	—	—
Leopard	1	—	1⅜	—	1⅜	—	1⅜	—	1	—	1
Lady Wash'n	1⅛	1⅛	—	1⅜	—	1⅜	—	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Leviathan	⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	⅜	—	·	—
Leeds	⅜	—	⅜	—	⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Mexican	23	27	28½	27½	30⅜	33⅜	31⅜	30¼	28¾	30⅜	27⅜
Modoc	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	⅛	-	—
*Manhattan	2⅛	—	—	2⅜	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Northern Belle	4¼	—	4½	4⅜	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Ophir	32½	35⅜	—	34⅜	36¼	35	33⅜	33⅜	36	36	33⅜
Overman	8⅜	9	—	9⅛	—	11	—	10	—	9⅜	—
Potosi	4⅛	4⅜	—	4⅛	5⅜	—	4⅛	—	—	5⅜	—
Raymond & Ely	—	—	8½	—	3⅜	—	—	—	3½	-	—
*Savage	11	12⅜	—	12½	13¼	13⅜	—	12	—	13½	12½
Sierra Nevada	40½	48⅛	48⅞	47	51½	53	49¼	46½	—	45½	42
*Silver Hill	1⅛	1⅜	—	1⅜	—	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	—	1⅛	1⅛
Seg Belcher	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—
Solid Silver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Succor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silver Kiug, Ar'a	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6¼	—	—
Silv King South	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tip-Top	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
*Union Con	32½	39⅞	45½	45½	51	57	54	53	50¼	53	47⅜
*Utah	15½	17	17½	17½	--	20	19	18	—	19½	18
Yellow Jacket	16⅛	17	16½	18¾	19½	19⅜	18	18	—	18½	17

Assessments are now due on the Stocks above marked thus *

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES AT THE PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 8, 1879.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSEL.	MASTER.	WHERE FROM.	CONSIGNEES.
Aug 2	St'r Gaelic	Davison	Hongkong	O. & O S. S. Co.
" 2	St'r City of Chester	Mackie	Victoria	Williams, Blanchard & Co.
" 4	Bark California	Henry	Newcstle NSW	N. Bichard.
" 6	St'r South Carolina	White	Panama	Williams, Blanchard & Co.
" 7	Ship Lizzie Stroop	Corning	Melbourne	J. W. Crace & Co.
" 7	Ship S S. Thomsa	Norton	Callao	A. Cheeseborough,

CLEARANCES.

DATE	VESSEL.	MASTER.	WHERE BOUND.	BY WHOM CLEARED.
Aug 2	Bark Louise Marie	Aubault	Callao	Parrot & Co.
" 2	Sch'r Caroline Medau	Winant	Honolulu	Wightman Bros.
" 4	St'r City of Sydney	Dearborn	Sydney	Williams, Blanchard & Co.
" 4	Bark Penobscot	Chipman	Cork	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
" 5	St'r Colima	Searle	Panama	Williams, Blanchard & Co.
" 5	St'r Newbern	Metzger	Guaymas	J. Bermingham.
" 5	Ship Samaria	Patten	Cork	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
" 5	Brig Elisc	Pennirn	Sydney	Dempster & Keys.
" 5	Bark Isabel Pera	Lema	Callao	Degener & Co.
" 6	Ship J. A. Thomas	Rogers	Cork	G W. McNear.
" 6	Brig Nautilus	Sweet	Tahiti	Freeman, Smith & Co
" 7	Ship British Envoy	Stewart	Liverpool	Rodgers, Meyer & Co.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Company's steamers will sail as follows at 12 M: CITY OF TOKIO, Oct. 4th, Dec. 27th, March 20th—CITY OF PEKING, Nov. 15th, Feb. 7th, May 1st—for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG.

CRANADA, August 19th, for PANAMA and NEW YORK, calling at MAZATLAN, SAN BLAS, MANZANILLO and ACAPULCO, connecting at Acapulco with Company's Steamer for all Central American ports, calling at SAN JOSE DE GUATEMALA and LA LIBERTAD to land passengers and mails.

Tickets to and from Europe by any line for sale at the lowest rates; also to Havana and all West India ports.

AUSTRALIA, September 1st, at 12 o'clock M., or on arrival of English mails, for HONOLULU, AUCKLAND and SYDNEY. $10 additional is charged for passage in Upper Saloon.

CITY OF CHESTER, Aug. 9th, for VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, SEATTLE, and TACOMA, connecting at TACOMA with Northern Pacific Railroad for PORTLAND, Oregon. Tickets must be purchased before 11 A.M. on day of sailing, at Wharf Office. For freight or passage apply at the office, cor. First and Brannan streets. [Aug. 9.] WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., Agents.

Smith's Music Store, 200 Post street, corner of Dupont.

COHEN AS A RAILROAD CRITIC.

He who criticises may himself be freely criticised. The measure he meets out to others he fairly challenges for himself. A new railroad critic has arisen; a sort of latter day saint among the Honorable Bilks. If no more honorable, he is certainly no less of a bilk than his confreres. In evidence of that, a leaf out of a comparatively modern history might be read, which would certainly serve to point a moral and adorn a tale; but we forbear. We charitably stay our hand, and mercifully let the critic off with less than his own measure of criticism. Mr. Cohen himself will realize, if others do not, how much he thus escapes; he will marvel at our powers of resisting this great temptation, and, if duly thankful, will bless his lucky stars that he has been treated with a degree of mercy he hath not to others shown.

Annestying the past, then, we advance to meet the critic on his chosen ground. Mr. Cohen has entered the arena of public discussion as a railroad opponent. He has joined the noisy but little hand of dissatistied and dismissed railroad servants. He is one of them, Gorham is another, and De Young is a third. They have all before to-day met around the same pay-office. Cohen knows how much it cost to humor that useful official, the Secretary of the Senate. His little epistolary suggestions on that point addressed to "My dear Governor," will not be forgotten by him. Neither will Gorham's most severely cutting story of how the "live paper" was *ruined* be forgotten by the public. The *Chronicle's* sudden splurge with its new dress, press and fixings, will be remembered. People wondered how they were obtained. Gorham illustrated the thing exactly. The erewhile servant-maid was met tricked out in ribbons and furbelows that she could not have come honestly by. "Why, dear me, Mary, what has happened?" inquired the former employer. "Oh! please, sir; I have been and got ruined!" was the reply. Gorham said, "that is what is the matter with the *Chronicle;* it has been and got ruined, and the railroad is the seducer." At that time Cohen also was feeding at the railroad crib. He was drawing a big salary for making fat contracts with himself. As described by himself, it was the most enviable, and at the same time the most extraordinary employment that ever fell to the lot of mortal man. Paid ten thousand a year to act as agent for the railroad, his principal business appeared to be to negotiate contracts with himself that were of a most profitable character. He bought land at the lowest price, and sold it to himself, as railroad agent, at the highest. He contracted with himself to receive a sort of royalty on every ton of coal used by the railroad, and, under oath, he testified that this was precisely what he was expected to draw his salary for. His employers differed with him in that view of his position, and dismissed him. Ever since then he is the ungrateful dog who seeks to bite the hand that fed him. Such are the triumvirate that would ruin what they could not rule.

Said an unctuous bilk the other day, who was glorying in the latest accession to the ranks of his party: "What Cohen doesn't know about fares and freights is not worth knowing." That is an opinion that may possibly be shared by many people. But it is an entirely erroneous judgment, nevertheless. He is destitute alike of experience, knowledge and authority on that subject. It is true that for a time he owned the Oakland railroad and ferry boats. But they involved no great question as to freights, and as to fares he then thought that nearly double the present charge was a fair one. So little of a railroad man was he, and so utterly did he fail to grasp the future, that he sold out what has since become the most profitable of all the railroad's connections. He had his chance, and missed it, and, now that it is too late, is sorely troubled because he did. It may be supposed that his subsequent employment hy the Central Pacific people gave him an opportunity to become acquainted with the intricacies of fares and freights; hut nothing could be further from the truth. He was never in any way connected with the traffic business. He is, therefore, no authority in regard to that branch of railroad business. He may he a law student, hut is very far from being a practical railroad man, and therefore his opinions are of no more value than those of any other citizen. Moreover, those who believe in his ahility the most are the firmest in the expression of the opinion that he is not gifted with that quality of mind which masters the hard, dry facts of complicated fare tahles and freight bills. He is, therefore, not an authority, and by nature never can be. He is simply drawn to the subject hy a desire to pay off an old grudge, and to get even with those who dismissed him. Just that and nothing more. Cohen in the role of a reformer, for reform's sake, is too ludicrous a conception for any one to entertain who knows him.

His object, as we have shown, is merely to get even. To accomplish that end he insists upon methods that do violence to his knowledge as a lawyer, and to his instincts as a financier. He knows that hy the terms of the New Constitution the question of fare and freight charges has been submitted to a judicial trihuual clothed with all the necessary powers to call witnesses, examine accounts, and generally to do whatever is necessary to enable it to form a fair and dispassionate judgment on the very large questions of which it is made the sole judge. Its mode of procedure is clearly defined. It is to "examine the hooks, paper and records of railroads and other transportation companies, and for this purpose shall have power to issue sub-poenas, and all other necessary process, to hear and determine complaints, to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, take testimony, and to punisb for contempt the same as other Courts." That is the *modus operandi.* Its object is plain enough. It is the providing of means by which a fair, judicial judgment may be made up. Violent as was the opposition of the framers of the Constitution to the railroad, they never dreamt of such violence as that now urged by A. A. Cohen. He wants no inquiry. In the eager pursuit of revenge, he will await no judicial finding from those sworn to deliver one. The case must be prejudiced, and Cohen must dictate the judgment. He has fixed tbe figures, and declares them to a fractional exactitude. There must he a reduction, and it must be to the extent of thirty-three and one-third per cent. No more and no less. Tbe Railroad Commissioners are to be pledged to precisely those figures. The plain instructions of the Constitution are to he set aside, sworn officers are to forswear themselves, property in railroads is to be confiscated, railroad men are to he "cinched,' and all because Cohen's revenge must be gratified.

We don't believe that any such thiug will happen. The sober thought' of conservative men will in the end prevail. They will see that if property in railroads can be reached by unreasoning election clamor, that thereafter every other kind of property will be reached in tbe same way, and that soon the fight will come to be one in which the hand of every man who has nothing will be against every man who has something. In that logical outcome of his agitation consists the shamelessness and infamy of such suggestions on the part of a man like A. A. Cohen, who, to do him justice, knows with a keen intelligence the effect of what he advocates. He knows that his talk simply means a division of property—an idea revolting to every thoug tful mind. But revenge is a green eyed monster that perverts the vision of even an educated man. It is an ignoble passion, and never have we witnessed a more debased exhibition of it than that presented to the people of California by A. A. Cohen.

That Mr. Cohen is not, by experience nr acquired knowledge, an authority upon railroad management, is certain. That he is not even a constitutional authority, in the sense of understanding the instrument of which his party are the self-constituted guardians, is equally clear. He betrays his ignorance in his speech. He first insists that the Railroad Commissioners shall be pledged to a reduction of 33⅓ per cent. The voters must see that the pledge is exacted, and "that it is fulfilled." If it is, that is an end of the matter for four years, the term for which the Commissioners are elected. But a gleam nf the possible result is for a moment permitted to enter even Mr. Cohen's prejudiced mind. He admits that the demand be insists upon is but "an experiment that may be found to be too onerous, that it may be too harsh," and that if it is found to be too great, theu it will be right to "concede something." How, and by whom, and when does Mr. Cohen propose that the concession shall be made? Four years of "an experiment that is too harsh" may work ruin. Manifestly the Commissioners cannot make the concession, for they are to be rendered helpless by a cast-iron pledge. Mr. Cohen suggests the way, and that suggestion proves our point that he is ignorant of the instrument he so much lauds, and is consequeutly an unsafe adviser in enforcing that instrument. He tells us that there will he only eight months' interval hetwcen the meeting of the next and the following Legislature, and that any too great harshness or severity can be remedied within tbat time by the second Legislature. Now, the great fact of which Mr. Cohen appears to be ignorant is that the Legislature, under the New Constitution, has no power whatever to change tbe rates that may be determined hy the Commissioner. They are the sole and only power in that matter. It is declared that "in all controversies, civil or criminal, the rates of fares and freights established hy the said Commission shall be deemed conclusively just and reasonable." Any railroad not conforming to such rates may be fiued twenty thousand dollars, and any officer who shall exact a different rate may be fined $5,000 and be imprisoned for twelve months. The action of tbe Commissioners is constitutionally conclusive, and it is a suggestion, born of ignorance, that the Legislature may be appealed to. According to Cohen's cast-iron pledge the Commissioners are to he bound for four years, and for a gross wrong, which even he admits is possible, there is no available remedy. To this absurd and monstrous position is an intelligent man driven who yields his reason to his passion. Cohen brooding over his loss of employment, valued at ten thousand a year, and pickings, acts the demagogue in order to get even. That is all there is to it.

JUSTICE WRONG SIDE OUT.

Mrs. Danielwitz, who has taught with a good record in the public schools for eight years past, was summarily dismissed on Tuesday hy the Board of Education. Her crime was a refusal to submit to a special examination, in order to clear herself of charges made against her in anonymous letters. The precedent established hy the Board is a deplorable one. Any Director has hut to write several unsigned letters to himself, or to others, to get rid of any teacher in the department. The thing has just been done in the face of the public, which is too husy with the uproar of politics to heed one of the most monstrous abuses of authority ever perpetrated; and the thing will he done again, for conscientious teachers are certain to offend tbese petty tyrants. There is, therefore, no hope for Mrs. Danielwitz. She is dismissed, because she respects herself; and Mr. Taylor, who no douht knows where the anonymous letters came from, remains in the Board, because he has no self-respect. Yet it will he a lasting disgrace to the public if he be not made to see that other people despise him, even more than he can possihly look down upon himself. In the short space of seven or eight months he has attracted the public gaze:

1st. By fighting, tooth and nail, to keep the Chairmanship of the Committee on Furniture and Supplies. He kept it.

2d. By running away to the East to avoid answering awkward questions in the investigation.

3d. By the general helief that he assisted John A. Moore in his hasty retreat from this coast.

4th. By nominating and securing the election of a lady teacher, known to have offered another Director $250 for a place just before.

To these should he added, in justice to Mr. Taylor, the history of the school telephones. The contract for supplying these was given out at $100 a month, for all the schools. The Bell Telephone Company, by letter, offered to furnish them at $60. The chairman of the committee, before this letter was acted upon, received a visit from a man who offered to give each member of the committee $100 if tbe letter were put in the waste-basket. The man was dismissed, and within less than two hours after, the chairman had a note from John W. Taylor, asking for the communication of the Bell Telephone Company. It was not sent, as requested, and Mr. Taylor knows whether he was disappointed—and how much.

A man who uses anonymous letters is capahle of writing them; and when, hy a strange fatality, nearly every transaction of an official's carreer calls for explanation, and calls in vain, the public should push him hack into the obscurity for which nature designed him.

FOR PORTLAND AND ASTORIA, OREGON.

The Oregon Steamship Company and Pacific Coast Steamship Company will dispatch every five days, for the above ports, one of their new A1 Iron Steamships, viz.: OREGON, GEORGE W. ELDER, and STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Sailing Days:

Aug. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 30. | Sept. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, and 29.

At 10 o'clock A. M.

Connecting at Portland, Oregon, with Steamers and Railroads and their connecting Stage Lines for all points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories, British Columbia and Alaska.

K. VAN OTERENDORP, Agent O. S. S. Co.,
No. 210 Battery street, San Francisco.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Agents P. C. S. S. Co.,
No. 10 Market street, San Francisco.

Aug 2.

WE TWO.

[BY J. H. ELLIOTT.]

What is life? I ask—and you?
We who have known its joys and sorrows,
Its sullen and its fair to-morrows:
We who have thought it perfect day,
And fallen fainting hy the way,
What use is life to us—we two?

What use is love? I ask—and you?
We who have reveled in its hlisses,
Drunk ourselves drunken with its kisses,
And seen its dawn melt into night,
Leaving behind but haleful hlight;
What use is love to us—we two?

What use are friends? I ask—and you?
We who have tested them together
In sunshine and in rainy weather,
And find few left when storms portend,
And none to stand fast to the end;
What use are friends to us—we two?

What use is hope? I ask—and you?
We who thro' many stern denials,
And sickening pain and piteous trials,
Have kissed the threshold of the word
To find it still hut long deferred—
What use is hope to us—we two?

What use is faith? I ask—and you?
We who have toiled and wrought and striven,
And failed, and prayed to be forgiven,
And watched and waited everywhere,
But heard no answer to our prayer;
What use is faith to us—we two?

Shall we then give up life—we two?
If we fall fainting hy the way,
There cometh yet a perfect day;
We need both sad and hright to-morrows,
Joys would not he joys without sorrows,
I will not give up life—will you?

Shall we then give up love—we two?
If it goes out in haleful blight,
The morning followeth the night;
There are yet left for us sweet kisses,
If we but cherish well its hlisses;
I will not give up love—will you?

Shall we then give up friends—we two:
We have not waited to the end
For those who stand when storms portend;
Mayhap in fair and cloudy weather
They'll rise and fall with us together;
I will not give up friends—will you?

Shall we then give up hope—we two?
We yet may pass, tho' long deferred,
The threshold of that gracious word,
And find thro' many pains and trials
Made glorious all our stern denials;
I will not give up hope—will you?

Shall we then give up faith—we two?
If we wait patiently our prayer
Will soon he answered everywhere;
For failure we may he forgiven,
Since humhly we have toiled and striven;
I will not give up faith—will you?

—*Albany Sunday Press.*

BRITISH TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

In the midst of depression of trade and hard times everywhere, we copy from the London *Economist* the following table, which is of considerahle importance:

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO THE UNITED STATES.

ARTICLES.	1874.	1878.	Decrease Per cent. in 1878 as compared with 1874.....	First six months of 1879.....	Increase or decrease per cent. on corresponding half of 1878
Beer and Ale, barrels.....	45,973	18,333	60	9,001	+ 1.3
Cotton Piece Goods, yards...	105,34 ,120	48,301,400	53.6	26,262,700	+ 17.
Linen Piece Goods, yards....	98,637,250	69,080,900	30	43,921,600	+ 7.6
Metals:					
Iron—Pig, tons.....	43,568	32,663	25	25,289	+ 100
Iron—Bar, Bolt, &c., tons.	4,729	4,698	0.7	1,501	− 66.2
Iron—Railroad of all kinds, tons.....	94,491	681	99.3	7,738	+1,568
Iron—Hoops, Sheet and Plates, tons.	8,381	1,021	87.8	1,059	+ 242
Iron—Cast or Unwrought, tons.....	20,058	8,194	84.1	2,376	+ 140
Iron—Steel, Unwrought, tons.....	13,562	4,905	63.8	2,833	+ 12.3
Lead—Pig, Pipe and Sheet, tons.....	2,769	378	86.3	184	+ 43.7
Wool—Sheep and Lamb's, lbs	930,733	339,635	63.5	756,700	+ 195
Woolen Manufactures:					
Cloths, Coatings, &c., yards	144,476,348	1,465,400	67.3	733,100	− 5.5
Worsted Stuffs, yards.....	66,630,130	28,492,900	57.2	12,279,800	− 28.6
Carpets and Druggets, yds	3,907,370	576,100	85.3	103,800	− 51.6

From the above figures it will he seen that while the decrease in 1878 was universal as compared with 1874, in the first half of 1879 there has heen an increase in a good number of articles as compared with the first half of 1878. The total value of exports in 1874 amounted to £28,240,000, and in 1878 to £14,552,000, showing a falling off of 48 per cent. The figures, however, for the first half of 1879 are decidedly encouraging to British exporters, and we trust that the revival may continue.

"What have yer got there?" said Jim Burns, a sporting saloon-keeper who dotes on terrier "purps," to a tramp with a cracker box on his shoulder. "Rats," said the tramp. "How many?" "Five." "Give you a dollar and a drink for the lot." The tramp closed the bargain, took his dollar and his drink and departed. Jim called in several sporting friends, closed the har-room door and fetched the "purps." In eager expectation the men and terriers stood round that box as Jim carefully removed the lid with a hatchet. The whisk of a hushy tuil, an odor not that of attar of roses, and a general stampede followed the removal of the lid. Jim had a new suit too highly scented to ever he much used again, and swears that if ever he comes across that tramp again he will teach him the difference between rats and skunks.

We understand that the Empress Eugenie feels very keenly the charges that are heing brought against those who were entrusted with the care of the Prince Imperial, and expresses a strong desire that nobody may incur censure through the inquiry into the circumstances under which he came by his death. The Empress regards the stroke that has befallen her house as having occurred to the Prince in the working out of his destiny and in the discharge of his duty, and finds a solace in the fact that he died in the performauce of a useful service to the army which he had joined.

Artistic Novelties, manufactured from California quartz, at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

THE AVERILL MIXED PAINT

Is manufactured from strictly pure White Lead, Zinc, and Pure Linseed Oil, to which is added Water Glass, which chemically unites the ingredients and holds them in solution, so they cannot separate. As a house paint it has no equal, producing a brilliant glossy finish, impervious to the weather, and

Will Last Twice as Long

as any other paint made. It is of pure white, and any Shade or Color desired, mixed ready for the brush, so that any one can apply it.

Our wagon and machinery paints, from the more common colors to the finest vermilion, are specially desirable.

Our fire-proof roof, barn and bridge paint, manufactured from oxide of iron, is the best and cheapest paint for the purpose that can be produced.

Put up in ¼, ½, 1 and 5 gallon cans, and in barrels, sold by the gallon. Send for sample card of colors and price list. Address,

CALIFORNIA PAINT COMPANY,

July 13. 329 MARKET STREET, San Francisco.

SWANTON HOUSE, PESCADERO.

This Popular Hotel, together with the detached Cottages, which are not the least of its attractive features, have been newly furnished throughout, and are now open for the reception of guests. Those desiring to visit the most enjoyable of all our sea-side resorts, can make no mistake in deciding upon Pescadero.

IT IS EASILY REACHED,

and is unsurpassed in the excellence of its climate, the beauty of its scenery, and in the attractiveness of its truly remarkable sea beach. Those extraordinary pebbles, among which are to be found agates, opals, sapphires, etc., were never so numerous as now, the past Winter having thrown up immense numbers of curiously-shaped stones, which for ages have been subjected to the everlasting motions of the tireless Pacific. GOOD TROUT FISHING is obtainable in the Pescadero river.

☞ **The hotel prices are fixed to suit the times.** [April 27.

REGISTRATION.

Republicans, Attention!

Headquarters Republican State Central Committee, Rooms Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, No. 703 Market street, southwest corner Third street, San Francisco, June 26, 1879.

The vital importance of immediate REGISTRATION must be apparent to every Republican, when the fact is announced that the entire Registration of this city and county has been wiped out; and that no one will be allowed to vote at the September Election unless RE-REGISTERED. The State Central Committee calls the earnest attention of Republicans to this matter, and requests them, without delay, to register themselves, so as to strengthen the hands of the organization and place it in a position to win the approaching contest. No true Republican will neglect this most imperative and urgent duty. By order of the Committee.

M. D. BORUCK, Secretary. [June 28.] W. W. MORROW, Chairman.

NOTICE.

To Bullion and Exchequer Stockholders.

The San Francisco Stock and Exchange Board having been informed that great dissatisfaction exists among the shareholders of the Bullion and Exchequer Mining Companies, respecting the management of those properties by the present Boards of Trustees, have empowered their Executive Committee to co-operate with those shareholders who wish an opportunity for the expression of their sentiments respecting the same. The Executive Committee intends, with such co-operation, to procure the action of the Courts in ordering a new election of Trustees of those companies. All shareholders in sympathy with this movement are requested to call at the office of Mr J. W. COLEMAN, President of the Committee, Room No. 1, Stock Exchange Building, and sign a petition to the County Court for its action in the premises.

CHAS. S. NEAL,
July 19. Secretary S F. Stock and Exchange Board.

"THE SAN FRANCISCO MERCHANT,"

A Weekly Trade Paper.

Published Every Friday Morning...Especially devoted to the Grocery, Tobacco, Provision, Drug and Wine and Spirits Trades. The ADVOCATE OF HOME MANUFACTURES. Able editorials on live topics. Newsy comments on all affairs appertaining to business. The fullest and most reliable market reports, and the liveliest and most entertaining trade paper published in the United State Subscription, Two Dollars a year, in advance (postage included), and received by all newsdealers, Postmasters and agents of Wells, Fargo & Co. Sample copies, free. July 19.

WAKELEE'S AUREOLINE

Produces the Beautiful Golden Hair so Much Admired.

SUPERIOR TO THE IMPORTED ARTICLE

—BY REASON OF ITS—

FRESHNESS AND CARE USED IN ITS PRODUCTION.

PRICE, LARGE BOTTLES. $2.

Manufactured by H. P. WAKELEE & CO., Druggists, corner Montgomery and Bush streets, S. F. [Aug. 2.

HEADQUARTERS DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,

319 BUSH STREET,

Rooms Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

T. M. O'CONNOR, Secretary. [Aug. 2.] A. J. BRYANT, Chairman.

MITCHELL'S MAGIC LOTION.

Quick and sure cure for bruises and sprains--relieves the pain instantly; perfectly harmless; will prevent the eye turning dark after a blow; good for aching feet; gives instant relief from soreness after horseback riding or any over-exertion; very serviceable as a gargle after speaking or singing. Mr. A. W. Hussey, Stock Broker, says: "After my runaway accident, my eye was much discolored and I could not bend my knee. The next day after using your Lotion, my knee was as well as ever and the bruise marks nearly gone from the eye. It is wonderful stuff and everybody ought to know about it." Sold by all Druggists and by GEORGE H. MITCHELL, 507 California street. Price, 25 cents. Aug. 2.

D. V. B. Henarie. Edward Martin.

E. MARTIN & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Wines and Liquors.

Proprietors of Miller's Extra Old Bourbon and J. F. Cutter Extra Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies.

April 5. *408 Front Street, San Francisco.*

Smith's Music Store, 200 Post street, corner of Dupont.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Recorded in the City and County of San Francisco, California, for the Week ending August 6th.

Compiled from the Records of the Commercial Agency, 401 California St., S. F.

Thursday, July 31st

GRANTOR AND GRANTEE.	DESCRIPTION.	PRICE
Wm R Sloan to E J Le Breton	Sndry lots in different parts of the city	$ 5
H F Williams to R McCann	Nw 25th and Vicksburg, w 75x114	10
Hiram McLaughlin to City and Co	Streets and Highways	1
J H Tingman to L L Baker	Ne Vallejo and Leavenworth, 109:6x25	7,000
Thos Carey to Louisa Carey	E portion of 100 v 17, Lagoon Survey	Gift
Felton Tract Hd to Emily Tibbey	Sndry lots in Felton Tract Homestead	340
Emily M Tibbey to A S Tibbey	Same	1
Same to Same	W Hyde, 87:6 n Ellis, n 50x137:6	1
H S Tibbey to Same	S Greenwich, 45:9 e Monty Av, e 108, etc	4,000
Jno Herzo to Wm B Bourn	Nw Commercial and Davis, n 32.6, etc	17,000
Wm B Bourn to Robt Sherwood	Same	12,300
Wm J Bryan to George H Tay	E Battery, 68:4 s Pacific, s 22:11½x137:6	5
D F Batchelder to Jno Brickell	Sundry blocks in Outside Lands; and ae Bryant, 275 ne 5th, ne 56:3x275	58,777
Elijah Case to Danl E Martin	Sundry lots in Outside Lands	5
Jas Thorn to City and County	Streets and highways	5
Odd Fell Cem Ass to H Babelmann	Lot 29, California Section Plat 1	250
Wm E Dubois to Geo Edwards	E Sherman, 172 n 18th, n 25x125	5
Ferd Bona to Eugene Robinet	All int in Estate of Angello Bona, decd.	1,000

Friday, August 1st.

D Sheehan to Orazio Bnicelli	Nw Clary, 150 sw 5th, sw 25x80	$2,700
J Jamesnn to E O Deming	Nw Howard and Mary, w 47x78	5
W Jamieson to Same	Same	5
Jno Center to J F English	W Harrison, 200 s 22d, n 15x122:6	900
N Landry to L C Bahin	S Union, 156:6 w Montgomery, 36x57:6.	2,500
P Byrne to J Ambrose	Sundry lots in outside Homesteads	520
Peter Dean to Mas'c Sav & Ln Bk.	S Ridley, 210:8 w Missinn, w 60, etc	263
R C O'Connor to C C Clay	E Steiner, 102:8¾ n Washn, n 25x91	3,700
Martha S Ferris to Alfred De Witt	Se Stocktnn and Francisco—50 v 1494.	1
Jno M Browne to Geo Edwards	Sw Olmstead and Oxford, s 95x120	5
Peter G Peltret to Martin Kane	W Alabama, 50 s 26th, s 25x100	450
Edwd Fennon to Chas Cooper	Nw Perry, 177:6 ne 3d, ne 20x80	2,900
L J Ruffino to Petronia Ruffino	N 16th, 255 w Guerrero, 68:10 4-5x137:6.	1
P Ruffino to L J Ruffino	Same	Gift
P R Vignole to Same	Same	250

Saturday, August 2d.

Eliza O'Keefe to Jas Nolan	N Pine, 54 e Fillmore, e 27x86:6	$2,300
M O Barber to Andrew Buckley	Sw 7th, 150 se Harrison, se 25x80	2,600
J H Gardiner to M A Wheaton	N Sacramento, 85:10 w Mason, 50x112:6	4,000
J W Ladd to Sarah F Hiller	E Stanley pl, 325 s Harrison, s 50x112:6	3,000
Susan Andrews to M McCann	Lot 20, blk 3, City Land Association	5
J M Ellis to L Wallenberg	W Oxford, 100 n Burrows, n 100x120	250
La Sne Francaise to S C Hastings	Se Vallejo and Front, e 137:6x137:6	35,000
J P Medley to C F Doe	Nw Cala av, 360 ne Virginia av, 30x150	1,675
C F Doe to J Bergstrom	Same	1,675
E D Sawyer to Congregatinnal Asn	Sw 25th av and Sacramento, s 50x120.	1
Saml Caro to Emanuel Raas	W cor Natoma and 2d, nw 46x75	5
R H Brown to Henry Hinkel	Nw Washn and Fillmore, w 110x127:8¾	7,500

Monday, August 4th.

Edwd Babson Jr to Same	Sndry Ints in Outside Lands	
Henry Meyer to J N Eckel	N Geary, 215 w Powell, w 35x137:6	20,000
J J Sullivan to Martin Bulger	W Harrison, 78:8¾ u 14th, n 50, etc	3,500
Henry Hinkel to Alex Martin	W Webster, 79:6 n Clay, n 24:6x90	4,700
H S Dowdall to Mary Dowdall	S Sutter, 204:6 w Lyon, w 25x95	Gift
R Montelcagre to J Montealegre Jr	N Sutter, 137:6 w Hyde, w 28:4x137:6	5
J Montealegre Jr to M Montealegre	Same	5
H Hirschfeld to Emanuel Raas	S Bnsb, 84 e Van Ness, e 25x120	5
Thos Reilly to Thos McVerry	N 21st, 160 w Harrisnn, w 50x100	100
J S Hill to City and County	W Bernal, 245 n Precita av, n 45x116	2,000
Jeanette Cosgrove to M Harris	S 21st, 203:6 e Sanchez, e 50:11x114; a 21st, 152:7 w Church, w 50:11x114	5
W H Brun to Wm Prien and wf	W Steiner, 110 s Fell, s 27:6x110	300
H Pierce to L Cametn	E Stockton, 50 s Francisco, s 25x77:6	1,400

Tuesday, August 5th.

Annie Dott to J De La Montanya	N Turk, 165 w Jones, w 27:6x137:6	10,000
Mary Farregher to Danl E Martin	Nw Stevenson, 75 sw 6th, sw 25x75	50
Cath Moynihan to T J Moynihan	W Jones, 87:6 n Geary, n 25x87:6	5,000
I N Thorne to Cath McNeill	N Bay, 206:3 e Leavenworth, w 76:54-100 etc.; and com 137:6 w Jones and 137:6 n Bay, s 18:51, nw 23:94, etc	10
Theo Le Rny to I N Thorne	Cnm 137:6 w Jones and 137:6 n Bay, etc	500
E F Preston to Julia L Preston	Sundry Ints in Western Addition	5
Same to Isabel H Preston	Und ½ Same	Gift
Marg O'Rorke to F Monahan	S Geary 231:8 e Gough, e 43:4x120	1
Cath Monaghan to Same	Same	6,500
P G Peltret to Mary Connolly	W Alabama, 25 s 26th, s 25x100	450
Meiggs Wharf Co to A S Hallidie	Se North Point st and Mason, 275x275	40,000
Geo Edwards to Thos O Spear	Sw Olmsted and Oxford, s 75x120	80
Chas E Paxton to Same	Lot 1, blk 144, University Ex Hd	150
Jos Haine to Maud Haine	Lot 30x137:6, a Sntter bet Stockton and Powell	
Henry Chester to Wm Rayner	Sndry lots in different parts of city	10,000
Wm Stappenhack to H Heltmuller	N Geary, 27:6 w Buchanan, w 57:6x100.	2,500
Julia V Lount to Julius Cahoir	N Pacific, 22:6 w Hyde, w 23x87:6	1,250

Wednesday, August 6th.

Antonio Pastene to M Garibaldi	N Lewis Place, 177:6 w Taylor, 40x57:6	$7,000
H S Tibbey to Jno Brickell	S Chestnut, 137:6 e Taylor, w 95:2, etc.; e Taylor, 137:6 n Lombard, n 63:4, etc	1,700
Patk Bannan to Thos Ahern	Se Solann and Florida, s 50x100	500
J M Kimberlin to J F Pynch	Lot 7, blk 8, College Homestead	150
Geo Mayes to Mary Mayes	N Sutter, 165 e Larkin, e 25, etc	Gift
Wm Knowlton to Danl E Martin	Ne Lafayette, 105 nw Hnw'd, nw 25,etc	5
N Cashman to C G Nixdorff	N Fulton, 31:4 e Broderick, e 69x137:6.	7,000
S F Sinclair to City and Co S F	Nw Jessie, 664 sw 1st, sw 50x62	113
C P Robinson to S F Savs Union	Lots in Mission Blocks 33 and 93	4,120
Jas L Warren to Same	S Sacramento, 180:5 e Pierce, e 29:8, etc.	1,575
City and Co S F to H Blumenthal	W Hampshire, 175 s 22d, s 25x100	
H Blumenthal to City and Co	Streets and Highways	2
J H Meredith to Jos Clark	W Chattanooga, 220 s 23d, s 32x125	850
City and Co S F to Chas A Warren	W Lyon, 107:6 s Bnsh, a 30x68:9	
C A Warren to City and Co	Streets and highways	1
D G Coffin to Same	Same	1
J C Bell et al to Fritz Unbenicht	Lots in 50 vs 501, 508; and W A blk 609	5
Hib Sav & Ln Soc to Dant Breslin	Ne Park av, 317:6 se Harrison, se 20x80	1,900

T. A. BARRY, Agent for Naglee's Brandy, is at No. 116 Montgomery Street.

A GOOD PLAN.

Anybody can learn to make money rapidly operating in Stocks, by the "Two Unerring Rules for Success," in Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s new circular. The combination method, which this firm has made so successful, enables people with large or small means to reap all the benefits of largest capital and best skill. Thousands of orders, in various sums, are pooled into one vast amount and *co-operated* as a *mighty whole*, thus securing to each shareholder all the advantages of the largest operator. Immense profits are divided monthly. Any amount, from $5 to $5,000, or more, can be used successfully. *N. Y. Baptist Weekly*, September 26th, 1878, says: "By the combination system $15 would make $75, or 5 per cent.; $50 pays $350, or 7 per cent.; $100 makes $1,000, or 10 per cent. on the stock, during the month, according to the market." *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, June 29th: "The combination method of operating stocks is the most successful ever adopted." *New York Independent*, Sept. 12th: "The combination system is founded upon correct business principles, and no person need be without an income while it is kept working by Messrs. Lawrence & Co. *Brooklyn Journal*, April 29th: "Our editor made a net profit of $101.25 from $20 in one of Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s combinations." New circular (mailed free) explains everything. Stocks and bonds wanted. Government bonds supplied.

July 26. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, 57 Exchange Place, N. Y.

ANDREW BAIRD,

Negotiator of Loans and Commercial Paper, Broker in Local and State Securities,

No. 312 California Street.....San Francisco.

[*P. O. Box 1,208.*] July 19.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Office of the Hibernia Savings and Loan Society, northeast corner Montgomery and Post streets, San Francisco, July 7th, 1879.—At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this Society, held this day, a Dividend at the rate of six and three-fourths (6¾) per cent. per annum was declared on all deposits for the six months ending with June 30th, 1879, free from Federal Tax, and payable from and after this date.

July 12. EDWARD MARTIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NDTICE.

Franco-American Savings Bank.—Guarantee Capital, $200,000. 428 Montgomery street.—This Bank has declared a dividend of seven (7) per cent. per annum on Term Deposits, and five and a half (5½) on Ordinary Deposits, for last six months, payable July 15th, free of taxes.

July 12. LUCIEN BRAND, Secretary.

EDWARD BOSQUI & CO.,

Printers, Engravers, Lithographers and Bookbinders,

Leidesdorff street, from Clay to Commercial.

HEADQUARTERS DEMDCRATIC STATE CENTRAL CDMMITTEE.

The Chairman and Secretary of the several County Committees throughout the State are respectfully requested to send their Post-office address to the Secretary of the State Central Committee.

A. J. BRYANT, Chairman.

T. M. O'Connor, Secretary, P. O. Box 1202. July 12.

SWIMMING TEACHER,

At Neptune and Mermaid Swimming Baths, foot of Larkin and Hyde streets. PROFESSOR J. C. MOHOR is now prepared to instruct ladies, gentlemen and children any hour of the day, at the beach, as above. A course of ten lessons is about all that is required in ordinary cases. Terms reasonable. Suits, etc., furnished. P. S.—One view of the beach and the precautions taken will satisfy any one of the perfect safety of beginners. July 19.

NATURALIZATION!

Headquarters Republican State Central Committee, Rooms No.'s 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, No. 703 Market street, southwest corner Third.

On and after WEDNESDAY, July 9th, 1879, a Clerk will be in attendance at these Headquarters, Room No. 5, for the purpose of NATURALIZATION. Office Hours, from 8 A.M. until 0 P.M. By order of the Committee.

M. D. Boruck, Secretary. [July 19.] W. W. MORROW, Chairman.

FRED H. BUSBY,

Montgomery Block, 628 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Manufacturer of Archery Gloves, Finger Tips, Arm Guards, Boxing, Fencing and Base Ball Gloves, for Catchers, Long Wrist Fishing Gloves, Belts for Uniforms, etc. Archery Clubs supplied at reduced rates. Busby's Archery Clubs are the only ones in the market that will stand service and give satisfactiou. July 12.

J. K. PRIDR,

1123 Market Street and 21 Turk Street.

The Oldest Established Steam Gas Fitting and Plumbing Establishment on the Pacific Coast, where a complete assortment of new patterns of Gas Fixtures and Plumbing Material are offered at greatly reduced rates. Messages sent by American District Telegraph Company free. All jobbing promptly attended to. Established 1852. July 12.

BY ORDER OF THE PROBATE COURT,

The Works of the late James Hamilton, comprising Paintings and Sketches in Oil and Water Colors, are now on view to the public and for sale at SNOW & CO., 29 Post street. July 12.

Bergstrom Church Organs, at Smith's, 200 Post street.

"BIZ."

The auction of new crop Teas at the public salesroom of S. L. Jones & Co., California street, August 6th, called out a very general attendance of the grocery trade, and was the occasion of very spirited bidding upon the part of our own and Oregon merchants. The offering consisted of 3,500 packages of Japan and China Green and Black Teas of the importation of Messrs. Macondray & Co., and of the well-known M. & Co. brand of Comet Oolongs from China, and Japan paper Greens. The terms of sale were very liberal: all sums over $300, ninety days, or three per cent. discount for cash; and for all purchases under this sum, cash. The choice paper Teas, in pound and half-pound papers, sold, say 1,500 packages at 33½@34c; the Comet Oolongs sold at 52½c, etc. Had the offering consisted of double the quautity of Japan paper Teas, all could readily have been sold at the very handsome advance over any like previous sale in a twelvemonth. This sale is the first of the season's new crop Teas, and will fix and establish prices of this and other standard brands of Japan Greens at 35@37½c for the season. Our stock of Teas, as a whole, is unusually light.

Bags.—The next most interesting subject upon 'Change has been that of the Bag Combination, and of which Wm. T. Coleman & Co. are the managing agents. This Bag Ring seeks to control a stock of some 15,000,000 of Burlap Grain sacks. They started in to buy up and control all the Bags here and to arrive at 9@9½c, then down to 8⅞@8½c, and, since the knot was tied, fixing combination prices at 11@11½c, they have recently been forced, for self-protection, to enter the open market and buy perhaps 500,000 bags at 10¼, 10½@10⅝c. These invoices are those of recent arrival per Gaelic from Calcutta via. Hongkong. This steamer brought upwards of 1,000,000 Bags. Of these one-half were bought prior to arrivals and 250,000 since, leaving some 200,000 more Bags outside competing with the Ring. Should this Combination prove successful it will be entirely the result of good management, for the reason that Grain Sacks have long been selling here in the open market at 9½c to arrive, and at public auction as low as 8⅞@8½c; and at this low range of prices our own and Oregon well-to-do farmers and others bought largely, and are now believed to be well stocked with Grain Sacks, thus restricting the probable demand to a much greater extent than is generally believed.

Salmon in Cases.—This season's catch of fish in the Columbia, Sacramento and Fraser rivers, will without doubt greatly exceed that of any previous season. The present price of Columbia River Salmon, at Astoria, is now $1 05 ₱ dozen for 1-lb cans, and late sales here of approved brands at $1 10, but at present there seems to be very little demand at any price. The Eastern demand from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, etc., has thus far during the season been much greater than ever, and should this continue, all will be well yet. After this, much will depend upon present holders. The stock here and North is, for the most part, well concentrated, and, if they will hold and wait for the English market to recuperate, all will be well; otherwise disaster must be the inevitable result. In regard to the success of last year's shipment of Salmon, little can now be said, but of late no little attention has here been given to hills of reclamation sent out here from England. It appears that a gentleman here sold several thousand cases of a standard brand of Salmon to two different houses in this city, for export to England, guaranteeing the same "free from swell heads" upon arrival out. One English firm sent out here a demand for 3½ per cent. damage, and the other one of 33½ per cent. The fish were all of the same brand and quality, and the great difference in the demand for damages was so surprising that the seller here transferred the accounts to a well known business firm in this city, having a branch house in London, for investigation. The English house, on receipt of the papers, had no trouble in finding intact the entire parcel of Salmon complained of as being damaged, and, upon examination thereof, it was proved that there was a fraudulent demand made upon the California selling agent of 30 per cent. Now, without calling names, it is here pertinent to remark that some proper Government expert should be appointed in London and Liverpool to examine all such goods, as to their soundness upon arrival, and give a proper certificate therefor, with proper vouchers attached, as to the correctness of the award; otherwise, it would seem as if the Columbia River canners and others are subject, at any and all times, to claims for damage that do not in any manner exist. In justice to all, names should be given of the parties to this barefaced fraud, but for the present we forbear.

Coffee.—Our stocks of all kinds are far less than last year at this time—say 13,000 bags against 58,000 same time last year. At date the market flags, by reason of free offerings of Greens pressing for sale, but the statistical position for the Fall trade is good with better prices in view. At this writing we quote No. 1 Green C. A. at 16@16½; Rio, 14½@15c. There is very little doing in other kinds.

Sugar.—Imports during the week have been light, although large supplies are now due here from the Sandwich Islands. The fight still continues between Eastern and California Refined; price, 9⅞@10c for White and 7⅛@8½c for Yellow and Coffees.

Rice.—The market is bare of Hawaiian, pending fresh arrivals of new crop, price 5½c.; Mixed China, 4¾c.; No. 1 China, 5¼c. The stock of the latter is very large and the demand only moderate for the season.

Coal.—Owing to mining strikes in Seattle and British Columbia mines supplies of late have diminished materially, so that at this time of writing there is not a cargo of foreign Steam Coal to be bought. During the week, however, a cargo of Sydney to arrive per Sonoma sold at $6.50, an advance. On the spot the Hospodar's cargo of Sydney Steam sold at $6.75, and the Gilroy's cargo of Scotch Splint sold at $7.87½.

Case Goods.—Our canners are having a lively season of it, being enabled to buy the very choicest Berries, Pears, Cherries, Apricots, Plums, Peaches, Tomatoes, etc., at very low prices, with an abundance of stock to work with. This has been taken advantage of by all leading canning establishments, not only in this city but in San Jose and at all other packing points, and the result is their ability to supply the market with Jams, Jellies, Fruits and Vegetables of a superior quality and at a less price than ever before known, and these are now being exported in quantities to all parts of the world.

Olive Oils.—Col. Hollister and a few other parties are now sending to market pure California Olive Oil, price $5 per gall., or at the rate of $1 per bottle. The quality is said to be infinitely superior to any French imported.

Almonds, Nuts and Raisins.—California is doing much in these several articles toward supplying the markets of the United States.

Freights and Charters.—There has been a very manifest improvement in Grain freights during the week, several ships having been chartered to load Wheat for Havre and Liverpool at 44@45s. to a direct port, with the customary additions if to ports of call to U. K. for the Continent, etc. We have at this writing a fleet of 30,000 disengaged tonnage in port, and a very large crop to market.

Wheat.—The receipts are on the increase and prices have declined, enabling shippers to purchase at $1 65@1 70 ₱ ctl. Millers pay $1 70@$1 75 for choice No. 1.

Flour.—Exports are liberal at steady prices. The City of Peking, for Hongkong, carried 12,000 hbls, all in cloth. The Colima, to Central America, 2,275 hbls; besides other shipments. We quote Superfine $5@$5 25; Extra Superfine, $5 50@5 75; Extra Family and Bakers' Extra, $9@5 50 ₱ 196 lbs, all in cloth.

Barley.—Low prices continue to rule; this grain is, in fact, the cheapest article in the market. Good new Feed can be bought at 75c; old Coast, 72½c; new bright Brewing, 85c; old do, $1 05; Chevalier, $1 65@$1 75 ₱ ctl. The ship Baring Brothers, for Liverpool, carried 11,024 ctls; the City of Sydney, for Australasia, 10,000 ctls.

Oats, Corn, Rye, etc., continue without any special movement. Stocks quite liberal.

Wool.—The stock of Oregon and Humboldt fleece is large for the season and the demand light. The range of the market for these descriptions, 19@26c.

Hides.—The demand is active at 16@16½c for Dry.

Tallow.—The market is dull and languid at 5@6c.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.—Supplies are very liberal. Best Butter, 20c; Cheese, 10@12½c; Eggs, 25@28c.

Borax.—There is no change in price to record; stock light.

SIGNAL SERVICE METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, WEEK ENDING AUG. 7, 1879, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Highest and Lowest Barometer.

Fri. 1.	Sat. 2.	Sun. 3.	Mon. 4.	Tue. 5.	Wed 6.	Thr 7.
29.730	29.845	29.904	29.935	29.915	29.874	29.932
29.732	29.754	29.862	29.873	29.850	29.830	29.867

Maximum and Minimum Thermometer.

79	69	65	63	63	64	62
60	60	54	54	54	53	52

Mean Daily Humidity.

59.7	72.7	75.3	81.3	80.3	80.3	83

Prevailing Wind.

W.	W.	W.	SW.	W.	SW.	W.

Wind--Miles Traveled.

164	200	343	318	270	244	325

State of Weather.

Clear.	Clear.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Fair.	Clear.	Clear.

Rainfall in Twenty-four Hours.

Total Rain During Season beginning July 1, 1879.....01 inches.

SANITARY NOTES.

The deaths this week number 80 as compared with 62 last, and 77 for the corresponding week last year. Fifty-six were males, 24 females; 6 Chinese; 3 accidental, 1 homicide, 2 suicides. The zymotics were: Typhoid fever 5, diptheria 4, diarrhea 1, scarlatina 2. The other principal causes of death were: Phthisis 7, pneumonia 4, infantile convulsions 6, cholera infantum 4; alcoholism and brain disease, 3 each; cancer, hydrocephalus, old age and paralysis, 2 of each; and 1 each of apoplexy, aneurism, gastrites, hemoptysis, heart disease, kidney disease and blood-poisoning. There were no deaths in the Fifth Ward, and but one each in the Third and Eighth. There were eleven in the Twelfth Ward, and fifteen in the Eleventh. Eleven persons died in public institutions.

CUMBERLAND MINE.
(Arizona.)

Startling Discoveries.

Wonderful Arizona, with startling discoveries in silver, copper, lead and gold mines, that promise in the next few years to dwarf almost to insignificance the mineral agitations of the past, is now holding up to the world's admiration and astonishment the developing wealth of the Cumberland Gold Mine of Yavapai County.

Much has been said in these columns during the last three months of a laudatory nature regarding this remarkable property, yet each day and week seems to present *new* items that eclipse each other in the ratio of a geometrical progression.

As seen by reference to another column, the assays for July have increased from $65 to $831, and even $2,334 to the ton. This is mostly gold, and, in the language of the report of the President, Geo. M. Ciprico, "shows a deposit of *extraordinary* and *unexpected* richness."

If these conditions may be regarded as a forerunner of what is to *come*, then the Cumberland Mine, with its great size and wonderful situation as regards the easy access to wood and water, is bound to produce the most intense mining excitement ever known on this coast, and by no means dwarfed by any developments yet brought to light in Nevada or California in the last twenty-nine years.

The newly elected Superintendent, Robert Collins, whose integrity and ability is thoroughly and fully attested to our satisfaction, said in his first report, dated July 2d: "I am convinced that the Cumberland Mine will be worked successfully for generations to come." And further he says of the Directors: "It will be worked when they and their children's children have passed away."

Superintendent Collins' report No. 2, received this week at the office, 417 California street, and which we print to-day, concludes in these lines: "Should the mine continue to produce ore like that already obtained, the value of the Cumberland would be *beyond calculation!*"

Surely, we exclaim, wonderful Arizona!

HOW TO DANCE.

If a thing is worth doing it is worth doing well, and dancing is an art which cannot be picked up off hand by the first comer. Much of the enjoyment of social life depends upon this art, and it is the duty of every one who seeks to share the advantages of cultivated society, to make himself so far proficient that he may contribute to the general pleasure. It is, unfortunately, a common experience to find a company put out and a pleasant evening marred by the ignorant clumsiness of two or three; and this seems the more inexcusable to-day that a few lessons from a competent instructor would make every one able to do his part properly. Mr. J. William Frazer's System of Society Dancing has met with distinguished success since his arrival in this city not quite one year ago. This system is Mr. Frazer's own, and has a marked originality. The diagrams of the dances are mapped out on the floor, and the pupils are practiced upon these lines until they become perfectly familiar with the positions and movements necessary; a result generally attained, under Mr. Frazer's attentive and artistic eye, in from three to five lessons. The student is then prepared for actual practice without the aid of diagrams. This, which seems so simple, is so indeed with the help of Mr. Frazer's long skill and experienced guidance; but even with these to direct, but little can be accomplished, as this thorough teacher well points out, without regular attendance and steady devotion on the part of the learner. Punctuality is especially and most properly insisted on. Mr. Frazer makes a specialty of the class for young persons from seven to fourteen years of age, these requiring uncommon patience and intelligence on the part of the instructor, even with such a system as that introduced by this gentleman. The rooms for Public Instruction are at the B'nai B'rith Hall, 121 Eddy street, between Mason and Taylor; an entirely new building, with every modern improvement. Ladies and Gentlemen's Regular Class every Friday, 8 to 10 P.M.; Children's, Saturday, 2 to 4 P.M. Private lessons are given by Mr. Frazer at his rooms in the Olympic Building, 119 Post street, where applications for admission and all business must be transacted. Office hours, 10 to 12 A.M. and 7 to 8 P.M. In the six months ending June 1st, of this year, Mr. Frazer graduated three hundred pupils in Round Dances; and every one of these, now an acquisition and an ornament to the social circle, is a living witness to the superiority of his instructor's method. Among these are some of our best citizens; and all would do well to call on Mr. Frazer at his rooms or send for his Catalogue for 1879–80, in which will be found some most interesting facts and information relative to his mode of teaching, besides a long list of excellent references.

J. C. DUNCAN'S TRIAL.

The next trial of J. C. Duncan takes place in a few days. Although there are a number of indictments, they have evidently been passed over by the prosecution, and all centered in one charge; and on that, as we have before stated, there has been one mis-trial and two disagreements of the jury. Bail has been given to a large amount, with the names of prominent citizens as sureties, but the excessive sum demanded is almost a denial of the right. The friends of the defendant are at work to obtain the balance. They emphatically deny all the sensational stories with which the papers have been filled—rides to the Cliff House, expensive dinners, immense treasure on the schooner *McKinnon*, ruin of a young girl under his charge, borrowing money from the Hibernia Bank to erect the Safe Deposit building, etc., etc. When Kearney was describing those imaginary rides to the Cliff, Mr. Duncan had not even had an opportunity to see his younger children for nearly a half year. It was well known that his restaurant bills were not one dollar a week. The $400,000 story of the schooner exploded of its own silliness. The mortgage on the Safe Deposit Block is simply a balance due Howard and Teschmacher on the lot, and for payment of which one-fifth of the capital stock was left by Duncan in the hands of Eugene Casserly. The fact that six hundred thousand dollars of the funds of the Pioneer Bank was lost in the Safe Deposit building is unquestioned. During the last trial of the defendant it was shown, without contradiction, that Willie Duncan, the son, lost $140,000 of his own funds in sustaining the bank, and that J. C. Duncan lost $70,000 in real estate owned at its formation. There is a singular feature attending all these charges referred to. They appear regularly at the time that a trial is progressing, and when the accused cannot defend himself. Even pretended scenes in court are given, to the prejudice of the defendant, for the purpose of alienating his friends and prejudicing the jury.

CUMBERLAND MINE.--REPORT NO. 2.

Superintendent Collins Reports another Marvelous Discovery of Rich Ore.

To Geo. M. Ciprico, President, and Directors of the Cumberland Mining Co., No. 417 California street, S. F.:

GENTLEMEN—In my second report I have the pleasure to inform you of the discovery of *very rich ore* in Shaft No. 1, showing large quantities of fine gold with coarse pieces distributed throughout the rock. Ten feet from the top of the shaft discovered some of the *richest ore* I have yet seen. This is a body of ore nine feet thick in this place. Specimens of ore from both places have been forwarded to your office in San Francisco. I have no doubt I can ship a considerable quantity of this ore should you think it advisable. The work of development is steadily going on. Enough has been done to prove beyond a doubt that the mine contains ore of a very high grade. I would draw the attention of the Directors to the quality of quartz among some of the specimens forwarded, especially those in which the very fine gold runs through the dark spots. The opinion of mining men here of long standing is that these ores are as fine specimens of gold-bearing quartz as they have ever seen.

I intend to explore the ledge at the point where the rich ore was discovered. I am confident I shall be able to give a good account of the mine in a few days, and hope to prove the Cumberland one of the richest mines in Arizona, if not in the world.

In concluding this necessarily short report, I beg to congratulate the Directors and Shareholders of the Cumberland upon possessing so valuable a mining property. Should this mine continue to produce ore like the specimens already obtained (and there is no reason that I know of why it should not), the value of the Cumberland would be beyond calculation.

Respectfully yours,
ROBT. COLLINS,
Supt. Cumberland Mine.

Cumberland Mine, Yavapai County, Arizona, Aug. 2d, 1879.

ANSWER TO THE SLANDEROUS ATTACKS OF THE "BULLETIN" AND "CALL."

The fallacy of the article in the *Evening Bulletin* of Thursday consists in the false standpoint it occupies in its tirade against "Syndicates" and "Combinations." It claims for those who deal in stocks the same security that a Shylock demands who invests his capital on bond or mortgage, or the poor depositor who confides his money to the care of a savings bank. In either case security is demanded beyond that of "personal integrity," and the profits on the investment are correspondingly small, but even then there is not absolute security against loss, as the experience of hundreds abundantly testifies.

The stock dealer, however, has always to rely upon the "personal integrity" of those who operate for him, whether he confides his money to a broker who acts under specific instructions, or to a firm who aggregate small amounts, and operate the whole for mutual benefit at their own discretion. Ask those who have dealt in stocks according to the former method, whether they have have had any other security than personal integrity. Do they not oftener lose than win by their operations? Who does not know that one hundred lose where one gains in that way? And how often do they win on their own judgment, and lose, at last, by imperfect knowledge of their brokers, in whose "personal integrity" they confided? Those who have confided in the "personal integrity" of Martin Taylor & Co., during the past six months, have not been betrayed. Midst the general disaster, that has stranded so many richly-freighted barks upon the shoals and hidden rocks of the Stock Market during that period, those who trusted their treasures to the skillful pilot of this firm have reached a safe harbor and realized profits on their ventures, on fourteen COMBINATIONS that have matured—the last one on Saturday, August 2d. They have paid an average of 80 per cent. profit! Most of these were returned in 15 days from the date of the formation, and five of them were operated on a falling market.

It is true that the funds were invested in an extra hazardous business, and entrusted to the management of a firm without any guarantee except "personal integrity"—the same security that underlies all business enterprise—but who will not say that they have faithfully administered the trust? The skill and ability of the administration are equally apparent. Have those who operate with individual brokers, on orders, backed by "points," been more successful? And, above all, have they rested on better security than that they obtained from Martin Taylor & Co? The CO-OPERATIVE SYSTEM applied to stocks has met with unprecedented success in New York and London, but has been opposed by brokers there as well as here, because it encroaches upon their preserves. In New York, however, the press and public generally indorse the plan for its successful results; and here also, we believe, that even the *Bulletin* will, sooner or later, become a convert to it. They will see, on further and more careful investigation, that the great desideratum has always been to discover how a party operating on limited capital can stand an equal chance with men like Gould, Vanderbilt, or Keene. Does not the Combination plan solve the problem?

We refer to over 5,000 customers in this city, whose names and addresses we can furnish. **Martin Taylor & Co.**

The official assay of five samples of ore from the famous Cumberland Mine, Arizona, as reported to G. M. Ciprico, Esq., President of the Company, by Mr. Wm. Irelan, Jr., of the Merchants' Exchange, shows the following surprising results:

SAMPLE MARKED—	PER TON, 2,000 LBS. Gold.	Silver	PER TON, 2,000 LBS. Total.
Spur 1	$2.64	$829.02	$831.66
Spur 2	7.51	2,327.30	2,334.84
Spur 3	2.27	774.74	777.03
No. 2 (Shaft No. 2)	6.96	201.98	205.94
No. 3 (Shaft No. 3)	7.92	642.12	650.04

The quantities of the precious metals contained in the above samples were, per ton of 2,000 lbs., for Spur 1: 2·041 oz. fine silver, 40·104 oz. gold; for Spur 2: 5·833 oz. silver, 112·583 gold; for Spur 3: 1·75 oz. silver, 37·48 oz. gold; for Shaft No. 2: 3·063 oz. silver, 9·771 oz. gold; for Shaft No. 3, 6·125 oz. silver, 31·063 gold.

Nothing finer than this has been heard of in mining on this Coast for many years past, and the Cumberland Company is most heartily to be congratulated on the possession of such a superb property.

The Leader is the most convenient and economical lamp ever put upon the market. It combines the merits of the ordinary student-lamp with the latest scientific improvements for regulating and supplying oil; and is absolutely free from any danger of explosion. With this lamp, one is practically liberated from the subjection to gas, which has ruined so many powerful eyes; and for mellowness there can be nothing comparable to the soft light of the *Leader*, under its shade. O. Lawton & Co., 609 Market street, under the Grand Hotel, offer this improved invention, nickel-plated and of 15-candle power, for $3.

M. Taylor & Co., at 429 California street, are very successful with their system of stock combinations, now proved by experience to be the only safe method of operating in mining shares. The deplorable habit of buying on a margin has ruined thousands of men in this State, year by year. It needs a full purse to stand the pressure in the market, and by M. Taylor & Co.'s plan every investor, how small soever his own means, has all the advantages of a capitalist through the combination scheme. The last division of profits made by Taylor & Co., on the 7th inst., was 37 per cent.

Samuel Kellett, manufacturer of plaster decorations, has been long known as the first artist in his line in the city, and the increase of his business has compelled him to open a branch establishment at 470 Eleventh street, Oakland, in addition to his San Francisco store, at 763 Market street. Mr. Kellett's taste and skill have been called into requisition by J. C. Flood, and he is now engaged upon the center pieces for that gentleman's stately residence at Menlo Park.

Mr. J. M. Litchfield, the well-known merchant tailor of Montgomery street, is before the Republicans as a candidate for the Board of Supervisors from the Third Ward. Responsible business men, engaged in industries which add to the wealth of the community, are the best representatives of the people, and those to whom their interests can be safely intrusted. We hope Mr. Litchfield will receive the nomination.

The "Olympian" is a handsome quarto paper of sixteen pages, devoted to sports, literature and the arts, and to be issued monthly for the price of $2 a year. If the succeeding numbers keep up the promise of the first, the *Olympian* game is made. Its tone is manly and impartial, and it has a clear field, in which much good may be done. Fearless criticism, not spiteful detraction, will always win at last.

An elegant assortment of Gold Watches and Chains at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MECHANICS' EXHIBITION.

During thirteen years the Trustees of the Mechanics' Institute have held annual exhibitions, lasting one month (six of these in their vast pavilion on Mission street), to the advantage of all kinds of trades, industries and products of the States, as well as the entertainment and instruction of visitors. On each of those occasions nothing was left undone by the management to render "The Fair," as it is called, a practical success; and, with tender consideration for both exhibitors and visitors, a pecuniary success, also. Last year, moderate as charges were, and heavy as must have been the cost of the musical performances, nevertheless the management netted for the benefit of their institution over $20,000. This year an effort is being made to render this show and its surroundings even more interesting than heretofore. The musical department is not to be surpassed.

The opening exercises took place in the Grand Opera House, and were attended by a vast concourse of ladies and gentlemen. At 2 P. M. the first note of the overture sounded.

When this was over, a spirited work, composed by the conductor of the orchestra, dedicated to the Trustees of the Institute, was given.

An address to the Almighty, explanatory of the objects which had brought the assemblage together, and invoking a blessing on the undertaking, was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Bettelheim. One regrets it was not spoken in the old sonorous Hebrew, also, to delight his co-religionists.

Then the President, Mr. Scott, the well known maker of agricultural implements, delivered the introductory address, and, in the course of twenty minutes, descanted with brevity and clearness on nearly every great branch of practical mechanics, and, here and there, on the underlying principles also, as they have been gradually unfolded, from the days of Tubal Cain to his own, and wound up with a few eloquent sentences on the dignity of labor and the proud individual assertion: *I am a Mechanic!* More music, and then the oration by the Rev. Dr. Guard.

A feeling of regret comes over us at the thought that this eloquent oration has not been, like that of the President, printed in extenso. It was a great effort of oratory, made with scarcely one reference to a note, showing a mind stored with varied information, wit, happy illustration, poetic imagery, close reasoning and sound, wholesome knowledge, which was turned to good account.

We can but just touch a few of his leading points, such as: While the Creator is the center of all existence, and the sun the center of the terrestrial system, Man is the center of this sublunary planet, with a mission to subdue whatever there is upon it to his own control; himself first, and then according to his gifts and opportunities all nature animate and inanimate. Even while starting in comparative darkness, at best only in dim twilight, it is his to illuminate all nature, raising himself first and slowly step by step—and unveiling the secrets of nature, and elevating himself in the scale of social existence in proportion as he achieves the objects of his mission. Hence the progress and perfection of all science, art, refinement, and whatever of man's industry lifts the mind above the paltry cares of daily life.

It is needless to say that at the conclusion the cheers were long and hearty.

Inside the Pavilion the appearance is more than usually striking, though until last night there was evidence of incompleteness in several of the larger departments. The show of cereals and grasses, woods, salmon, etc., from Oregon, destined to illustrate the leading products of the State at the exhibitions of Sydney and Melbourne, is very comprehensive and effectively spread out. Mr. Murray, of the *Journal of Commerce*, has this year again a striking display of fruit, growing plants, and a host of vegetable products. We allude to these because they strike the visitor on entering. We shall return to the subject in our next issue and attempt a general review of the exhibition.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

It appears plain, from the terms of the New Constitution, that the Police Commissioners go out of office on the 1st of January, and that thereafter no special Commissions whatever may be appointed by the Legislature to perform municipal functions. The Constitution is very emphatic on the subject. It declares that the "Legislature shall not delegate to any special Commission, private corporation, company, association or individual, any power to make, control, appropriate, supervise, or in any way interfere with any county, city, town or municipal improvement, money, property or effects, whether held in trust or otherwise, or to levy taxes or assessments, *or perform any municipal function whatever*. There is no mistaking that language. It is clear and unmistakable. Under it all special Commissions to build City Halls, regulate the Police, or widen streets, are legislated out of office and made an impossibility in the future. The office of Supervisor is therefore more important than it was. Verily, the impending election is one of grave moment. It looks as if Kearney may own the police. His followers may steal everything, and command the officers of the law to keep their hands off the thief.

Mr. William Pearce, of the celebrated Clyde ship-building firm, Messrs. John Elder & Co., is a remarkable example of the true energy of British commercial enterprise. Since his connection with the firm, in 1870, vessels of all kinds, but principally steamships, have been turned out to the value of upward of £5,000,000; and in the extra-busy seasons of 1871-72 and '73 there were never fewer than 5,000 hands employed. Some of the finest and fastest steamships on the Atlantic are of this firm's make; and the well-known *Australia* and *Zealandia*, plying between San Francisco and Sydney, are owned by Mr. Pierce. Withal, this gentleman is now sole proprietor of the firm, and, being in the prime of life, his career is as yet only in its beginning.—*Glasgow Bailie.*

At the Newport Baths, Alameda, everything has been done that could possibly add to the comfort of visitors. A hotel and restaurant on the grounds offer inducements and conveniences for passing the whole day on the spot, so that one can choose his own hour for bathing. The water is changed with every tide, and is fresh from the ocean all the time. The bath-rooms, being covered in with glass, are always dry and warm, and the views from the grounds and the hotel are enchanting—the eye ranging over the wide bay to where the city lies under the western haze, and Tamalpais stands up against the sunset sky.

Conservatory Pianos, $250. 200 Post street, corner of Dupont.

ARIZONA.

The intelligence of the assassination of two American mine prospectors, on the road near the old Patagonia mines, by a band of roving Apaches, since our last issue, recall to mind the Arizona of long ago, before the days of extensive mining operations, and flourishing towns and villages. We had hoped that the Apache curse had been effectually tamed, and that the civilizing influences of the white man had forever done away with any dangers from the murderous followers of old Cochise. These last bloody murders, however, prove that the contrary is the case, and in the interests of humanity we demand that thorough and swift retribution be visited upon the savages and their allies. Such tragedies can have only a bad effect upon the territory, and the Eastern capitalist can be easily terrified away by a few such outrages. The blood of the murdered men calls for vengeance, and it should be meted out to the murderers, even though Mexican soil should be invaded in tracking them to their cover. The militia men of Arizona should be up and doing, if the military stationed there are too conservative to act.

The mill of the Vulture mine is now running satisfactorily. It began work on the 26th ult., and twenty additional stamps are soon to be added. The fourth shipment of bullion has been shipped to Philadelphia from the Tombstone Mining Company, valued at $25,000. Nearly $100,000 has gone forward from this property since the mill began work, the latter part of May, and the average run per day is about $2,000. The future prospects of this property are most promising. The news from the Silver King is encouraging. Three shifts of men are working day and night, and their operations are materially assisted by the new hoisting works. The ore in the new shaft continues to improve in width and value.

The Golden Era Mining Company, located thirty miles northeast of Prescott, has just received, direct from Chicago, a complete gold quartz mill, saw-mill, etc., and its erection is now being perfected. Mr. A. M. Smith, of Chicago, has taken charge of the property as general superintendent, and its prospects are bright.

Attention is attracted to the old Accidental mine, now known as the Lynx Creek property. The mine has been extensively worked in the past and is valuable, but to carry it on to a success an expenditure of at least $50,000 is necessary.

The reports from the Cumberland mine continue to give this valuable property a first-class reputation, and assays of newly-developed ore bodies show astonishing returns. Mr. Collins, the Superintendent, has ordered a full supply of tools preparatory to working the property on a larger scale.

During the month of July the Tiger Company shipped to this city some $36,000. The Peck and Tip-Top each shipped about an equal amount, making the yield of Yavapai county upwards of $100,000.

A number of rich gold ledges near Prescott are attracting considerable attention. The quartz contains free gold in large quantity, and, if erected, a twenty-stamp mill could find plenty of milling ore in the mines already opened.

The forty-stamp mill of the Central Arizona Company is now running full force, and at least $60,000 in bullion may be expected by the end of August, from the Seymour Giant.

"Since the organization of the Territory, in 1863, to the present time," the *Miner* says, "the prospects of Arizona never looked half so bright as now. The Territory is fast being spanned by the iron rail, the telegraphic communication is complete East and West, immigration of the right kind is filling her rich agricultural valleys, and taking possession of her mountains, filled with rich minerals. The mines are yielding gold and silver beyond the most sanguine expectation of the 'old-timer.' Farm produce is raised in quantities to supply the demand from all sources, and steadily we are becoming greater and stronger and prepared at no distant day to enter the Union as a respectable State." We congratulate our neighbors upon their brilliant and brightening prospects. God speed the day, say we, when Arizona will be numbered as one of the States of the American Union!

Langley's Directory for 1879-'80 is a marvel of energy and industry. The amount of information concerning the city and county of San Francisco which it contains makes it a complete history of all that has been done by our busy people. That our growth in population continues may be seen from the following figures: Arrivals by land and sea in 1878, 50,648; departures, 40,330; a gain of 10,318, but considerably below the average of the last ten years, which is 28,000. The total arrivals and departures from China and Japan, since 1867, Mr. Langley gives: Arrivals, 142,600; departures, 69,200. The number of new buildings erected in 1878 was 725, of which 41 were brick. The most important of all these is the new St. Ignacius Church and College, on Van Ness Avenue and Hayes street. The number of children between 6 and 17 is 52,182, an increase over 1877 of 2,778; and the number enrolled in the public schools is 35,073. The evening schools, mostly attended by adults, number 3,599 pupils. The scholars in the 100 private schools are 6,551, a decrease of 443 from the year 1877.

The Stock Market is inactive, with a better feeling in local securities. Insurance stocks are hard to obtain, and Gas is in demand. A sale of $114,000 Santa Cruz County 7 per cents is noted on private terms, and the receipt of $60,000 from Paris for investment in our securities. Bullion has been in good supply. Gold bars, 890@910; silver bars, 6@18 per cent. discount; refined silver bars, 13@13½ per cent. discount; refined silver in London, 51½d. per oz.; exchange on Atlantic cities, ½ per cent. premium; telegraphic transfers, 15-100@¼ per cent. premium; sterling exchange, 49⅜@49½d.; commercial exchange, 50@50¼d.; Mexican dollars, 92, nominal.

SERKYS TEA.

Guaranteed to preserve and promote the beauty and freshness of youth to the ripest age. It purifies the blood, and is a most wonderful tonic. It clears the complexion and removes pimples and eruptions. It increases the appetite and is a certain cure for dyspepsia. It preserves the freshness of youth and greatly exhilarates the spirits, and is extensively used and recommended by the medical faculty and used by the elite of London, Paris, New York, Philadelphia, etc.

It is used like ordinary tea, costs only 2 cents per day, and makes a healthy and delicious drink. Boxes by mail, 50 cents and $1. Liberal discount to trade.

809 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ State rights for sale. Aug. 9.

MADAME JULIA MELVILLE SNYDER,

613 Mason street, between Bush and Sutter.--Vocal Music for Opera, Concert or Parlor. Piano and Elocution. Dramatic Elocution and Voice Culture Specialties. Terms made known at residence. May 25.

Price per Copy. 10 Cents.] ESTABLISHED JULY, 20, 1856. [Annual Subscription, $5.

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS LETTER

California Advertiser.

DEVOTED TO THE LEADING INTERESTS OF CALIFORNIA AND THE PACIFIC COAST.

Vol. 30. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUG. 16, 1879. No. 5.

Office of the San Francisco News Letter, Merchant Street, Nos. 607 to 615, San Francisco.

GOLD BARS—890@910—SILVER BARS—8@22 ₱ cent. disc. Mexican Dollars, 9@9½ per cent. Trade Dollars, nom.

☞ Exchange on New York, ½@15-100 per cent.; On London, Bankers, 49¼; Commercial, 49⅛@49⅜d. Paris, sight, 5 francs per dollar. Telegrams, 2-10@¼ per cent.

☞ Latest price of Sterling, 482½@484½.

☞ Price of Money here, ¾@1 per cent. per month—bank rate. In the open market, 1@1½. Demand active.

PRICES OF LEADING STOCKS AND GOV. BONDS.

San Francisco.....August 15, 1879.

Stocks and Bonds.	*Bid.*	*Asked*	*Stocks and Bonds.*	*Bid.*	*Asked*
Cal. St. Bonds, 6's, '57, (nom)	100	102	Fireman's Fund Ins. Co....	110	112
S. F. City & Co. B'ds, 6s, '58	Nom.	Nom.	Home Mutual Ins. Co.....	70	80
S. F. C. & Co. B'ds, 7s (nom)	105	107	State Investment Ins. Co ..	105	110
Mont'y Av. Bonds (nom)..	65	70	Union Ins. Co.....	115	117
Dupont Street Bonds	80	90	City R. R.....	35	40
Sacramento City Bonds....	26	28	Central R. R. Co.....	50	55
Stockton City Bonds, 6's...	90	95	Clay Street Hill R. R	22	—
Yuba County Bonds, 8's....	100	—	Market Street R. R.....	6	—
Santa Clara Co. Bonds, 7's .	105	107	N. B. and Mission R. R.....	65	66
Butte Co. Bonds, 10's, '60 ..	90	—	Omnibus R. R.....	30	32
San Mateo Bonds, 7's.....	100	—	Potrero and Bay View R. R.	30	35
Oakland City Bonds, 8's....	112	115	Giant Powder Co	135	145
Bank of California.....	68½	69½	S. F. Gaslight Co (ex div) ..	88	89½
First National.....	89	90	S. V. W. W. Co. (ex div)...	82	83
National Gold	40	50	Real Estate Associates.....	—	—
Pacific	120	130	Merchants' Exchange.....	—	—
California Ins. Co.....	114	116	Safe Deposit Co.....	—	—
Commercial Ins. Co.....	75	80			

ANDREW BAIRD, 312 California street.

THE NAVAL STRENGTH OF CHINA.

Telegrams from London inform us of the arrival in China waters of four new gunboats from England, and that four more are on the way; that each of these have a displacement of 400 tons, speed nine knots an hour, draught eight feet, with guns 27½ and 38 tons, worked by hydraulic power. The *Times* says the power and ranges of these guns are enormous. They have a superiority of penetrative power of twenty-five per cent. over the guns of the *Dreadnaught*, the most formidable of English war ships. These steamers have been specially constructed upon the Clyde with the object in view of operating upon the coast of China, and, without doubt, will prove themselves fully able to cope with any naval adversary. It is not generally known in this country that China is gradually becoming prominent as a naval power. At Shanghai a large fleet of gunboats have been constructed during the past few years, in addition to several first-class men-of-war, three of the latter being upwards of 5,000 tons burthen, and fully armed and equipped with the most improved guns and other implements of war. The five arsenals of China, located respectively at Shanghai, Soochow, Foochow and Nanking, have been in operation for years, and have manufactured immense numbers of the most approved styles of rifled cannon, guns and small arms, obtaining their models from the workshops of Europe and America. These material facts are pregnant with meaning, and worthy of the careful consideration of our ablest diplomatists.

Beerbohm's Telegram.—LONDON AND LIVERPOOL, Aug. 15, 1879.—Floating Cargoes, rather easier; Cargoes on Passage, rather easier; Mark Lane Wheat, quieter; No. 2 Spring off Coast, 42s.; Red Winter off Coast, 47s. 6d.; California off Coast, 47s.; California Nearly Due, 46s. 6d.; California Just Shipped, 46s.; No. 2 Spring for Shipment, 41s.; Liverpool Spot Wheat, dull; California Club No. 1. Standard, 9s. 9d.; California Club No. 2 Standard, 9s. 4d.; California Average—Western, 9s.; White Michigan, 9s. 6d.; Red Western Spring, 7s. 11d.@8s. 8d.; Extra State Flour in London, 12s. 6d.; Extra State Flour in Liverpool, 12s. 6d.; Liverpool Western Mixed Corn, 4s. 2d.; Liverpool Canadian Peas, 6s. 9d.; English Country Markets, generally cheaper; French Country Markets, turn dearer; Liverpool Wheat, 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d., 9s. 5d., 9s. 10d.; Cotton, quiet, but steady; Consols, 97 9-16; Uplus, 6⅜; Orleans, 6 7-16; N. Y. St. Ex., 82½@84½.

London, Aug. 15th, 1879.—Latest Price of Consols, 97 9-16.

DEATH OF MR. COOK OF THE LONDON "GRAPHIC."

It is with the deepest regret that, after a delightful acquaintance extending over forty years, we have to record the death, on the 17th of July last, of Mr. Cook, the managing director and one of the principal proprietors of the London *Graphic*. The deceased gentleman was formerly a partner of Mr. Ingram, who was associated with the proprietor of this paper in founding the *Illustrated London News*. Both of these celebrated pioneers in the art of illustrating daily thoughts and events have, in passing away, left footprints on the sands of time which can never be obliterated. The value of the *Graphic* can be best estimated by stating that a short time ago a small fractional interest was disposed of for the sum of thirty thousand pounds sterling ($150,000), and that the owner declares he never made a more fortunate and profitable investment.

The Stock Market.—The *rampse* on Union Consolidated, which started early in the week, has fairly electrified the street, and rumors are prevalent to the effect that the drillings are rich and extensive. A large short interest was made to cover, and this, in a great measure, accounts for the rapid advance. The whole general market responds to the rise in Union, though at the close a slight falling off in prices was observable. Of the outside stocks, Bodie continues weak upon unfavorable news from the mine. There can be no doubt now that the dividend for the present month will be omitted. Mono shows quite an improvement in the cross cut east, though trouble with water is momentarily expected.

Financial Notes.—There is nothing of interest to note in financial circles. The banks are overloaded with unemployed capital, but there is no disposition to yield to any enterprise, and at the same time they appear to withhold the usual support to a very deserving but comparatively weak class of traders who have been accustomed to it for years, and who now are suffering for assistance, which at the moment, above all others, need it; for with such traders, shrinkage and expenses at this time is too grave a test of strength, and, consequently, if some of them succumb, will be a matter which need not cause surprise, or in any way reflect on the credit of the community at large.

Latest from the Merchant's Exchange.—NEW YORK, Aug. 15th, 1879. United States Bonds—4s, 101; 4½s, 105⅞; 5s, 102¼. Sterling Exchange, 4 82½@4 82¼. Pacific Mail, 16⅜. Wheat, 105@114. Western Union, 91¼. Hides, 19½@20. Oil—Sperm, 75@76. Winter Bleached, 87 @ 96. Whale Oil, 35@40; Winter Bleached, 42@49. Wool—Spring, fine, 20@30; Burry. 11@14; Pulled, 25@35; Fall Clips, 14@18; Burry, 13@20. LONDON, Aug. 15th.—Liverpool Wheat Market, 8s. 6d.@9s. 6d.; Club, 9s. 5d.@9s. 10d. U. S. Bonds, 5's, 105½; 4's, 105½; 4½'s, 108⅛. Consols, 97⅞. Bullion gone out of Bank of England, £21,000.

San Franciscans Abroad—July 24, 1879.—PARIS: J. W. Brown and family, J. L. Flood, B. Irwin and family, J. MacLean, W. Newhall, H. M. O'Connor, Mrs. H. M. O'Connor, J. B. Redfield, Mrs. E. Redfield, J. Heidelburg, Mrs. J. T. Ellis, P. Haeberle, Miss J. C. Tolman.—*Continental Gazette (Paris)*. GENEVA: Mr. George Tait and family. HOMBURG: Mr. and Mrs. Schmeidell. BADEN-BADEN: Mr. J. Hecht and family, Mr. T. Shipley.—*Continent and Swiss Times (Geneva), July 26th.*

Mr. D. L. Smoott has received the nomination for District Attorney from the Workingmen, Democrats and New Constitution Party. He is a sound lawyer and an estimable gentleman. Under the New Constitution, the office of District Attorney has an increased importance. It is satisfactory to know that whether Mr. Murphy or Mr. Smoott be elected, the position will be honestly and ably filled.

Registration.—Monday night, at 10 o'clock, registration at the Ward precincts closes. After that hour it will be impossible to get on the Register, and all who fail to get on will lose their votes. Looking to the importance of the next election, no qualified voter ought to permit himself to be disfranchised.

It will give pain to his many friends to learn that C. W. Bonynge, Esq., of this city, is hovering between life and death at Manitou, Colorado Territory, with typhoid fever, contracted in the Rocky Mountains.

The Boston Consolidated Mining Company have listed their stock on the San Francisco Stock and Exchange Board. The mine is adjoining the Noonday, and the stock is active.

Chiccory at Auction.—100 casks German, ex *Nelson*, sold at 6¼c, 60@90 days.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, Frederick Marriott, 607 to 615 Merchant Street, San Francisco, California.

COHEN'S FALSIFICATIONS EXPOSED.

The advantages derivable from a discussion of public issues depend very much upon the fairness with which it is conducted. Disputants should he held strictly to the obligations of truth. Making statements that are not in accordance with fact, and quoting figures that are "cooked" for the express purpose of producing an erroneous impression, is to practice a most reprehensible imposition upon public credulity. The speaker who indulges in it is a fraud. He cheats his hearers, deceives their intellects, and creates a false public opinion. He who is caught in the act should he deemed a public enemy, should forfeit reputation, and forever thereafter he denied a public audience. Men are too busy and life is too short to permit every hearer to verify for himself each fact and figure that is submitted to him as a basis on which to form his opinions. He must necessarily take much for granted. He has a right to suppose that the speaker has duly informed himself of that whereof he speaks. There must he some trust in these things; hut he who abuses confidence once should never have the opportunity of abusing it again. He should he ostracized from the public rostrum by the stern refusal of the people to give him further time and attention. He is a false light, of whom the mariner on a voyage in search of truth should beware. He is a wrecker who would shipwreck the unwary on the shoals of error. He would create fools in order to use them.

Now, this is the precise indictment which we prefer against A. A. Cohen. We allege, and mean to prove, that in discussing the railroad question at Platt's Hall he wilfully misrepresented the truth, that he deceived his hearers. hoodwinked the people, and did his level best to manufacture an erroneous public opiuion. His speech was carefully written out, and the manuscript was given to his organ for publication. There can, therefore, he no mistake in quoting it from that source. He was introduced as a high authority; we were told that it was a "great speech," and that his "strong array of facts and figures" could not he gainsayed hecause they were "derived from the sworn statements of the railroad officials." These are unequivocal pretensions. Let us see what they amount to: The great hurthen of the speech was an endeavor to prove that the *earnings per mile* of the Central Pacific are far larger than those of Eastern roads. To estahlish that position a most extraordinary falsification is indulged in. He takes the gross earnings of the Central Pacific and divides them hy 1,213, heing his calculation of the numher of miles of road operated hy that company. In that way he figures out the gross annual earnings per mile to he $14,003, which he claims is extortionate when compared with the $10,752 earned hy the New York Central. But the fatal error in his calculation is that his divisor is wrong. The numher of miles of road operated hy the Central Pacific Railroad, and from which its gross earnings are derived, is not 1,213, hut 1,783. That makes all the difference. Take the corrected figures as a divisor and then we have the true result of $9,800 as the annual income per mile, heing $952 *less*, instead of $3,251 *more*, than the earnings of the New York Central. In order to form a basis for his argument that fares and freights can he reduced one-third, he resorts to this most amazing falsification. The foundation heing knocked away the superstructure falls to the ground. Of the argument there is simply nothing left. How did this great error come ahout? If it was the result of pure carelessness then Mr. Cohen forfeits whatever little claim he may have to he esteemed painstaking and cautious in his statements, and must, in the opinion of his fellows, he classed with the unthinking and irresponsible orators who harangue the sand-lots. But had as the excuse of "unconscious error" would he, we fear it would he unduly flattering to Mr. Cohen. "Conscious falsification" would seem to he a better name for the act of which he has heen guilty. We are told that he "derived his information from the sworn statements of the railroad officials." If he did, then he must necessarily plead guilty to the charge of conscious falsification, for those sworn statements are totally at variance with his. They fix the numher of miles of operated road at 1,783, and not at 1,213, as indicated hy him. If he went to that source, then manifestly he falsified them. Of the guiltiness of the intent there is this evidence: that he handles the figures in such a way as to endeavor to hide the error in the calculation. Instead of telling us how many miles of road he figures upon, he leaves us to find that out hy taking his results and working them out for ourselves. In the case of the Eastern roads he tells us how many miles of road his calculation is hased upon; hut in regard to the Central Pacific he simply says the gross earnings are so much, and therefore the amount per mile is so much. When we take his earnings per mile and divide them into the total receipts, we learn for the first time that he credits the company with but 1,213 miles instead of 1,783. We therefore think we are entitled to claim that the suspicious manner in which the figures are handled is evidence of the guilty intention with which they are employed. But whether consciously false or only carelessly in error, the hroad fact remains that Mr. Cohen's "great speech" is hut an erroneous deduction from false premises; as such it amounts to no more than the baseless fabric of a dream.

Nor is the error referred to the only glaring one Mr. Cohen has fallen into. He tells us that the company received from its own and the Government's honds the sum of fifty-four millions of dollars. He then asserts, of his own knowledge, that the huilding of the road cost hut thirty-five millions, and, from those figures, calculates that nineteen millions of coin went into the pockets of the directors. Then follow some wonderful imaginings. The art galleries of Europe have actually heen, to some small extent, benefitted hy this great wealth. Now, for the ahsurdity of the calculation. It is true that honds were sold to the face value of fifty-four millions, hut they hrought a very much less sum in coin. It has heen given in evidence that they yielded to the company a net average of hut fifty-five cents, in gold, to the dollar. The total derived from the honds was, therefore, slightly less than thirty millions of dollars, heing five millions less than what even Mr. Cohen says the road cost; which is very different from heing nineteen millions more. The difference is twenty-four millions, hut that is nothing to Mr. Cohen, when picturing the railroad to a Platt's Hall audience. He parcels out millions in imagination, which never had any existence in fact, and having accomplished that to his satisfaction, preaches that rich men should run railroads, not upon husiness principles, hut out of pure henevolence and charity. Thus this great authority, in a "great speech," goes on giving facts and quoting figures. Yes! facts that lie, and figures that deceive. We have fairly illustrated the thing. We say the falsification is intentional. We say so hecause Mr. Cohen knows hetter; he knows the truth, and when he distorts it, he does so with malice aforethought that is in keeping with his known character, and with the vengeful feelings he has nursed, ever since the railroad people were not willing to allow him, as their agent, to make contracts with himself, to his great profit, but to their great loss.

PUBLIC SCHOOL MUSIC.

As a display of unmitigated ignorance and evidence of assumed sufficiency, it would he no easy matter to parallel the musical catechism used in our public schools, and which has for many years past heen the elementary hasis of musical education in those sadly mismanaged and unsatisfactory estahlishments. With a title-page authority of "Washington Elliot," the catechism is not a hetrayal of harmless incompetency; it is, in all essentials, a vitiation of common musical truths. It is not elemeutary in its inception, for the very first page, which is strictly characteristic of the whole, is filled up with palpahly incongruous ahsurdities and false assumptions. Can it he possihle to conceive a grosser perversion of commonly accepted notions than to have it thrust upon us that "elementary instruction in music is divided into rhythmics, melodies and dynamics," while, catechistically, it appears that "rhythmics treat of the *length* of tones," which is in no sense whatever the case. Nor does such a definition approach correctness, that "melody treats of the *pitch* of tones," which is not the case, and is no definition of melody; that "dynamics treat of the power or *force* of tones," which is not so, nor in the least nearer the truth than the statement that either or all of the three are essentials in introductory or elementary musical science. Scientifically, these definitions have neither reason nor truth in them; yet, this ground-work treatise or catechism, compiled and compounded as an educational standard, has, in its elimination, heen no inconsiderahle hurden to taxpayers. Than a supposition that a familiarity with its contents implies a musical knowledge, nothing can he more erroneous. In a theoretically correct sense it is a barharous imposition, for, with the exception of very few straggling and secondary truths, the whole thing is hut a concentration of preposterous nonsense, the dissemination of which, hy a pettifogging conclave of untutored no-hodies, has been for years past, and to the tune of thousands upon thousands of dollars, to no good purpose whatever; on the contrary, with very had and injurious effect upon such as have a talent for and desire to cultivate a musical proficiency in any direction.

The Hiester-Du Bois husiness-tinkering with musical examination papers is a legitimate outcome of the trickery attending all such things in this city. Mrs. Du Bois, if she acquired her musical capabilities from studying the "Elliot" Catechism, is in no way fitted to aspire to supreme adjudication any more than the man whose mind is hemuddled to such an extent as to warrant the promulgation of such arrant nonsense. In this city there are scores of educated men, as well as heing educated musicians, who would willingly accept office for the current remuneration, and do the work creditably, which is now, and ever has heen, done by the merest pretenders, who could not, in the profession itself, earn their salt.

THE MORMON PROBLEM.

It begins to look as if the serpent of Mormonism is at last getting under the heel of the law. Hitherto, when it has begun to feel such pressure, it has escaped hy wriggling, hut the hoot of the United States Government seems to be pretty firmly planted this time, and the filthy reptile will have to fight or perish. The Mormons show signs of favoring the former alternative, and perhaps it is better that they should. Fighting may postpone their fate a little, but it cannot avert it, and the more of them that are wiped off the face of the earth in such a struggle, the hetter it will he for the morals and the peace of the country.

Although almost any measure which will ahate this monstrous evil is to he approved, still it would seem as if Secretary Evarts might have adopted a more reasonahle plan than that of remonstrating with the European Powers against their allowing their respective subjects to emigrate to America as Mormon converts. Foreign governments are not the guardians of our morals or the conservators of our laws, and it is rather cool to ask them to hecome such. It is a fact that hy far the greater part of the Mormon population is composed of foreigners, hut if we don't want them, it is our husiness to keep them out, not that of England or Germany to prevent them from getting in if they can. If our constitution stands in the way of our keeping iutending or actual polygamists out of the country, then the constitution is at fault, and should he set right without delay. The evil of Mormonism is not one that can he dealt with gently, or with any great regard for legal quihhles; it needs a strong hand and a sharp remedy, and the day is approaching when the Government will discover this with a vengeance. People who have systematically hroken the laws of the country for a great numher of years should he pronounced outlaws, and treated as such. When we have troublesome Indians we do not make much fuss if the settlers get up some fine day and destroy them; and, in our opinion, a little of this system might he advantageously introduced into Utah.

The Western Lancet.—The August numher of this journal, so far as a layman may judge, is of the usual standard of excellence. There is an article on Medical Consultations and their Ethics, to which the public may reasonahly take exception. When Doctors differ, we know of no one who has a hetter right to decide than the patient himself, and the medical man has hut a poor opinion of himself who feels hurt if the judgment goes against him. He may at least console himself with the hope that in the next case his judgment will go the other way. Why should Doctors quarrel when they lose a case. Lawyers have much more sense. No Doctor need want to attend a patient whose confidence in him has passed away, and if he cannot retain the patient himself, who can have a hetter claim than his friend, the consulttee. Even friends must differ now and then, and it is hetter that they should agree to do so than that the patient should fall a victim to the Quacks.

Grain Sacks at Auction.—Yesterday S. L. Jones & Co. offered to sell for cash 100,000 Standard Grain Bags. Of 60 bales machine-sewed, each 500, 22x36, only 5 hales sold at $8 85 per 100—halance withdrawn; of 20 hales Pacific Jute, 22x36, only 5 hales sold at $9 85 per 100; of 50,000 Calcutta, 22x36, only 10 hales sold at $10 10; 10 hales sold at $10, and more offered at same price, hut no huyer would take them. After this, 5,000 second-hand Burlaps, returned from Liverpool, sold at $6 72½.

"The Principles of Light and Color." By Edwin Babhitt, D. M. For sale hy Boericke & Tafel, 234 Sutter street.

THE PROSPECTIVE TAYLOR.

School-Director Taylor is a man of many cares. Some of them are old and some are new; and the care of the Theresa Mining Company is at once old and new. As nearly as may be, this is the story: Mr. Taylor persuaded Mr. Mark Sheldon to pay $500 for 1,000 shares of the Theresa, in which company, he said, Louis Sloss, A. Chabot, of Oakland; Hecht, Patridge, the lumber dealer, and others, were largely interested. There were 10,000 shares to be disposed of for working capital, and about three thousand of these remain to be sold; and there were to be no assessments. Sixty days after Mr. Sheldon bought, an assessment was made, and when he went to Weaver, Taylor & Co., to see about his money, the firm had failed, and he could hear nothing of Taylor, but his money was never paid to the company. Mr. Sheldon was called off to the East, and had an attack of illness which lasted many months. When, at length, he consulted a lawyer about redress, it was found that the Statute of Limitations just barred the claim, and Mr. Taylor whistles cheerfully when he sees his victim. No doubt, it was the knowledge of this ingenious operation which secured Mr. Taylor the unanimous vote of the Convention this week. Here is a Republican Convention which had just been washing its face in the Chairman's tears, over the sorrows of an afflicted family that lives by doing the public—a Convention severely virtuous and hopelessly moral, beyond the suspicion of a wink—and it has nominated for the superintendency of public schools this man, strongly suspected of collusion with dealers known to have got money on false pretenses, mixed up with some of the most doubtful incidents in the most shameful investigation ever known in the Department, and, by his own confession, capable of sacrificing the reputation of any one in his power, on the evidence of anonymous letters. Mr. Jno. W. Taylor is an old teacher, a graduate of Harvard, and has served the people without reward for two years. So Dr. Simpson says. Good man! But who says anything about Dr. Simpson? And who asked Mr. Taylor to make a virtue of going without pay, when he undertook the duty deliberately, knowing that there was no money in it for an honest man? It may be Mr. Taylor's knowledge of his own character which makes him call attention, vicariously, to the honesty which took no pay when there was none to take; but an ounce of plain confession about his motive for insisting on the Chairmanship of the Committee on Furniture and Supplies, and a refunding of those $500, would be worth several tons of Simpsonity about his character. There must be magnetism in Mr. Taylor, or, perhaps, like Prince Harry, he makes folks drink medicines, for here is W. A. Phillips, who has persistently denounced the Director for a year, now working like a beaver for the possible Superintendent. "Taylor," says Phillips, "gave his time night and day to the schools, to the detriment of his private interests. He prosecuted the inquiry till he found a wolf in sheep's clothing, who was watching a flock of lambs." A sweet picture of confiding innocence, of crafty hypocrisy, of dauntless courage and sagacious fidelity; but why, oh! why did Phillips forget to mention that, when the watch-dog Taylor found the wolf in sheep's clothing, he bought a ticket for New York and went off on the overland train? These be your gods, to work justice and judgment in the School Department, and, like Pecksniff, set a moral example to youth.

Taylor himself made a pointed speech to the Convention. He would see the streets unpaved, the City Hall without a brick, the Park a waste of sand, rather than see the children go uneducated. The children fall upon his neck and kiss him, for they feel too good all over when they hear about him; but he left out one or two points in his speech. He said nothing of the lady who offered to pay $250 to director Laven for the place she afterward got through the pointed Taylor. He did not once allude to the Bell Telephone Company; he did not name Ewald, who registers his voters for him, or quote from the last letter of the repentant Jno. A. Moore, now flashing light across the Texan prairies. How should an old teacher and Harvard graduate, a friend of Dr. Simpson's and a magnanimous forgiver of Phillips, be so forgetful of points? He would rather see this and that undone; who doubts it? But he is a man who serves his country without pay; why does he seek an office which carries with it the disagreeable compensation of four thousand dollars a year? If he is elected, we lose the Taylor of the past, the Taylor who gives up time and thought and life for nothing; the Taylor of virtue, the Taylor who illumines the city of the Golden Gate, like a western Bartholdi's statue of Liberty, with the heacon-light of intelligent patriotism flashing from his magnificent head, lifted high above the mists and fogs of the lower level into the glorious sunshine of everlasting investigation and eternal Chairmanship of Supplies.

SCARCELY WORTH COMMENT.

With characteristic malignity, the *Bulletin* quotes a fragment from a "Paris Letter" (the *Bulletin* is always as thievishly anonymous as it can be, you know), presumably contributed to some Eastern paper, concerning the family affairs of the Mackays and Hungerfords at the French capital. The "letter," we will wager our best boots to the *Bulletin's* sense of honor, was written by a woman, and by an old and ugly woman at that, it is so frightfully sour and full of envy. But the poor she-devil who wrote it had to live, and as her face certainly isn't her fortune, we can forgive her if the vinegar of her soul and visage exudes into her pen. Deacon Fitch, however, ought to be more worldly-wise than to betray the little soul of him by snapping up such trash for his paper, no matter how much he might like to gloat over it in private. After a string of spiteful slanders, provoked, it seems by the fact that the families in question are in high favor in Paris, the spit-fire correspondent good-naturedly says: "I suppose Mrs. Hungerford never alludes in fashionable society—le grand monde—to the fact that only a few years ago she sold a certain corn salve—a very good salve it was, too—in a well known German city. I have by me a label cut by a friend from one of the boxes of Mrs. Hungerford's salve. It states that this celebrated salve could be purchased of "Mrs. E. Hungerford, at No. 16 Schillerstrasse, for 5, 10 and 15 gulden per box." It is so becoming, you know, in American papers to sneer at the idea of selling "corn-salve." We never—or hardly ever—stoop to such utter degradation here as inventing or patenting anything by which money might be made. Our traditions teach us to regard as dishonorable the making of our own fortunes. We never plume ourselves upon the fact that—but, bah! what is the use of wasting type and space to show that the writer of such a letter is an underbred, envious fool, and that, therefore, Deacon Fitch, of the *Bulletin*, finds her utterances congenial?

BIDDING FOR THE OFFICES.

The offices of the city and State seem to be put up just now at a kind of auction. Bids are being made for everything in sight. The railroad commissionerships are to go to men, not because of their experience, capacity or judicial fairness, but because of high bids in favor of low fares and freights. It was intended that these officials should take testimony, and make up a judicial judgment, after inquiry, as to a just and fair railroad tariff. That is their sworn duty, under the vaunted Constitution which calls them into being. But it appears that there is to be no inquiry, and no judicial determination on the subject. The whole thing is to be settled by a popular bid for place and pay. One party promises that there shall be a reduction of twenty-five per cent., the next "sees" that bid, and goes it eight and a half per cent. better. If there had been any more party Conventions to meet, there would probably have been further bids. Only give the party nominees control of the railroads, and they will promise to run them for anything, or even for nothing, for the matter of that. They stop not to inquire what the operating expenses are, what the cost of maintenance, and what the interest upon the capital employed. Oh, dear, no! That method would not buy the Granger vote, nor permit one candidate to outbid another. Nor is this evil confined to the railroad commissionerships. The city officers are to reduce water and gas rates, and each party is outbidding the others in promises. The Republicans promise large reductions, the Democrats and Bilks swear that they will take off at least twenty per cent., and the Workingmen outbid them both by promising that the total income of the company shall, if they are entrusted with the offices, be reduced from $1,200,000 to $500,000 per annum. If that is not confiscation of property, what is it? The last Legislature dealt with this subject, and provided that the company should pay no more than eight per cent. dividends. That, surely, ought to have ended the difficulty. But no, there must now be further reductions, not based upon any principle, but depending solely upon the capacity of office-seekers to make promises. The same thing is going on in regard to gas rates. Existing contracts are to be set aside, and one promise after another is being made, until we are not quite sure what the latest figure is. Then again, one set of candidates offer to fill the offices at forty per cent. less salary than that expected by other candidates. Only let Kalloch & Co. get their hands into the Treasury and they will be satisfied with a little over one-half of the legal rate of pay. Will they? They say so, and swear to it; but who believes them? This putting up of public favor at auction, and bidding for it, with other people's property and money is a most monstrous and dangerous practice. Once commenced, where is it to stop? Already we find the *Bulletin*, that ought to know better, making a sort of tabulated comparison of the bids, and recommending the acceptance of the highest. Kalloch's crowd are ahead in the bidding, and for no better reason than that they are, we are recommended to vote for them. It is nothing that they are known to be unprincipled and conscienless bidders, who will promise anything to secure their own election. It does not matter that they are unsubstantial and irresponsible men, whose chief desire is to finger other people's money and handle other people's property. The sole qualification for office at this time appears to be a capacity to make dishonest promises. They are had, wicked promises, which mean robbery, confiscation, Communism, wholesale bribery of the public vote, and general corruption of the body politic. It is a scandal that men should be found reckless enough to make them, and it is simply infamous that their acceptance should for one moment be seriously entertained. No wonder that times are hard and that capital withdraws itself from the reach of the spoiler. Whilst there is a possibility of the government being placed in the hands of men who make the largest promises to confiscate the property of others there can be no confidence, and without confidence there cannot, by any possibility, be a return of prosperity. The truth is, that the sooner these Communistic tendencies are stamped out the better, and the sooner we get back to good, honest, normal methods of government, the sooner will capital flow into industries and trade revive.

FAIRLY CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TRAP.

Cohen is nothing if not wily. Yet it is possible to entrap the slyest of animals. The fox is cunningly cute, but withal he is trapped occasionally. Cohen has been lured to the total destruction of the castle in the air which he has been at so much pains to build up. In another column we pay our respects to his false figures, and show conclusively that he is fairly caught in a steel trap of his own constructing. We ask a careful perusal of the exposure of his falsification. It will be seen that in his labored endeavor to prove railroad freights and fares excessive he has fallen into a gross blunder, which, when eliminated from his calculations, leaves fares and freights at the exact figure which he himself says would be just. He had over-estimated the average earnings of the road per mile at one-third more than they really were, and, upon that false calculation, proceeded to show that a reduction of thirty-three and one-third per cent. would be the exact thing. When we correct his calculation and put the earnings per mile at what they are, we reach an income which is almost identical with that which he says it ought to be. In other words, as he erred in setting down the income per mile at one-third greater than it is, it follows as a mathematical certainty that when you, on that basis, reduce the tariff one-third you bring it to what it now is. He says that a reduction of one-third, *upon the figures he gives*, would be all that the most exacting should require. As those figures are one-third in excess of the truth, it results that fares and freights are at present yielding the precise income which Mr. Cohen says is reasonable. That is the position he finds himself in. He is firmly held in his own trap. It is amusing to see so wily a fox thus fairly caught. Quoting figures is evidently not his forte.

The "Chronicle" reporter who applied to an attaché of another paper for some points in political matters, and got them, is heartily welcome to the items, though he must be satisfied by this time that he got more than he looked for. But when a paper prints a column of lies, and has to retract them next day, it might be better to call the apology anything but a "typographical error."

Minister White has been looking over the situation, and he says that Germany needs more pigs.

CHINA AS A FIELD FOR FUTURE RAILWAY ENTERPRISE.

By G. James Morrison, M.I.C.E.

In the following notes will be found some information which may prove interesting to those who look upon China as a great field for future engineering enterprise. My position of engineer and general manager of the Woosung Railway gave me many opportunities of judging of the feelings of all classes of Chinese, while my subsequent travels in the interior have given me a fair knowledge of the country.

The real obstacle to the introduction of railways into China is that the Imperial Government does not want them. This might seem a fatal objection, and would indeed be such, were it not that on this point the Government does not by any means represent the feeling of the people nor even of all the individuals of its own body. It is well known that among the highest class there is a party of progress, a party which is getting stronger every day, and which is fully alive to the fact that China can no longer remain in her present isolated condition, and that great and radical changes must take place, and many western improvements, including railways, be introduced if the Chinese are to hold even a respectable place among other nations.

The party of progress openly expresses the view that the mineral resources of the country ought to be developed, and that the means of intercommunication should be improved by the construction of roads and railways. So far, no doubt, their views are sound, but they consider that as they have iron, coal, and other minerals in abundance, the proper plan is first to develop their mines, and then with their own materials to construct their own railways. To say that this method was followed by England is to my mind the strongest argument against it. China is centuries behind England now, and if this plan be adhered to, she will constantly remain so. Where would the iron trade of the United States have been if that people had not at first made a free use of English iron for their railroads to open up the country? There cannot be the slightest doubt that if China wishes within the lifetime of the present generation to develop her mineral resources, she ought to *begin* by making railways, not merely local lines for the use of particular mines, but main lines to open up the country.

When I talk of railways as necessary for the development of mines, I do not mean that they would always be employed for the carriage of minerals for long distances. Water carriage would in many places compete successfully on account of cheapness, but railways increase the power of doing business, and enable as much to be done in a day as could without them be done in a month.

This brings us naturally to the question of money, for financial arrangements suitable for opening up a few mines are utterly inadequate for providing the necessary capital for the construction of main lines of railway.

It is unquestionable that the Chinese can easily borrow money at a rate that would enable them to construct railways profitably, and moreover that so long as they continue to expend this money honestly in such works their borrowing powers would increase instead of diminish, but it is clear that any loan must be secured by direct decree of the Imperial Government, the interest must be payable in sterling or its equivalent, and the capital instead of being returned in two or three years must be repaid gradually by drawings spread over a lengthened period, so as not to oblige people to be constantly looking out for new investments.

Unfortunately the views of the Chinese Government on this subject are diametrically opposed to those of western nations. Though most regular and trustworthy in all money matters, they are recklessly ruining their credit by the issue of paltry little loans, to be repaid in a few years, and fenced about with such absurd restrictions as to necessitate the payment of a high rate of interest to induce any one to take them up.

When the Chinese come to see that these temporary loans are the first steps toward national bankruptcy, while imperial loans for expenditure on reproductive works are the bases of future prosperity, then there will be some hope of railway schemes being undertaken on a grand scale, and I am, therefore, of opinion that every opportunity should be taken of instructing the authorities in a sound system of finance.

The light and cheaply-constructed line so useful in a newly settled colony would be quite out of place in China. She is densely populated, and there has for centuries existed an enormous trade carried on by sheer force of numbers in the face of the most appalling difficulties. It has indeed been urged that the very existence of such trade proves that the canals and rivers are sufficient for the requirements of the case.

That these views should be held by Chinese who have never seen the railways of Europe, and by Europeans who have seen little of the inland waters of China, is perhaps natural; but when I tell them that I have traveled up stream on main routes of commerce at the rate of 70 miles per week, that I have seen rivers where cargo boats cannot go singly, but are forced to go in fleets of fifteen or twenty, all the men in the fleet combining to pull each boat in succession up the several rapids; when I tell them that I have seen boats lying in the Grand Canal, which had come in with cargo, and had been detained for *years* for want of water to go out, most of them will admit that the present system is not perfect. In the case of the Grand Canal, much might be done to improve the present means of intercommunication, but I consider it to be no argument against a railway from Hankow to Canton that it would run parallel to an existing and much-used line of inland navigation (broken only by a short land journey of thirty miles at the watershed) by means of which the journey can now be accomplished in six weeks. The rivers will always carry a certain amount of traffic, chiefly of the least remunerative description; but in China, as elsewhere, there is an immense amount of passenger and valuable goods traffic which will fly to railways at once, and lines to carry this satisfactorily must be substantially constructed, and very fully equipped with rolling stock of all sorts. Special capital on a considerable scale must be raised for this purpose, and this can be done most cheaply by borrowing on the foreign market.

In order to collect information, I have made three journeys into the interior, in which I have traveled over 2,000 miles, on foot or in native boats or conveyances, from Canton to Pekin, and overland nearly the whole length of Formosa. In addition to this I have made several short excursions in the neighborhood of Pekin, Tientsin, and other treaty ports, and I have availed myself of every opportunity of conversing with officials, both native and foreign.

Of all the places I have visited, the line of country which appears to me most suitable for a main trunk railway, is between Canton and Wuchang (fu) (the city on the south side of the Yangtse, immediately opposite Hankow), a length of about 700 miles. What may be called the main route from Canton to the north, passes over the Mei ling into the province of Kiangsi, and leads by the Poyang lake to Kiukiang. Considered only as a route from Canton to Pekin, this might be best, but when local traffic has to be considered, I am decidedly in favor of the route by Wuchang. The route I suggest is north from Canton to Shao Chow (fu), which is situated in an extensive coal field. The coal is bituminous, and though most that has yet been worked is of poor quality, some is good. Thence the line would keep a little to the west, crossing through the range of mountains in the north of Kwang Tung province by a gorge immediately to the south of Icheng (hien). This gorge would present considerable engineering difficulties, but when the expense of this short piece is counted in with the cost of the whole line the average will not be high. Between Icheng (hien) and Chen (chow) the pass is called the Che ling, and is not more than 1,200 ft. above the sea. After this there is a rather rough route as far as Lui Yang (hien), and thence an easy route along the valley of the Siang past Chang Sha (fu) to Wuchang (fu). The line would traverse the immence coal-field of South Hanan, where fully half a million of tons per annum must be produced at present. This field produces excellent anthracite near Lui Yang, and magnificent bituminous coal near Yung Hing (hien). There are also extensive deposits of iron ore in this district. Stone, lime, clay, coal, and almost every requisite for railway building, are found all along the route, and the trade at Chang Sha in timber is already very large. Great quantities of tea, of Canton goods, and of produce and manufactures of every sort, would be carried by this line immediately. To give some idea of the places which would be served by such a line, I may mention Siang Tan (hien), a large and populous city, with a river frontage of over 2½ miles, crowded with river craft, and Tsing Shui Pu, a village inhabited wholly by coal merchants, each in a small way of business, but whose wharves stretch along the river nearly three miles.

Of equal importance is a line to connect Pekin with some port open during the winter. Pekin is the capital of the empire, and may fairly be called the Chinese terminus of the great routes to Mongolia and Russia.

Tientsin, the present port of Pekin, is closed by ice for more than two months every year, and no sea-port open during winter can be reached without crossing the Yellow River. I have examined this river from Kaifong (fu) to Tsinan (fu), a distance of 225 miles, and there are many points where it could be crossed with ease. A scheme for a railway from Pekin to Chefoo has been suggested by Mr. Fergusson. I shall only say that while I believe a line from Pekin to a good seaport to be one of the most important in the empire, I refrain from giving a decided opinion in favor of any particular route.

Local lines should be in the neighborhood of Tientsin, Canton, or Shanghai. Without doubt the best local line would be from Tientsin to Pekin, 80 miles. The journey is at present accomplished in two days very hard traveling by land, or three days by boat to Tung Chow, and thence 14 miles by land to Peking. There would be the Grand Canal to be crossed by an opening bridge, and three streams by short viaducts. The country is low, but a bank of a very few feet would make the line safe against inundations. As regards revenue, there might be so much goods traffic as to be remunerative without passengers, and so many passengers as to be remunerative without goods. At Pekin the Tartar city is 12 square miles in area, the Chinese city is nearly as large, and the total population at least three-quarters of a million. Within less than twenty miles west of Pekin there is a most extensive coal-field. In this field I have seen excellent coal sold at the pit's mouth for a dollar a ton, while at Pekin it cost eight or nine dollars, and there is coal here which has been declared by engineers, who have tried it in steamers, and by Dr. Percy, who has tested it chemically, to be equal to any.

The other line in this district is from Tientsin to Taku, 30 miles. As a continuation of the Pekin and Tientsin line, it has all the elements of success, but as an independent line it would have many difficulties to contend with.

Near Canton there would be a splendid opportunity for a line of thirteen miles, between Fatshan and Hwa Ti or Fa Di, close to Canton. The creeks between these places swarm with cargo and passenger boats. The country is quite flat, the line would be cheap, and the traffic immense.

In the neighborhood of Shanghai two lines have been proposed, one from Pootung, opposite Shanghai, to Hangchow (fu), 143 miles along an existing sea bank. The objections I see are that on one side there is no land, and on the other side not a very rich country to supply local traffic. The other railway which I think would give splendid results is from Shangbai to Soochow.

There are two routes for a railway from Shanghai to Soochow. One is direct about 55 miles through a busy town called Naziang, the other is more circuitous, about 68 miles, passing by Woosung, and the cities of Kading, Taitsan and Quinsan.

I will confine my remarks to the one I most approve of, viz., that by Woosung. The whole country is about the level of extreme high water, and part of it is subject to inundations, rarely more than a foot in depth. The line would cross 160 creeks and watercourses. The Woosung Creek would be crossed nearly two miles nearer the mouth than any existing bridge, so an opening span might be required. Next to that the most important creek is at Taitsin, but it is already crossed by a bridge 33 ft. span and 20 ft. above water level. Most of the other creeks can be crossed by very small bridges.

The numerous paths present much greater difficulty. There are no real roads in China, and consequently the traffic, which in any other country would be concentrated at a single crossing, is here met with at every few yards, and the difficulty is increased by the country being divided into an immense number of small holdings. It will probably be necessary to construct roads parallel to the railway and give crossings at a few places only.

As regards receipts I can give no statistics, such things are not to be obtained in China, but a single trip along the main canal from Shanghai to Soochow, with a walk through the latter city, is enough to convince the most skeptical that the traffic must be very great. The only example we have to refer to is that of the Woosung Railway. This toy line with two engines and twelve carriages, earned 4s. per train mile, and its gross receipts *from passengers only* for the first and only year of its existence were more than 11 per cent. on the price at which it was sold to the Chinese, a price which covered all the cost of construction and all the preliminary expenses connected with the establishment of the first railway in a new country.

It may be remarked that I have not mentioned famines, nor the effect

of railways in alleviating such calamities. In addition to my own observations I have the report by Li Hung Chang and Shen Pao Chen, published in the *Peking Gazette* of July 31, 1878, which states: "As regards Shansi in particular, the cause of the distress lies not in a scarcity of supplies, but in the length and difficulty of the routes to be traversed, the scarcity of beasts of burden, and the excessive rates charged for porterage." I do not intend to say a word against railways in Shansi. It is a rich mineral province, and if a large proportion of the inhabitants were connected with mining trades, and the railways which took iron to the coast could take corn up to the people, a failure of crops would cease to be an overwhelming calamity.

Of the eighteen provinces of China there are nine which I have not yet visited. When I have somewhat extended the area of my knowledge, I may be in a position to write an exhaustive treatise on a general system of railways for the Chinese Empire.—*Condensed from Engineering.*

WHAT IS THE MONROE DOCTRINE?

This much-hackneyed phrase is being mischievously quoted just now by people who little know its meaning. Mr. Monroe, in 1823, asserted "as a principle, in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continent, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future *colonization* by an European power." Instead of the word "colonization," Senator Burnside has substituted the word "occupation," and so has missed the true sense and historical gist of the declaration made by Mr. Monroe. By that declaration it was simply affirmed that the waste and unsettled parts of the New World were then, and thereafter, un longer opeu to colonization by right of discovery, proclamation and partial settlement in the name of any European Power. It was in this way that the North and South American continents had originally been parceled out by the leading nations of Europe. This work of colonization had gone on without let or hindrance, from the first discovery of America by Columbus dowu almost to the beginning of the present century. But by that time the work of such colonization had practically come to an eud; for, although large parts of the New World were still unsettled by civilized man, it was claimed by one power or another that its jurisdiction extended over the unoccupied as well as the already occupied portions of North and South America. The undefined nature and extent of these conflicting territorial claims led to frequent disputes between the nations interested in their assertion, and the history of diplomacy is filled with discussions on this topic down to a period as late as the administration of President Polk, when the "Oregon Boundary controversy," so long pending between the United States and Great Britain was finally settled in a way so little satisfactory to ardent patriots, who asserted the rightfulness of the claim advanced by our Government to the surrendered property, lying between 49° and 54° 40′ of north latitude. It was judged by John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State under Mr. Monroe, that the time had come for promulgating, as a principle of fact and right, the doctrine that no part of the American continent would thereafter he subject to colonization as waste and unoccupied territory. The whole domain was then covered by the flag of some recognized country, and would, argued Mr. Adams, he henceforth "accessible to Europeaus, and to each other, on this footing alone." This doctrine was first formulated hy Mr. Adams in the course of some negotiations between our Government and Russia, with regard to the conflicting territorial pretensions of the United States, of Great Britain, and Russia, in the northwestern parts of America, and Mr. Monroe did hut reiterate and generalize the declaration of his Secretary of State when he incorporated in his message of 1823 the statement we have quoted, which has subsequently come to be called "the Monroe Doctrine." It was simply and solely a denial that there was any more unclaimed territory on this continent. The meaning and application of the Monroe docrine heing thus limited by the history of its origin, it follows that to cite it as being antagonistic to schemes of internal improvement like the Darien Ship Canal, is entirely to mistake its real significance. It is to conjure with words that have no meaning, and to impose a delusion on the popular credulity. The Monroe doctrine had a definite purpose at the time, which it served, for from the date of its utterance no further European power has ventured to assume to exercise squatter sovereignty on the soil of the American continent.

We had supposed that all disputed questions with regard to the proposed canal had been sufficiently settled hy the Clayton-Bulwer Convention of 1850, between the United Stated and Great Britain. By the terms of that Convention it was agreed "that the Governments of the United States and of Great Britain hereby bind themselves to extend their treaty stipulations to any other practicable communications, whether by canal or railway across the isthmus which connects North and South America, and especially to the inter-oceanic communications, should the same prove to he practicable, whether by canal or railway, which are now proposed to he established by way of Tehuantepec or Panama." The Clayton-Bulwer Convention proceeds on the assumption that our interests will he best subserved by the *neutralization* of the canal—hy inviting all the world to co-operate with us, and England, in holding it "open on like terms to the citizens and subjects of every other State." This seemed the true *American doctrine* in 1850, and it is no less true now than then. If we have any interests which can he promoted by our monopoly of rights, of duties and of responsibilities, with respect to the proposed canal, we would like to hear them formulated. It is very certain that we cannot decently claim the sole right to construct the canal, and to afterward control it. Beyond all, we cannot assert those rights for the purpose of obstruction, having no bona fide intention of entering upon the great work of constructing the canal. We cannot act the dog in the manger in regard to this business.

A new method of excavating for the erection of telegraph poles bas been devised and put to the test at Titusville, Pennsylvania. A man drives a crowbar into the ground to the depth of four or five feet, and into the hole so made drops a four ounce cartridge of so-called "electric powder." The fuse having heen lighted, the man proceeds to the sight of the next pole. In the mean time a dull sound is heard, and a hole about the diameter of a flour-barrel, and four or five feet deep, has heen made hy the exploding cartridge.

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CORRESPONDENTS—London: Baring Bros. & Co. Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China. Dublin: Provincial Bank of Ireland. Hamburg: Hesse, Neuman & Co. Paris: Hottinguer & Co. New York: National Bank of Commerce. Boston: Blackstone National Bank. Chicago: First National Bank. This Bank is prepared to transact a general Banking business. Deposits in Gold, Silver and Currency received subject to check or on special deposit. Exchange for sale on the principal cities of the United States, Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Commercial Credits issued available in Europe, China and Japan. Collections attended to and prompt returns made at the lowest market rates of Exchange. Jan. 19.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.---Capital paid up, $1,800,000, with power to increase to $10,000,000. Southeast corner California and Sansome streets. Head Office--28 Cornhill, London. Branches—Portland, Oregon; Victoria, New Westminster and Cariboo, British Columbia.

This Bank transacts a General Banking Business. Accounts opened subject to Check and Special Deposits received. Commercial Credits granted available in all parts of the world. Approved Bills discounted and advances made on good collateral security. Draws direct at current rates upon its Head Office and Branches, and upon its Agents as follows:

New York, Chicago and Canada—Bank of Montreal; Liverpool—North and South Wales Bank; Scotland—British Linen Company; Ireland—Bank of Ireland; Mexico and South America—London Bank of Mexico and South America; China and Japan—Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and Oriental Bank; Australia and New Zealand—Bank of Australasia, Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, and English, Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank.

May 18. FREDERICK TOWNSEND, Manager.

THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital Paid Up.....**$10,000,000.**
Reserve, U. S. Bonds.....**3,500,000.**

Agency at New York, 62 Wall street.
Agency at Virginia, Nev.

Buys and sells Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers. Issues Commercial and Travelers' Credits. This Bank has special facilities for dealing in Bullion. July 5.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

Capital, $5,000,000, of which $3,000,000 is fully paid up as present capital. Reserve Fund, $360,000. San Francisco Office, 424 California street; London Office, 22 Old Broad street. Manager, ARTHUR SCRIVENER; Cashier, WILLIAM STEEL. London Bankers, Bank of England and London Joint Stock Bank; New York, Drexel, Morgan & Co.; Boston, Third National Bank. This Bank is prepared to transact all kinds of General Banking and Exchange Business in London and San Francisco, and between said cities and all parts of the world. March 30.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

GUARANTEE CAPITAL, ... $300,000.

Officers: President, John Parrott; Vice-President, Jerome Lincoln; Secretary, W. S. Jones; Attorney, Sidney V. Smith. Loans made on Real Estate and other Approved Securities. Office: No. 215 Sansome street, San Francisco. Oct. 14.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.

Deutsche Spar und Leihbank, No 526 California street, San Francisco. OFFICERS: President, L. GOTTIG. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—Fred. Roeding, Chas. Kohler, Edw. Kruse, George H. Eggers, N. Van Bergen, H. L. Simon, Peter Spreckels, Ign. Steinbart, Secretary, OEO. LETTE; Attorney, JOHN R. JARBOE. May 18.

ANOREW BAIRO,

Negotiator of Loans and Commercial Paper, Broker in Local and State Securities,

No. 312 California Street.....**San Francisco.**
[*P. O. Box 1,208.*] July 19.

FRED H. BUSBY,

Montgomery Block, 628 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Manufacturer of Archery Gloves, Finger Tips, Arm Guards, Boxing, Fencing and Base Ball Gloves, for Catchers, Long Wrist Fishing Gloves, Belts for Uniforms, etc. Archery Clubs supplied at reduced rates. Busby's Archery Clubs are the only ones in the market that will stand service and give satisfaction. July 12.

J. K. PRIOR,

1128 Market Street and 21 Turk Street.

The Oldest Established Steam Gas Fitting and Plumbing Establishment on the Pacific Coast, where a complete assortment of new patterns of Gas Fixtures and Plumbing Material are offered at greatly reduced rates. Messages sent by American District Telegraph Company free. All jobbing promptly attended to. Established 1852. July 12.

SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Round the World Tickets.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will issue Round the World Tickets, giving first-class accommodations for the entire route, at the low price of **$650.** For particulars apply to

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., General Agents,
Aug. 9. Corner First and Brannan streets.

"PLEASURE'S WAND."

"We Obey no Wand but Pleasure's."—*Tom Moore.*

Baldwin's Theater.—Lotta is playing to full houses, who leave well pleased and diverted. There is a certain charm about Lotta that is hard to define. She can hardly he called an actress—she is simply herself. She is full of little quirks and tricks that are ludicrous and cute. In "Musette" she has a character just suited to those peculiarities and characteristics on which rest her fame, and it is therefore natural to expect her pleasing the public. The play itself has little or no particular merit, save that it serves as a frame for Lotta's boydenish pranks. The mercurial activity of the little lady is wonderful—she chirps, kicks and skips along, launching out her childlike impudence in a manner too refreshing for anything. In *La Cigale*, which will he produced on Monday evening, a greater call is made upon her capabilities as an actress, and a more elaborate review of her talents will then he in order. Mr. Ed. Marble, who travels with Lotta as her chief support, develops some good comedian qualities. Lotta never could sing, nor can this gentleman, and, unless they can give us something more novel than "Sweet By-and-Bye" and Pinafore, they should allow their vocal ambition a rest. Jennings plays an eccentric character, "Timothy Tiltus," and plays it admirably. This gentleman is a sterling actor, and since his advent here, has done everything intrusted to him with remarkable skill. This little bit of character acting is a gem. It is clear-cut, consistent and eccentric, without exaggeration. *La Cigale*, the next play to be produced, had a long run in Paris, due principally to the admirable acting of M'lle Celine Chaumont. This lady is what we would call a refined soubrette. The character of "La Cigale" is one which can be made a good deal of, at the hands of a clever actress, and Lotta has been very successful in New York, in this respect. The rest of the cast in *Musette* was, as usual in this theater, excellent. Harry Widmer, who shows remarkable good taste in his orchestral selections, played this week a delicious little piece, entitled "Turkish Review by Michaelis," which received a nightly encore.

Standard Theater.—The entertainment at this place of amusement has been of a rather mixed character during the week. *Trial by Jury* is not an operetta that can he successfully rendered by children, he they ever so proficient or precocious. It is a satire upon breach of promise cases, and requires, for proper performance, matured intelligence and experience on the part of the performers. The music, being mostly of a declamatory character, is a little too much for the youngsters. They struggle through it in a manner that can hardly be called pleasing. Cunning little Flora Walsh is the redeeming feature of the cast. She is arch, coquette and vivacious, and sings true—something the others are not particular about. Commodore Nutt fizzles through the character of the Judge, hut redeems himself in his Toodles act. In this he is irresistibly funny. Zamloch is a prestigiator of rather mediocre ability. There is a lack of cleverness and a superabundance of ill-luck about him that detracts somewhat from the successful outcome of his tricks. But how immaterial and irrelevant all this, when taken into consideration with the question at issue: the possibility of returning home with a silver pitcher, a gold watch, or, perhaps, a black silk dress under your arm. That is what draws the people and fills the house. We are a community of gamblers—there is no use denying that fact. It is worth the price of admission to go in and see the drawing of prizes. The look of pleasant expectation that each holder of a red ticket wears when he or she is called up to receive the donation, and the subsequent crestfallen and embarrassed manner noticeable when the prize turns out to he a frame, a paper fan, or a bell, all this is very laughable and amusing. When the silk dress is finally won, the amount of envy showered upon the lucky individual would puff out all the gohblers in christendom. *Pinafore* was revived last evening for a couple of performances. It will be produced this afternoon and evening for positively the last time, and, as performed at the Standard, is well worth a visit.

Bush Street Theater.—What is called *Canal-Boat Pinafore* can hardly he called a burlesque. It is a parody of a burlesque. A performance more amusing or laughable can hardly he imagined. It is a sharp and short condensation of the salient points of the original, humorously adapted. The performance is given with remarkable vim, and in presto tempo. The choruses are forcibly sung, and the different characters remarkably well carried out. Miss Kane indicates how well she would have done in a legitimate *Pinafore*. Thatcher, as the "Admiral," is very funny, and keeps the audience in one hubhle of laughter. Morris, as "Strong Butter Cup," and Kelly, as "Dick Dead-heat," also do very creditably. The celebrated chorus, "He is an Englishman," undergoes a change of nationality, and it is good for the blues to see the whole chorus indulge in the celebrated Pat Rooney walk, whilst singing "He is an Irishman." This production has been prefaced with a short programme of specialties, in which the pretty French Sisters appear at their best. Tomorrow closes this engagement, which has been a very successful one. The patronage warrants a prolongation, hut Manager Locke has other novelties in store. On Tuesday, Captain Jack will appear in the drama, *California, Through the Valley of Death.* (Ha! ha!) Once more will the Indian war-whoop and the deadly crack of the Buntling frontiersman's rifle awake the echoes of Bush street, and cause Young America's heart to heat and his soul to pant. This production is a dramatization by John Woodard of Sam W. Smith's story, "The Plains." The cast will he a strong one, including Jennie Arnott, Mary Gray, Emma Grant, Harry Brown, Bassett, etc. John Woodard himself will assume the character of "Old Bill Williams, the Trapper." Captain Jack Crawford will play the young scout, and taken all in all the piece will he handsomely mounted. A novel effect will he introduced—"The Mirage on the Desert."

California Theater.—Whatever induced Imogene to adopt the stage as a profession, particularly to star, is one of those unfathomable mysteries that abound in this world. She does not possess one single trait or redeeming feature; something that will, as it were, excuse her appearance on the boards. She does not speak distinctly, is ungraceful in manner and gesture, and is barren of the very elementary principles of acting. A more thorough fiasco than was witnessed last Monday evening is something unheard of. The audience, hut very small at first, became gradually more and more so, as auditor after auditor, disgusted with Miss—I beg pardon, with Imogene's—total unfitness for public amusement, silently stole away. Through a peculiar intonation of voice the lady's remarks are inaudible a few feet away from the stage, and, as her gestures and hy-play are things which to her seem perfectly independent of the dialogue, the result can better he "*Imogened*" than expressed. The play itself is a barbarous adaptation of *La Cigale*, a very amusing play, written by Meilhac & Halevy, two clever French writers. It is replete with stupid dialogue, idiotic puns and childish business. For the coming season the very best of engagements have been made. Miss Adelaide Stanbope, the new leading lady, is an actress of whom report speaks in very high terms. The new soubrette, Lizzie Harold, is a great favorite wherever she has appeared. In all the large cities East her name is familiar as one of the very best of American soubrettes. Crane & Robson will soon he here, and supported hy the talented company that Messrs. Barton & Lawlor will have gathered, they will undoubtedly repeat their former success. They are said to have so elaborated and finished their "Two Dromios" as to make it a most remarkable performance. This was indicated at the time of their first attempt in those characters last season.

German Theater.—Magda Irschick, one of the best tragediennes on the German stage, made her American *debut* last Sunday eve. Her advent had been heralded hy fulsome advertisements and puffs, and expectation ran in consequence very high. Although the claim of her friends and admirers to equal talent and genius with Clara Ziegler or Charlotte Wolter is undoubtedly too ambitious, still she is undeniably an actress of high rank. She is gifted with admirable elocutionary powers, mobile features, intelligently guided and graceful, and appropriate manners and gestures. The emphasis and stress, which give meaning and force to language, is properly and truthfully laid, and to intelligence it is a pleasant task to hear the beautiful language of the great authors done full justice to. Irschick is at her best in monologue; her enunciation and modulations are equally perfect. In dialogue she maintains too tragic a tone, and she pitches her voice too high throughout—these are the noticeable defects. She is an actress of talent, not one of genius, for she possesses the artificiality of talent and lacks the spontaniety of genius. It is a rather difficult undertaking to produce acceptably such a masterpiece of language as Schiller's *Maid of Orleans*, and the company deserve all praise for their effort. Irschick makes her second appearance to-morrow (Sunday) evening as "Brunhild."

Chiarini's Circus still continues to draw immense houses, many being turned away several nights during the week. Mr. Chiarini's grand menage act with his blooded horse "Captain," showed magnificent horsemanship. He seemed to have his steed in as thorough sympathy with him and as obedient to the lightest touch of the bit, as the indicator of a telegraphic dial to the electric fluid. Mr. G. Bartholomew introduces ten bronchos, whose obedience to orders and splendidly executed evolutions entirely disprove the common idea that the broncho is stupid and intractable. They form in line, march and countermarch, form platoons, and, in fact, perform all the manuel of cavalry drill with no other guide than a motion from Mr. Bartholomew's whip. Miss Lotta, known as the lady with the teeth of steel, performs some wonderful feats of strength and skill with her teeth. She holds a large barrel of water by the chine till it empties. The lady picks up heavy chains and tables with her teeth, and throws them around with much greater ease than a stout man could with his hands. Miss Nellie Reed appears with a trained horse, called "Othello," that, under her tuition, can do everything hut talk. Mr. Sylvester's trained dogs perform a number of very clever tricks and display an immense amount of intelligence. The clowns are good, and we consider that, in every respect, Mr. Chiarini has the best circus ever shown in San Francisco.

At the Baldwin, this evening, will he brought out Charles Reade's great play, *Dora*, and a varied entertainment, including *Pinafore*, for the benefit of Mr. Fred. Lyster, so long and favorably known on the San Francisco stage, and manager of Baldwin's for years. Miss Lilly Post will also make her debut. This young lady is a native of our city, a very beautiful girl, and highly accomplished, and her voice is of remarkable sweetness and purity. Widely known and admired in society, she will, no doubt, he greeted hy hosts of friends on this occasion. Rarely is such an attractive programme offered to the public, and we predict an extraordinary success for both these artists.

Metropolitan Temple.—Master Shannon, the wonderful boy orator, is not receiving the attention he deserves. Stripped of all the exaggeration and nonsense of advertisement, he stands before the public a remarkable child. In elocution, he is perfect; the accentuation correct and the enunciation distinct and clear. The modulations of voice are musically appropriate, and his whole manner of speech such that fault-finding is impossible. In gesture he is very faulty, but this is something that is admitted hy his sponsor, who excuses the fact hy saying that all efforts to instruct the boy in that respect have proved futile. It is a treat to listen to the master works of English oratory so ably rendered.

The friends of the families of the eminently popular and well-known gentlemen, Messrs. Rodgers and Slicer, who were accidentally drowned in Lake San Andreas while fishing, on the 3d inst., are actively engaged in perfecting arrangements to give a joint benefit to the families of the deceased, at the Grand Opera House, on Thursday evening, the 21st inst. A large number of tickets have already been purchased—the sale reaching upwards of 700 on the first day—and it is safe to predict its complete success. Mr. C. J. Willey, of 427 Montgomery street, is prepared to furnish tickets.

The charming young Californian actress, Miss Henrie L. Bascom, who hut recently left us for a tour of study and practice in the East, has made, we are glad to know, a most favorable impression in Illinois. The papers of Bloomington and Atlanta are full of praise of her gifts. The *Argus* says: "Miss Bascom's elocution and grace upon the stage will win distinction for her;" and we feel sure that this will he the voice of the press wherever she plays.

Miscellaneous.—The performances at the Tivoli and St. Ann's Rest are witnessed nightly by crowds who seem to take kindly to this combination of theatricals and beer. *Trial by Jury* and *Pinafore* constitute the bill at the former place, and *The Doctor of Alcantara* prescribes nightly at the latter. This style of entertainment is new in this city. It is common all over the East, hut there draws its patronage from what we would call the *bourgeoise*. Here they seem to he patronized hy every one indiscriminately. The result is fatal to the theaters, and their empty benches can he directly ascribed to that competition. What the remedy is, is hard to tell; it will end probably in several of our theaters succumbing. The above-mentioned places produce their respective entertainments in very fair style, and seem to spare no expense to score a success.

Chit-Chat. The front of Wallack's Theater, which has been shabby for so many years, has been modernized in outline, and painted a brick-red, greatly improving its appearance.——The Philadelphia *Mirror*, of this week, contains a villainous likeness of Thatcher. He ought to sue for libel.——Harry Palmer leaves an estate roughly valued at $120,000.——The spectacle with which Niblo's is to be opened will be a most gorgeous affair. Voegtlin writes that it will be the finest scenic display ever seen in this country.——Salvini will play in America in '81.——W. H. Crane has returned from Europe.——The announced decease of Dave Wambold was a practical joke! He says he will not die.——John McCullough is at Saratoga, and sick.——Mrs. Bowers and Charlotte Thompson are going to star together.——Edward Spencer, author of *Kit*, is editor of the Baltimore *Sun*.——Haverly will have twelve companies on the road, and three theaters.——Annie Firman and John Jack send word that they have been very successful in Madras.——The Majiltons have in preparation an entire change of performance.——The children are that way, too. A little one who had been the "Josephine" with Ford's Pinafore Company, gave a party, and two of her young friends refused to come because she was on the stage.——The Sara Bernhardt engagement is finally settled. She will come in September, 1880. She is to receive $600 a performance, and $20 a day for personal exposes. Jarrett is to defray all other charges of every kind, including steamer passages and railroad fares.——He was a disgusted boy; he had exercised great caution, and had finally succeeded in crawling, unobserved, under the canvas into the tent, and he found it was not a circus, but a revival meeting in progress.

ART JOTTINGS.

For years it has been maintained in this column that an art exposition at the Mechanics' Fair was quite out of place. We have in this city an Art Association struggling for existence—it was lately the recipient of alms from an unknown friend to extricate it from debt; all the artists are members of it; they ought, if they do not, to send all their pictures there for exhibition and sale. The association occupy elegant, well lighted and commodious galleries, for which a yearly rental is paid of about *five thousand dollars;* the membership numbers nearly six hundred, the dues are from each twelve dollars per annum. And every year comes this Mechanics' Fair, and insists upon making an art display. Some years ago they farmed it out to an itinerant hawker of *replicas* and copies, named Gale, from Philadelphia. The character of his stuff was fully exposed at the time, and the experiment was not repeated.

Since then desperate efforts have been made to make a creditable showing by placing the affair in the hands of the Art Association. A committee, consisting of William Bradford, M. Straus, Virgil Williams, Thomas Hill and R. J. Bush, has the exhibit in charge this year, with J. Ross Martin, the *factotum* of the Art Association, as superintendent, and it is safe to say that a more disgraceful display of pictorial rubbish has never been made in San Francisco. Any stranger visiting the Fair would naturally wonder where the boasted art culture of San Francisco appeared, since nearly one-half the works on exhibition would disgrace the art exhibit of a backwoods town. It is true there are a few good pictures on the walls—about twenty—but the bulk of the exhibit is so execrably bad that the whole affair becomes a farce. This view becomes more apparent when it is known that two members of the Art Committee, Bradford and Straus, have not a single picture in the exhibition, although their studios are full to overflowing; the other three members of it are represented by one picture each—all exhibited before.

In the entire lot of one hundred and thirty, not one fresh work of any merit can be discovered. In view of these facts, it must be concluded that we have too much "art exhibition" and too few pictures. The artists, if they are not able to keep a display in their own gallery, should not attempt or pretend to contribute to another.

The collection is absolutely beneath notice, and is a disgrace to the committee, who have lent their names and then given it the go-by. Occupying a prominent position, we find a huge canvas called "Chepultepec," residence of the late Emperor Maximilian, by August Schoefft—of "Flagellation" notoriety. Nothing could be imagined more ridiculous than this picture. Another work by the same "old master" (manufacturer) is Cardinal McClosky; it is simply villainous. And then we have a half dozen huge canvases by that figure hotch, Kaltschmidt. Why are such daubs permitted to disfigure the walls of any gallery where intelligent people are expected to see them?

There are several, too, by Mrs. A. E. Wilson—one a bald and miserable copy of one of Tony Rosenthal's earliest works, which the painter labels "My Boy."

The managers of the huge canvas, "Lincoln at Gettysburg," are here, too, soliciting subscriptions for the engraving of the picture. It will doubtless attract more attention in its new position than when on view at the Art Rooms, but whether the subscription list will fill up more rapidly is a question. People are generally sick of any and all pictorial reminders of the late civil strife; the brush and graver can be put to far better use than that of reminding those who come after us of the fratricidal strife in which we were lately engaged.

We cannot conclude without calling attention to a most fitting contribution to this "art display" by one of the Board of Managers of the Mechanics' Institute, under whose auspices and direction the Fair is being conducted. We refer to Nos. 59 and 59½, catalogued as "Islands in Italy," by Agizen, and "Constantinople," by Bennekenstein. They are simply *German chromos.* The contributor seems to be the only member of the Board who has drawn upon his private collection for the benefit of the Institute. This show of "Art at the Fair" must be seen to be appreciated.

Tavernier has completed the second of his large panels for the Hopkins' mansion. It is understood they occupied more time than was expected, so that the price obtained is but small remuneration. Now, such works could not have been obtained from Europe for less than three times the amount paid Tavernier. There is, indeed, but poor encouragement for artists resident here to paint good pictures, and it is not much wonder that so little work has been exhibited during the past year.

There is but little new at the private galleries. Miss Williams has at Morris & Kennedy's a new flower piece. It is executed in her best manner. However, there would seem to be too great a number of full-blown flowers to make the most desirable composition, and too many of a kind. Perhaps the best picture of this character ever exhibited in San Francisco is that now in the window of H. Searing & Co., by Miss Clara Kruger, a German artist of note in the production of flower pieces. It is done in that free and masterly manner, both in composition and execution, so charming in flower subjects.

Time was when the finical efforts of such painters as Miss Deidrick were all the rage; but now, happily, such work is passing away, and that which approaches the crispness of nature is taking its place.

An elegant assortment of Gold Watches and Chains at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS
—AND—
PERFORMING ANIMALS
Corner of Mission and Seventh Streets.

Thursday Evening, Aug. 14th,
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!
New Horses! New Acts!

General Grant, pure blooded English horse from Australia, presented by Signor G. CHIARINI. MISS NELLIE REED will present the Intelligent Belmont Colt, OTHELLO, in a surpassing act. H. LEE, the Daring Equestrian, will appear in his thrilling act, the GRECIANS' SPORTS, on bareback horses. PROF. F. SYLVESTER will introduce his School of Performing Dogs. The Queen of the Air, LAURA FERGES, in a Wonderful Act on the Balancing Trapeze. New Tricks and New Faces by the Clowns: LEHMAN, SIEGRIST and DUNBAR. Comic Levee by the Entire Company. First appearance of MISS LOTTA, the lady with the teeth of stool.

STUD OF MARVELOUS BRONCHOS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Private Boxes, with Six Chairs.....$5. | Gallery.....50 Cents.
Dress Circle Chairs.....$1. | Children.....Half Price.
Seats can be Reserved without Extra Charge.

Performance Every Evening at 8 o'clock.

MATINEES: Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at 2 o'clock.

☞ Doors open one hour previous to the commencement of the performance.
[August 16.]

BUSH STREET THEATER.

Charles E. Locke, Proprietor.--Positively Last Nights of TONY PASTOR and TROUPE! Last Matinee Saturday (to-day) at 2 o'clock. Great success of Tony Pastor's Burlesque, CANAL BOAT PINAFORE, preceded by the Grand Olio Programme. THE ASH-BOX INSPECTOR. Sunday, Last Performance and Benefit of TONY PASTOR. Extra and Special Attractions. Tuesday Next, August 19th, CALIFORNIA THROUGH DEATH VALLEY, drama in 4 acts, founded upon the Mountain Meadows Massacre, by Sam W. Smith, author of "Struck Oil," introducing the novel effect of a Mirage on the Desert. CAPT. JACK CRAWFORD specially engaged to personate the Scout. NOTE.—Theater closed on Monday Night.

STANDARD THEATER.

M. A. KENNEDY.....*Manager.*

This (Saturday) Evening, H. M. S. PINAFORE!
☞ **For the Last Time.** ☜
This Afternoon, at 2 o'clock, Grand "Pinafore" Matinee!

THE BALDWIN THEATER.

Thomas Maguire, Manager.--Engagement for a Brief Period of the Peerless and Ever Welcome LOTTA, supported by MR. EDWARD MARBLE and the Great Baldwin Company. This (Saturday) Afternoon, LOTTA "MUSETTE" MATINEE. This (Saturday) Evening, Benefit of MR. FRED LYSTER, on which occasion a powerful and varied bill. Monday, August 18th, Lotta's Successful LA CIGALE. NOTICE.—Owing to the immense expense attending the LOTTA Engagement, the matinee prices will be the same as at night. Aug. 16.

CALIFORNIA THEATER.

Barton & Lawlor, Managers; Barton Hill, Acting Manager. SPECIAL NOTICE. The public are respectfully informed that the REGULAR DRAMATIC SEASON will commence MONDAY, August 25th, when the favorite comedians, ROBSON and CRANE, will appear as THE TWO DROMIOS, in Shakespeare's COMEDY OF ERRORS, to be produced in a style never before attempted here. The sale of seats will commence Thursday morning, Aug. 21st. Aug. 16.

PLATT'S HALL.

Monday Evening, August 18th, Grand Scientific Boxing Tournament. W. C. McCLELLAN, MIKE DONOVAN, W. EDWARDS, ARTHUR CHAMBERS, and others. Admission, $5; Private Boxes, $25. Aug. 16.

THE BALDWIN THEATER.

Saturday Evening, August 16th, Benefit of Mr. Fred Lyster, and Debut of MISS LILLY POST. Charles Reade's great Drama, in 3 acts, DORA. A Miscellaneous Entertainment. H. M. S. PINAFORE. Aug. 16.

WM. F. SMITH, M.D.,
Oculist and Aurist, 313 Bush Street.
Aug. 16] *Office Hours, from 12 M. to 3 P.M.*

Nominee of Workingmen's Convention,
ADAM H. MURPHY,
For School Director, Eleventh Ward. [Aug. 16.

Regular Republican Nominee for Governor,
GEORGE C. PERKINS,
Of San Francisco. [July 12.

Republican Nominee for Assessor,
ALEX. BADLAM. [Aug. 16.

For State Senator, Ninth Senatorial District,
W. W. TRAYLOR. [Aug. 16.

Nominee of Workingmen's Convention, for County Clerk,
J. RICHARD FREUD. [Aug. 16.

Regular Workingmen's Candidate for Treasurer,
J. A. SHABER. [Aug. 16.

KNITTING.

Knitting gaily in the sunshine,
While the fragrant roses blow,
And the light winds stir the petals
Till they fall like flakes of snow;
Laughing gladly, glancing shyly,
At the lover by her side—
Saucy dimples, coy confessions,
All a maiden's love and pride;
Weaving in with skillful fingers
Girlish fancies, pure desires,
While the brightness of the future
Flashes through the twinkling wires;
And a young heart's fond ambitions
Tender hopes and golden dreams,
Deepen as the sunlight deepens;
With its thousand darts and gleams.
Knitting silent in the shadows,
With a drooping, weary head,
Gazing out into the twilight,
Whence the life and light had fled;
Moving nerveless, languid fingers,
Striving to be bright in vain,
And to still the heart's wild flutter,
Throbbing in its mighty pain;
Working through the silky texture
All a woman's anguished fears,
Looking out on past and future
Through a mist of burning tears.

Knitting patient in the twilight,
Quiet hearing all her woe,
While the roses shed their petals
In a fragrant summer snow.
Knitting fiercely, in the anguish
Of a burning, fiery strife;
Or quietly in the sunlight
Of a calm heart's happy life.
Knitting heavily and slowly,
In life's last fitful hours;
Or skillfully and gaily,
Among the summer flowers.
Weaving in a glorious future,
Or a soul's dull aching pain,
With the memory of pleasures
That will never come again.
Thus a woman's life is hounded
By the humble, daily task,
Meekly taking up her burden,
Pausing not to strive or ask.
Ah! how many hearts beside us,
Were we not so worldly wise,
Might we see in gentle moments,
Looking out from wistful eyes;
And how often, did we listen,
'Neath a gay and laughing tone,
Could we hear the bitter yearning
Of a strong heart's restless moan.

—*Chambers' Journal.*

LORD BEACONSFIELD AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

It can well be believed that, as the telegraph states, Lord Beaconsfield's speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet, last Wednesday night, was received with "frantic cheers." In the abbreviated shape in which his words have just reached us, his speech is, of course, shorn of its original force and eloquence, but enough of it remains to show that the truths uttered by the Premier must have been extremely gratifying to the English people—for it is not to any political party, but to the people of England, and, indeed of the whole world, that the head of Her Majesty's Government is understood to address himself on such occasions.

From the beginning of his public career, Lord Beaconsfield has seldom neglected an opportunity to retaliate upon his political enemies, and he has never done so more effectually than when upon this occasion he referred to the state of affairs when he last spoke at the Mansion House and compared them with the present. As he says, the Government was then accused of having negotiated an impracticable treaty, and of having launched the country into a war in Afghanistan, which it was predicted would be full of disasters. How different the result has been the whole world knows. Well might the Premier triumphantly point to the fact that the "impracticable" Treaty of Berlin has been executed to the letter, in spite of all the ridicule and rage that it excited, and that the Afghan war, instead of being a disastrous failure, has proved a complete success. In referring to the Zulu war, Lord Beaconsfield expressed his belief that it would soon be brought to a satisfactory close. This war furnishes the only peg upon which the opponents of the Government's policy can still hang an argument, and even then they have to be unfair in order to make anything out of it. The war has been attended by some ill luck, possibly also by some mismanagement; but the ill luck is insignificant except when compared with the great good fortune which has marked all other British enterprises under the existing administration, and the Government cannot be fairly held responsible for the mismanagement—if any such there has really been.

It is not from any such mishaps as have yet occurred in Africa that England can suffer loss of prestige. They may be, and undoubtedly will be, speedily retrieved. But, from another source, there seems to be some danger of her good name being injured. Should Lord Chelmsford or Lieutenant Carey be made scapegoats by the government or by public opinion, as at one time seemed not improbable, no future successes can efface the stain which will forever rest upon the Zulu war. The former is accused of incompetence and negligence, and the British press has been very free with the accusation. Yet, so far, no definite instance has been pointed out which, upon investigation, justifies the charge in the slightest degree. None know the difficulties with which Lord Chelmsford had to contend so well as the officers under his command, and these unanimously speak of his efficiency and zeal in terms of the highest praise. It may have been prudent and even necessary to supersede him; the temper of the people and the custom of war demanded such a step; but to condemn him on general principles, because he was unsuccessful, and, what is more, to condemn him unheard, is cowardly and un-English. Sir Garnet Wolseley may be more fortunate, but it by no means follows that he is therefore more skillful or energetic. He has been able to profit by the bitter lessons which his predecessor's experience has taught, and he will encounter an enemy greatly weakened by that predecessor's efforts.

Lieutenant Carey's case involves similar features and principles. It is his bad luck and not his fault, so far as is known, which threatens to be his ruin. All the evidence goes to show that he was no more to be blamed for the death of the Prince Imperial than the man in the moon—nor, for the matter of that, was any one else except the Prince himself.

We have referred to these matters in connection with Lord Beaconsfield's speech at the Mansion House because, in addition to the injustice committed by all parties in dragging the names of Chelmsford and Carey in the dirt, the Premier's political adversaries have not hesitated to hold him personally responsible for the calamities of the Zulu war. They say that but for favoritism Chelmsford would never have been appointed, and that but for his appointment there would have been no disaster of Isandula. The first of these assertions is a lie, the second is a meaningless conjecture. Again, they say that but for Beaconsfield there would have been no Zulu war, and, consequently, no bereavement of Eugenie. Could any argument be more feeble, childish, and redolent of malice?

Sterling Silverware.—A large assortment of elegant designs at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

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INSURANCE AGENCY,
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PARIS UNDERWRITING ASSOCIATION.....of Paris.
LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.....of London.
Capital Represented.....$23,000,000.

All Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. OF CALIFORNIA.

Principal Office, 406 California Street, San Francisco. Cash Assets, January 1, 1877, $595,291; Liabilities, $5,952; Surplus for Policy Holders, $589,339. J. F. Houghton, President; L. L. Baker, Vice-President; Charles R. Story, Secretary. R. H. MAGILL, H. H. BIGELOW, General Agents.

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FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.--UNION INS. CO. OF S. F.

The California Lloyds.---Established in 1861.---Nos. 416 and 418 California street. Cash capital $750,000 in Gold. Assets exceed $1,000,000 Coin. Fair Rates! Prompt Settlement of Loses!! Solid Security!! DIRECTORS.—San Francisco—J. Mora Moss, N. G. Kittle, M. J. O'Connor, R. S. Floyd, Moses Heller, Adam Grant, Daniel Meyer, Antoine Borel, Charles Kohler, E. L. Goldstein, I. Lawrence Pool, A. Weill, Joseph Brandenstein, Charles Baum, James Moffitt, Benjamin Brewster, L. Cunningham, W. M. Hoag, Nicholas Luning, John Parrott, L. A. Booth, Julius Baum, Myles D. Sweeney, Jas. M. Goewey, Edward Cadwalader Bartlett Doe, Gustave Touchard, J. H. Baird, J. G. Kittle, George C. Hickox, C. Ducommun, Wm. Scholle, John Conly, Ig. Steinhart, W. B. Stone, J. O. Eldridge, A. B. Phipps.

GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, President. N. G. KITTLE, Vice-President.
CHARLES D. HAVEN, Secretary. GEO. T. BOHEN, Surveyor. Aug 31.

THE STATE INVESTMENT AND INSURANCE CO.
FIRE AND MARINE.

Cash Assets, $450,000.---Principal Office, 218 and 220 San-some street, San Francisco. OFFICERS:—A. J. BRYANT, President; RICHARD IVERS, Vice-President; CHARLES H. CUSHING, Secretary; H. H. WATSON, Marine Surveyor. BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—Peter Donahue, James Irvine, C. D. O'Sullivan, A. Bocqueraz, R. Harrison, A. H. Rutherford, R. Bailey, E. W. Corbett, George O. McMullin, A. J. Bryant, Frank M. Pixley, E Burke, H. H. Watson, Dr. C. F. Buckley, P. J. White, E. M. Root, M. Mayblum, Richard Ivers, John Rosenfeld, Daniel Callaghan. P. H. Russell, Sacramento. John G. Downey, Los Angeles. Wm. Hood, Sonoma County. H. W. Seale, Mayfield. Geo. Rutherford, San Jose. Feb. 16.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HAMBURG.

Capital.....$1,125,000, U. S. Gold Coin.

Losses Paid in Gold Coin Immediately After Adjustment. This Corporation holds contracts of fifteen other European Insurance Companies, re-insuring by far the greater part of every risk, as soon as accepted in our office. The combined subscribed Capital which our policies therefore offer to the public,

Amounts to	*Of which*
$16,912,500, U. S. Gold Coin,	$4,328,750 is Paid Up,

Besides the Always Available Reserve Funds.

GEORGE MARCUS & CO., General Agents for the Pacific Coast,
March 15. 304 California street.

THE MARINE INSURANCE CO. OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

[*ESTABLISHED 1836.*]

Whole Amount of Joint Stock and Guaranteed Capital..$5,000,000.
Whole Amount of Capital paid up..... 900,000.
Cash Assets December 31, 1876..... 3,710,000.

The undersigned have been duly authorized to issue Policies at current rates on Freight and Shipments to or from England, Europe, New York, Japan, China, Australian Colonies, Sandwich Islands, and Northern Coast Ports. If desired, policies made payable at port of termination.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., Agents,
Aug. 10. 218 California street.

THE SWISS MARINE INS. COMPANIES COMBINED.

Switzerland, of Zurich, Capital 5,000,000 francs; Helvetia, of St. Gall, Capital 10,000,000 francs; Baloise, of Basle, Capital 5,000,000 francs. These three Companies are liable jointly and severally for all losses that may be sustained. Losses made payable in all the principal seaports of the world. In the settlement of all claims under an English policy, these Companies will strictly adhere to the conditions and customs adopted at Lloyds, and submit to English jurisdiction.

June 9. HARRY W. SYZ, Agent, 225 Sansome st., S. F.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSUR. CO. OF BOSTON.

Has transacted the business of Life Insurance for nearly thirty-five years. Its assets amount to over FOURTEEN MILLION DOLLARS. The law of Massachusetts makes all its Policies nonforfeitable. It is a Purely Mutual Company, dividing every cent of surplus among Policy-holders. This is the ONLY Company on the Pacific Coast governed by the Massachusetts Lapse Law. This company has complied with the new Insurance Laws of California.

WALLACE EVERSON, General Agent.
Sept. 22.] 328 Montgomery street.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INS. CO. OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital $5,000,000.---Agents: Balfour, Guthrie & Co., No. 316 California street, San Francisco. Nov. 18.

JAPANESE POETRY.

[*Translated for the Sprin[illegible] Republican.*]

FAREWELL TO THE GOLDESS PELE OF KILAUEA.

Farewell, dear Pelé, I can ne'er forget,
My head was lain upon thy bosom fair,
Thy warm breath on my cheek. I feel it yet,
My hands have wantoned with thy floating hair.

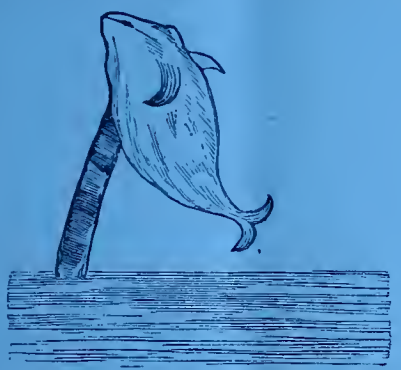
Thy glorious arms again I ne'er shall see
Attempting vainly a too close embrace,
As I with heated pulse essay to flee
From the quick passion of thy burning face.

The bosom heaving with unchecked desires
And throbbing wildly with tumultuous throes,
Reveals too surely all thy hidden fires
Of slumb'rous passions, cause of countless woes.

Again, farewell; my heart is far too cold,
For the hot love of thy too ardent race,
My lips still tingle with thy kisses bold,
My cheeks are crimson from thy last embrace.

ANOTHER SEA SERPENT.

The accompanying engravings are *fac similes* of a sketch sent to us by Captain Davison of the steamship *Kiushiu-maru*, and is inserted as a specimen of the curious drawings which are frequently forwarded to us for insertion. Captain Davidson's statement, which is countersigned by his chief officer, Mr. McKechnie, is as follows: Saturday, April 5th, at 11.15 A.M., Cape Satano distant about nine miles, the chief officer and myself observed a whale jump clear out of the sea, about a quarter of a



mile away. Shortly after it leaped out again, when I saw there was something attached to it. Got glasses, and on the next leap distinctly saw something holding on to the belly of the whale. The latter gave one more spring clear of the water, and myself and chief then observed what appeared to be a large creature of the snake species rear itself about thirty

feet out of the water. It appeared to be about the thickness of a junk's mast, and after standing about ten seconds in an erect position, it descended into the water, the upper end going first. With my glasses I made out the color of the beast to resemble that of a pilot-fish."

A short time ago some very remarkable results were obtained during a series of experiments made with a 24-centimetre gun manufactured by Herr Krupp at Essen. The piece itself weighed 13,000 kilogrammes, or rather less than 13 tons, and with charges of between 60 and 78 kilogrammes (132 to 171 lbs.) of powder imparted to projectiles weighing from 136 to 160 kilogrammes (300 to 352 lbs.) a muzzle velocity of 624 metres or 2,046 feet per second. The energy of the projectils was therefore 2,689 metre-tons; while the gun itself, although weighing only 13 tons, proved itself to be a more powerful weapon than the English service 35-ton gun, or the French 27-centimetre 23-ton gun. Altogether, the performances of the gun were so satisfactory that it was determined to continue the experiments; and, accordingly, last month several more rounds were fired from the same piece. A shell, specially designed for employment against iron armor, and weighing no less than 215 kilogrammes, or 473 lbs., was fired with a charge of 75 kilogrammes (165 lbs.) of powder—or with a charge some 50 lbs. larger than the service battering charge of the English 38-ton gun—when a muzzle velocity of 515 metres, or 1,619 feet, per second was obtained; the energy of the shot being consequently 2,900 metre-tons, or 161 metre-kilogrammes for every kilogramme of metal in the gun itself. It is, perhaps, not too much to say that any artillerist who might a few years ago have predicted the attainment of such a result would have been hailed as a visionary enthusiast.

FARMERS, AVOID SPECULATION!

An eminent French authority recently estimated the deficiency in the European wheat crop as follows: England, 120,000,000 bushels; France 114,000,000; Spain, 24,000,000; Italy, 18,000,000; Holland and Belgium, 12,000,000; Switzerland, 6,000,000. Total, 294,000,000 bushels. The surplus for export, to meet the above deficiency, is estimated as follows: United States, 157,000,000 bushels; Russia, 30,000,000; Australia, 21,000,000; India, 12,000,000; Hungary, 7,500,000; Danube Provinces, 6,000,000; Egypt, 3,000,000. Total, 236,500,000 bushels. Figures are lacking for the surplus of the Argentine Confederation, and other places of less note, as well as in regard to the stocks carried over from last year's crops; besides which American corn is beginning to compete with wheat in European markets, and our immense crop, estimated at 1,100,000,000 bushels for the current year, may possibly be called upon for larger quantities than heretofore. The people of the Continent, owing to trade depression and other causes, are unable to pay high prices for grain, and even at present rates will doubtless stint themselves in accordance with their diminished incomes. To supply the European difficiency above mentioned will require, after the grain has been brought to the different seaboards for marine transportation (to move 8,800,000 tons) 8,800 ships of 1,000 tons each, and California's quota will be upward of 500 of these ships, or about one-seventeenth of the whole number. The question of freights is the key to the present and future condition of the wheat market. It is worthy of note that Mr. James R. Keene, whose judgment is always remarkably sound, has recently wound up his Chicago wheat speculations, and has invested the proceeds in the so-called Granger railroads, which tap the great grain producing districts of the West and Northwest. The natural inference is that Mr. Keene prefers the small but sure profits of transportation of the grain to the Atlantic seaboard, to the very shadowy prospect of any substantial advance in Liverpool quotations. Farmers can judge from the foregoing facts and figures whether it will be profitable for them again to indulge in speculating upon the merest chances, or whether it is not advisable to realize, as soon as possible, upon their crops and liquidate old debts. The saving in interest will more than counterbalance any possible advance in prices, and it is very probable that after the crops in Europe have been gathered in, they will, as usual, be found more plentiful than present expectations indicate. Then prices will recede, and our farmers will execrate those who advised them to hold on. We say, realize without delay; pay your debts, and get in trim for next year's operations.

THAMES AND MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Limited),
Of Liverpool, England.
Capital.....$10,000,000.
W. C. HARRISON, Agent,
Aug. 2. *413 California street.*

HASTINGS' COLLEGE OF THE LAW.
Lectures for the Year 1879-80 will commence August 7th, 1879, at the Assembly Rooms of Academy of Sciences, southwest corner of California and Pine streets. The Middle Class will meet at 4 P.M.; the Junior Class will meet at 10 A.M. Examinations of applicants for admission to the Middle Class and members of the present Class whose examination was postponed, will be held Tuesday, August 5th, at the Pioneer Assembly Rooms. Gentlemen wishing to enter either Class should apply to the Dean and Registrar, No. 2, Court Block, 636 Clay street. Aug. 2.

ST. MARY'S HALL,
Benicia, Cal.
The next Academic Year will begin August 5th. A Full Collegiate Course; Musical Department under the direction of MADAME HORSLEY, the Distinguished Vocalist; a resident French Teacher; a fine Art Department; horseback and carriage riding constitute some of the attractions of this School. Address, REV. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A.M.,
July 12. Rector.

MILLS' SEMINARY.
The next Term of this well-known Institution will com- mence on WEDNESDAY, July 30th, 1879. For Circulars, giving particulars, address REV. C. T. MILLS,
Aug. 2. Mills' Seminary, Alameda county, California.

HAPPY CHILDREN.
The rosy-cheeked children of San Francisco is the evidence the JERSEY FARM DAIRY has of the purity and richness of its milk.
Aug. 2. City Depot: 837 HOWARD STREET.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
Gold Medal, Paris, 1878.
Sold by all Stationers. Sole Agent for the United States: MR. HENRY HOE, 91 John street, N. Y. Jan. 5.

DISSOLUTION.
The partnership of Snow & May was dissolved on the 6th instant. FRANK C. SNOW,
WM. B. MAY.

I shall conduct the business under the name of SNOW & CO., and liquidate the affairs of the late firm at No 20 Post street. FRANK C. SNOW.
San Francisco, May 31st, 1879. Juns 14.

FOR SALE,
In a thriving city, situated in one of the Southern counties, a valuable first-class SALOON BUSINESS, with lease, fixtures and furniture. For full particulars apply, by letter, "A. B.," News Letter Office. Dec. 14.

J. C. MERRILL & CO.,
Shipping and Commission Merchants, Agents for the Sand- wich Islands Packet Lines, 204 California street, S. F. April 13.

EDWARD BOSQUI & CO.,
Printers, Engravers, Lithographers and Bookbinders,
Leidesdorff street, from Clay to Commercial.

HIBERNIA BREWERY,
Howard Street, Between Eighth and Ninth.
Dec. 7.] *M. NUNAN, Proprietor.*

RAILROAD INTERESTS IN THE STATE.

The rapidity with which California has been covered by railroads is something marvelous, and in no department of industry bas the indomitable perseverance of our citizens been shcvn to greater advantage than in their construction. In this State individual energy has been from the beginning at high pressure, and bold projects have been thick as leaves in Vallamhrosa. The consequence is, that the State has shot ahead at a rate that has surprised the world, and whenever comparisons are made as to relative enterprise and rapidity of national development, California is the type of the most advanced and most advancing. It may be that in Kansas or Minnesota population flows in faster, and more lands are cultivated in these purely agricultural States; hut this is only to say that these States are increasing their acreage of corn and wheat, just as one might aay the same of Russia. California is not calculated to compete with these States in mere acreage of crops, or in having so many farms and so many acres; but in large undertakings, demanding bold, decisive, fearless minds and men of great capacity for organization and administration, this State stands unrivaled. Here there has always been large scope for individual effort, great prospects for ambitious men, and to-day, all things considered, California has more men of world-wide reputation, more men who have achieved a distinctive position by their own individual efforts than any other State in the Union. California has arrested more of the attention of the world for its vast undertakings and its brilliant achievements than any other State, and yet the whole mighty fabric has arisen as if by magic in the last thirty years.

The Railroad achievements have heen a marvel for such a young State, and these have been the more readily accomplished that hitherto California has borne the reputation of a wealthy, enterprising and strictly honorable State. It is a State that has, until lately, invited all men to participate in its great opportunities and great speculations. It has invited all capital to its coasts, and has hecn the most free and most cosmopolitan country in the world. The State had therefore made rapid strides until the Sand-lot demagogues, urged on hy the villainous support of two rival morning papers, began to formulate schemes of confiscation and robhery, and to lay plans for the capture of the State and city governments. The great unwashed, by means of universal suffrage and the ballot-box, proposed to obtain possession of the entire political power, and to control the State according to their own ignorant will. Then came to their aid the disappointcd and dissatisfied aspirants of all parties, and all the prominent men in the State became objects of denunciation to these place-hunters and political adventurers, who have nothing of which the deluge, which may come after, can possibly deprive them. Private animosities have also found this to be their golden opportunity, and the Central Pacific people have found their former minions and offal hunters, like Gorham and Cohen, men to whom jobbery has been as the breath of their life, suddenly turned into public spirited patriots, and decked out in the insignia of the "Honorable Bilks," a name that well describes them, pompously strutting on the platform, and vainly trying to make honest people helieve that they are the George Washingtons that are going to save the State. These, and such unscrupulous adventurers, are the enemies of the State, they foment dissension, spread distrust, throw suspicion on the honor and credit of the State, and, we may fairly ask, what have they ever done for this country except to injure it? No one will ever hold them in grateful remembrance, and they will be fortunate if the memory of their past deeds is permitted to pass into oblivion. When the Railroad magnates contribute perhaps the most remarkable chapter in the history of the State that California has to show, when they occupy an honored place among the men who have built up the country, and leave behind them enduring works of gigantic magnitude to perpetuate their memory, what will be knowu or remembered of two such venomous wasps as Messrs. Cohen and Gorham, who have nothing but their envious and malicious stings by which to recognize them? Time will do justice to them and their ill-deeds, if, in fact, time has not already placed upon them the brand of their iniquities. But if the State is to continue on its career of development, the Sand Lot and the class of political parasites and adventurers of the Gorham and Cohen type must be effectually stamped out. There are enough honest men in the State to demand and compel justice from the Railroads, but that these men should have to call in the services of such unscrupulous schemers as Gorham and Cohen would be a confession of weakness and a belief in dishonesty that Californians are not likely to be guilty of. Honorable Bilks they are, and will continue to be, but it is only among that clique of all the political jugglers and mountebanks that these two men are welcome. No other party has any faith in them, and never will have; and in this State they never can get such a political whitewashing as will make them anything but political adventurers and outcasts.

Out of this contest we have no doubt that the best interests of the State will emerge triumphant, and that justice will prevail in the end. But, for the time being, uncertainty and distrust are working immense injury in the paralysis of industry and suspension of undertakings throughout the State, and this condition of uncertainty cannot be too soon brought to an end. We can only call on all the honest and sensible people in the State to rally to the standard of justice, and to vote for men who can be trusted to act prudently and justly toward all interests, both in legislation and administration. But let them heware of the adventurers and fire eaters, who, having nothing to lose and everything to gain by anarchy, will certainly use their power—if they have any—to promote their own selfish interests.

MINES FOR THE EASTERN MARKET.

We have attentively watched the signs of the times, and, judging from the tone of the united press of the East, we are safe in making the statement that the comiug fall will be one of unexampled activity in mining enterprises in the great money centers of the country. Not only has the excitement taken a firm hold of the speculative communities of the great cities, but we hear of sales of properties in a number of cases in the smaller towns at the East. It is therefore advisable that parties owning valuable mines should take advantage of this new departure, at the same time keeping well in mind the fact that to effect a sale, or a satisfactory arrangement for developing their properties, that they must not he misrepresented. Capital to an immense amount is now idle in the Eastern markets, and, as an act of self protection, it is the duty of the people of this coast to carefully see that these new friends are not misled in making investments. The columns of this paper are always open to give accurate information regarding anv mines seeking purchasers at the East, and we cordially invite descriptions and correspondence in the premises.

TO AMERICAN VOTERS.

They say the mob will win
When voting-day comes round,
That ignorance and hate and sin
With triumph will be crowned;
That alien demagogues
Will get the upper hand;
That lawless swine from foreign bogs
Must rule this goodly land.
Of course they must and will
If we sit idly down,
And let the vagrants vote their fill
In country and in town.

Shall we with downcast eyes
Bewail our coming fate?
Arise! Americans, arise,
Before it grows too late!
Arise, and rule the land—
'Tis your inheritance.
Lock shields, and in a solid band
To victory advance!
Now is the hour for fight;
Gird on, then, while you may!
If every man who has the right
Votes on that fateful day,

The alien hosts shall melt
Like snow beneath the sun,
And ne'er again the blight be felt
Of foreign Goth and Hun.

THE CITY TICKETS.

We suppose there is now no possibility of remedying the unfortunate fact that there are to be two tickets run in opposition to the mangy crowd of Sand-lotters. That is to be most sincerely regretted. This is not the time for conservative men to be divided into two opposing factions. In times past they have worked together in harmony for the city's best interest, regardless of mere partisan considerations. It they could do that in safe times, why, in the name of all that is good, should they refuse to do it in this, the darkest hour in the city's history, when a common enemy is menacing every interest? It ought not, and will not, help the party that is responsible for it. The obvious duty, which the politicians have failed to perform, may very well he executed by the people themselves. The mass of voters should unite in favor of one of the two conservative tickets that will be in the field. When both are nominated, it ought not be difficult to determine which is the best. If anything like a common opinion can be arrived at on that point, then the solution of a grave difficulty is within easy reach. If the strongest of the two tickets is voted for hy all good citizens, without regard to previous party affiliations, then the defeat of the communists is certain. But how is the question of the strongest ticket to he determined? That is, no doubt, considerable of a difficulty. But it is in the power of the fusionists to overcome it. If they will put a ticket together, so exceptionably strong that all men may see its superiority over its rivals, then the difficulty is solved, and a common purpose to vote that ticket will be the result. The Republican Convention has completed its work, and we are in a position to judge of the whole. The ticket might easily be improved upon. It did not grow in strength as it grew in length. Several weak nominees are on it. Three or four of the judicial candidates are absolutely objectionable, and the uninitiated will find it difficult to tell how they got there. Yet, the ticket, as a whole, is a safe one, and unless the fusionists put up a better one, it will he the part of wisdom for all good citizens to vote it. In a few days the fusionists will have completed their nominations, and then it will be possible to determine how conservative citizens can best cast their votes. There is a fine opportunity for the new ticket to win favor by strong judicial nominations. If sound discretion is exercised on this point it will accomplish much. Judicial nominations that are conspicuously fit to be made, will give character to the whole ticket, and will do much to ensure its success before the people. The fusionists bave a grand opportunity. They may give us a ticket that will surely win; but to do that, it must be one of such recognized merit that all good citizens can rally to its support. Failing that, conservative Democrats may well vote the Republican city ticket.

A LYING CAMPAIGN.

The lying assertions of this election csmpaign are really beyond enumeration. If we were to believe one tithe of what is said, we should be forced to the conclusion that Republicans and Democrats have vied with each other in a rivalry to see which could scare up the most pronounced scallawag to run as a candidate for the gubernatorial office. Believe the *Bulletin* and *Call*, and then Hugh J. Glenn is a cold, unsympathizing, bad man, whose whole career in the State entitles him to be classed as a public enemy. Accept the statements of the *Chronicle*, and then George C. Perkins is the sum of all villainies; his whole thoughts must run on swindling; everything he is associated with is a fraud upon somebody; he buys land that hreeds only ague and rattlesnakes, and he seeks to sell it to deceived settlers; he wrongs the pilots, defrauds ship owners, and practices extortion upon all who deal with him. All this, and much more of the same kind. We presume no educated man needs to be informed that these allegations are all false. Yet it is to be supposed that somebody believes them, or else we know not why there should be such a display of energetic repetition. There are doubtless many ignorant people who, because they read these things, believe them. The papers cater to such readers, and, in doiug that, exhibit one of the very worst features of the newspaper press. They write down to the low level and debased instincts of the densely ignorant. A better ambition would be to inform and elevate the least educated portions of the body politic. No wonder that government is not respected. Such iteration and reiteration must have its effect, and that effect cannot fail to be highly mischievous in destroying all respect for the men whom we clothe with the authority to govern. The two gubernatorial candidates are men high over the average of their fellows; they are both men of mark, who have accomplished something in the world. A man who has the thrift and energy to acquire, and the executive ability to manage an enormous farm of 50,000 acres, is certainly a man entitled to respect. Then again, the youth, who, without friends, lands on a strange shore, and, by his own industry and skill, reaches the highest pinacle of mercantile success, is a worthy exemplar to his fellow-men. Instead of decrying such men as George C. Perkins and Hugh J. Glenn, they should be held up aa worthy of respect and honor. Their thrift, their honeaty, their industry and their consequent access, should be made to teach the best of all lessoua to the average aand-lotter

The "News Letter" in London.—Messrs. H. F. Gillig & Co., of the American Bank in Europe, 449 Strand, London, inform us in a letter, under date of July 26th, that the NEWS LETTER and MAIL BAG will alwaya he on file in the reading-room at the addresa given, for the convenience of our friends abroad.

THE TOWN CRIER.

"Hear the Crier"' "What the devil art thou?
"One that will play the devil, sir with you."

"He'd a sting in his tail as long as a flail.
Which made him grow bolder and bolder."

Moses O Connor, who died the other day, left $6,000 to his three brothers, $2,000 to his wife and children, and $20,000 to the Church for perpetual daily masses for the repose of his soul. There is some popular indignation at this division of goods, but Moses, himself, best knew what a devil of a job it would be to scour up his soul; and we pity the Church. To help her good work, we beg leave to offer the following, which may be said (or sung) before the mass is performed:

Oh, Lord! wo pray Thee, for Thine honor
Give peace to Moses, called O'Connor!
An Irish Jew, a saint, a sinner,
Dead-beat in life, in death a winner.
Time failing fast and breath, his eyes
Beheld Thine awful dawn arise.
To save his wretched soul, he lent
His cash. Don't damn him till it's spent.

The "Alta," noticing the backwardness of citizens in getting registered for the coming election, frantically asks: "Is it possible there are 10,000 people among us who disregard the rights and privileges of American citizenship?" Disregard, good Granny, doesn't at all express it. The highly respectable and intelligent faction enumerated not only disregard, but abhor, contemn, disdain, scorn and despise those "rights and privileges," because they have become so excessively cheap as to be considered amongst their valueless assets. And that highly respectable minority will retain its opinion until the Sand-lotters have taught them a much needed lesson of the duty of "intelligence and respectability" to attend to the ballot if ever they hope for good government. Your Sand-lotter has a much more material view of voting values. It ranges all the way up from 25 cents to whatever it will bring in a lively market, and the market price promises to advance at a lively rate forninst the 3d September.

We always have been taught to consider a live dog superior to a dead lion, and are now fully convinced, since Judge Hilton asserts that he declines to pay a single dollar for the delivery of the late A. T. Stewart's body, which sundry enterprising body-snatchers appropriated with a view to compelling an exchange therefor of $250,000 from the executor of the estate. To be sure, Stewart only weighed 100 pounds at his decease, and $2,500 per pound *is* rather steep, but we doubt whether the spirit of the defunct will feel gratified by Hilton's display of Stewart's principal life virtue—avarice. Meanwhile the Stewart Cathedral, wherein his bones were to be interred, as patron saint, is deprived of that inestimable privilege, and the body-snatchers' industry remains unrewarded by the cynical Hilton, who says, "Keep your miserable old corpse, and I'll freeze onto my ducats!" Hilton shan't be our executor; we'll be cremated first.

The uproar of political discussion is temporarily hushed in the overshadowing presence of such all-absorbing questions as, did Sprague actually exhort Conkling to "git," with the moral reinforcement of a double-barreled shot-gun? Was it really, now, the German teacher? Is Sprague a lunatic, or has Mrs. Sprague been indiscreet? Is it true that Mrs. Conkling understands and believes in the innocence of platonic attachments, or does she regard Mrs. Sprague as "an improper person," and has she commenced an action for divorce? Did Mrs. Sprague write notes to Conkling in the gallery of the Senate? And, if so, where are they? Did he answer? And what did he say? And why did he say it, or why didn't he? And who cares a toothpick about the whole dirty business, or the people concerned in it?

To avoid misapprehension, we desire to say that the wittiest things in the *News Letter* are not the work of President Hiester, of the Board of Education, that gentleman's genius being unable to work in single harness. It is only when he is matched with Secretary Clinton, of the Board of Examiners, that the funny things drip from them like rain from a gutter. Either one, alone, would be taken for a mutton-head; brought together, they shine like blazes. It is not safe to go into the Board of Education when both are present. We have attended lately the fun rals of three unhappy men who incautiously ventured into the rooms of the Board, and we think it right to mention, for the public good, that an English grammar, worn on the person, is the only safeguard against this deadly pair of jokers.

She was a strong-minded woman and inclined to be suspicious. She took an interest in politics, and was firm in the faith that in the election of Glenn lay the only hope of rescuing the State from "the folds of the railroad anaconda." As she opened her *Chronicle* the hideous lithograph of the great anti-monopoly candidate fluttered downward to her feet. With strong gaze she inspected the half stolid, half truculent features in that gratuitous work of art, and shrieked, "Betrayed!" "What is it, my love?" inquired her startled lord in meek surprise. "What is it, you idiot!" retorted the agitated fair; "don't you see that the *Chronicle* has been bought up by the railroad and gone over to Perkins? Would they circulate such a likenese of our candidate as *that* if they really wanted to elect him?"

Brother Pickering seems to have recently experienced a regular "mash" for the intellectual Kearney, whom he is writing up as a distinguished representative of American culture. He reports the great sand-lotter's stump speeches—which he constantly calls "oratione"—with friendly care, judiciously weeding out as much of the low blackguardism as he can. On looking over one of these pruned reports, the noble agitator must be ready to swear he was changed at nurse.

Glenn ie war, pestilence and famine; Perkins, a soullese tool of the rich; White, an extremely black man. There is only one way out of it all. Let the *News Letter* name the Governor. In fact, we would undertake to save all the worry and expense, and give you a better government in three weeks than these squabbles of parties, with and without heads, will ever allow to be chosen. Terms moderate, cash down. No cure, no pay.

Talking about corpses reminds us of one Patsey McGee, a great man at wakes and funerals, and altogether belonging to the genus corpse sharp. Going along a road one night he met his friend Jimmy Gallagher. "Jimmy," said he, "ould Mulvaney's dead. God rest his sowl!" "Is that so?" said Jimmy. "Aye, is it," said Patsey, "and you're to be one o' the b'ys that sits up wid the corpse." "Me sit up wid a corpse I don't know!" replied Jimmy; "well, that hates Banagher, and Banagher hates the divil!" "Oh, but," replied Patsey, no wise taken aback, "I've offered yer sarvices, and"—in the most insinuating accents—"ye wudn't insult the corpse by refusin'?" It is needless to remark that Mr. Gallagher was not proof against such a thoroughly Celtic reason, and the corpse was not insulted.

There are as many promising young blackguards at our State University as any college can turn out, and we are proud of them. They hit straight from the shoulder, they knock down and drag out, they "bust each other's snoots" and put "heads" on each other with commendable energy; and there are no such ruffians on the Sand-lots. The free fight on Wednesday last lacked only one thing to make it perfect; a few funerals. "Whom the gods love die young." Achilles nobly preferred the glory of a brief and bright career; and loving hands would hang garlands on the early tombs of these heroes, and pilgrims come to tread with reverent feet the hallowed ground and read the Spartan epitaph: "Died with his boots on." A little killing next time, young gentlemen.

The "Two-headed Nightingale" is, according to the Hartford *Times*, "a double-headed lady, who converses and sings in five languages." Now, in the name of all the gods at once, what are the White State Central Committee about? That is precisely the kind of hair-pin that is wanted here in the present canvass. Why have these talents a curtain before them, and why should such gifts be hidden away in an obscure town like Albany, when the people require to be enlightened in regard to the "live issues?" With such a talent for languages, this two-headed parrot could jabber Low Dutch and equally low Irish at one and the same moment on the Sand-lot, so as to make Kearney look almost clean with envy.

When a blasphemer is struck by lightning, or a daring liar wishes he may fall down dead if he is lying, and gets his wish, all the pious papers in the country—and this means every paper but the *News Letter*, which is strictly religious—improves the occasion as an awful warning to blasphemers and liars. We have secretly agreed with them, because we knew what was coming; and now it has come. A temperance lecturer has just been struck by lightning on Pike's Peak, and converted. He swears he will do so no more, and Mrs. Pitts-Stevens will please take notice and tremble the next time she thinks of hauling out that pledge. A bottle is your only sure go.

It is not an easy thing to take a walk for constitutional purposes unless a man has a pair of shoes that he can wear; and the fact is, that now, after so many thousand years, not one shoemaker in a thousand can make a boot or shoe that is at once handsome and comfortable. When such a man is found, he is worth more than rubies; and Mr. H. Frese, 327 Dupont street, is the man. He uses only the best leather, and makes a perfect fit; and only the sufferer from tight boots knows the angelic comfort implied in these two facts. It may be made into a maxim: a man with boots from Frese's, walks without effort in the straight path of virtue.

Five violently virtuous young women in Vermont, the other day, tarred and "ragged" a girl supposed to be immoral, and promised her feathers if she didn't stop it. Behold, how awful goodness is! At the same time, one can't help thinking that these young persons are wasted in Vermont, and ought to seek a broader field in Rhode Island, or Washington, or Montgomery street, though the chances are all in favor of their having photographs of Sara Bernhardt in their rooms, and the *Police Gazette* for their favorite reading.

Commerce is the great civilizing and humanizing agent of the world, and this is the reason why all good Californians are rubbing their hands and smiling aloud over the news of failing wheat crops in Europe generally. We suffer when other men suffer, and the miseries of the poor in England, France, Germany and Austria wring our hearts; but there is glorious intelligence from the vine districts of France. Thank God! there will not be half a crop in most of them. In God we trust.

Signs of returning reason in the telegrams. Friday's papers brought the gratifying intelligence that one patriot has been found at St. Louis willing to devote himself for the good of the race by killing his mother-in-law. In the full flush of our pride in the American name over this heroic deed, later advices take us down with the statement that the man is a German; and we have put the Stars-and-Stripes at half-mast.

The church is rapidly rising towards an equality with the stage. The various church socials now advertise a "splendid programme," "first appearance of the amiable Miss Blank," "intermission," "refreshments in adjoining parlor," and so on. When we have Messrs. Hemphill and Stone brought out to sing "Le Sabre de Mon Pere" and "All My Eye," it will be near high tide.

When the French Admiral recently visited the New York naval station, instead of greeting him with the regulation salute of big guns, they exploded eleven torpedoes in his honor. The local paper, recording the exploit, does not fail to lay claim to the patent by declaring that this "was not only a novel, but an exclusively American idea!" Working back to first principles we shall soon get the fire-crackers and pop-guns.

Henry Thompson says, pathetically, that the art of frying is very ill understood. To be sure, they know more about it down below; but there is a pretty high level of attainment, on the surface of this planet, in the art of lying, and the two are not without a certain relation.

The daily papers report the arrest of a "dark-colored gamin," who was sent to the Industrial School; but nothing is said of the gaming, not in the dark, which never is arrested at all, at all, but goes on under the eyes of the police and the noses of the Press.

Springfield, Mass., has four Irish *Keeners*, women who do the howling at funerals. We must send for them at once; the home supply will give out after September 3d.

Reasons why you ought not to vote for John W. Taylor, as Superintendent of Schools.—These reasons are one: He is not going to be elected.

C. P. R. R.

Overland Ticket Office: Ferry Landing, foot of Market street.--Commencing Monday, May 19th, 1879, and until further notice, Trains and Boats wil leave

SAN FRANCISCO:

7.00 A. M. (daily), Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Landing — Connecting with Trains for Napa (Stages for Sonoma), Calistoga (the Geysers), and Sacramento. Connecting at Davis (*Sundays excepted*) for Woodland and Knight's Landing, and at Woodland for Williams and Willows.
(Arrive San Francisco 8:10 P.M.)

7.00 A.M. (daily) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) and via Livermore arriving at Tracy at 11:30 A. M. and connecting with Atlantic Express. Connects at Niles with Train arriving at San Jose at 10:15 A.M.
(Returning, train from Tracy arrives at 6:05 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (daily), Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R R.) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland (Or.), Colfax, Reno (Virginia City), Palisade (Eureka), Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Galt with train arriving at Ione at 3:40 P.M.
(Arrive San Francisco 5:15 P.M.)

Sunday Excursion Tickets to San Pablo and Martinez at Reduced Rates.

10.00 A.M. (daily) via Oakland Ferry, Local Passenger Train to Haywards and Niles.
(Arrive San Francisco 4:05 P.M.)

3.00 P.M. (daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry and Niles), stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 5:20 P.M.
(Arrive San Francisco 9:35 A.M.)

3.00 P.M. (daily) Northern Railway Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to San Pablo, Martinez and Antioch.
(Arrive San Francisco 9:35 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (daily) Arizona Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) for Lathrop (and Stockton), Merced, Madera, Visalia, Sumner, Mojave, Newhall (San Buenaventura, and Santa Barbara), Los Angeles, "Santa Monica," Wilmingtou, Santa Ana (San Diego), Colton and Yuma (Colorado River Steamers), connecting direct with Daily Trains of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Arizona for Maricopa (Daily Stages for Phœnix and Prescott), and for Casa Grande (182 miles east from Yuma), and end of Track (Daily Stages for Florence and Tucson).

"Sleeping Cars" between Oakland, Los Angeles and Yuma.
(Arrive San Francisco 12:35 P.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Landing), connecting with trains for Calistoga, (the Geysers), Woodland, Knight's Landing and Sacramento; and at Sacramento with Passenger Train, leaving at 9:35 P.M. for Truckee, Reno, Carson and Virginia.
"Sleeping Cars" between Vallejo and Carson.
(Arrive San Francisco 11:10 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Wash'n St. Wharf), for Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.
(Arrive San Francisco 8:00 P.M.)

4.00 P.M. (daily), Through Third Class and Accommodation Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) connectiug at Lathrop with Train arriving at Los Angeles on second day at 11:55 A.M. (Arrive San Francisco 9:05 A.M.

4.30 P.M. (daily) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to Haywards, Niles and Livermore. (Arrive San Francisco 8:35 A.M.)

5.00 P.M. (daily) Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland Ferry and Northern Railway) to Ogden, Omaha and East.

Public conveyance for Mills Seminary connects at Seminary Park Station with all trains, Sundays excepted.

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS

From "SAN FRANCISCO." Daily.

TO OAKLAND.	TO ALAMEDA.	TO FERNSIDE.	TO EAST OAKLAND.	TO NILES.	TO BERKELEY	TO DELAWARE STREET.
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
B 6.10	12.30	7.00	B7.00	B 6.10	7.00	7.30	B 6.10
7.00	1.00	8.00	B9.00	7.30	10.00	8.30	8.00
7.30	1.30	9.00	B10.00	8.30	P. M.	9.30	10.00
8.00	2.00	10.00	P. M.	9.30	3.00	10.30	12.00
8.30	3.00	11.00	B5.00	10.30	4.30	11.30	P. M.
9.00	3.30	12.00	.....	11.30		P. M.	1.30
9.30	4.00	P. M.	.....	P. M.		1.00	3.30
10.00	4.30	1.30	.....	12.30		3.00	4.30
10.30	5.00	2.00	.....	1.00	TO SAN JOSE.	4.00	5.30
11.00	5.30	*3.00	.....	3.30		5.00	B 6.30
11.30	6.00	4.00	.....	4.30		6.00	.....
12.00	6.30	5.00	.....	5.30		B 6.30	.....
.....	7.00	6.00	.....	6.30			
.....	8.10	B*7.00	.....	7.00			
.....	9.20	B*8.10	.....	8.10	A. M.		Change Cars at
.....	10.30	*1030	.....	9.20	7.00		
.....	n11.45	B*1145	.....	10.30	P. M.		West Oakland
.....	.....	.....	.....	B11.45	3.00		

To "SAN FRANCISCO," Daily.

FROM DELAWARE STREET.	FROM BERKELEY	FROM NILES	FROM EAST OAKLAND.	FROM FERNSIDE.	FROM ALAMEDA.	FROM OAKLAND. (Broadway.)	
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
B 5.40	B 5.40	7.00	B 5.10	B8.00	B*5.00	B 5.20	12.20
B 6.30	B 6.30	8.00	B 5.50	B10.00	B*5.40	B 6.00	12 50
8.00	7.30	P. M.	6.40	B11.00	*6.25	6.50	1.20
10.00	8.30	2.35	7.40	P. M.	7.00	7.20	1.50
12.00	9.30	4.30	8.40	n6.00	8.03	7.50	2.50
P. M.	10.30		9.40	.....	9.00	8.25	3.20
1.30	11.30	FROM SAN JOSE.	10.40	.....	10.03	8.50	3.50
3.30	P. M		11.40	.....	11.03	9.20	4.20
4 30	1.00		P. M.	.....	12,00	9.50	4.50
5.30	3.00		12.40	.....	P. M.	10.20	5.20
B 6.30	4.00		1.25	.....	1.00	10.50	5.50
.....	5.00		2.40	.....	3.00	11.20	6.25
.....	0.00		4.40	.....	*3.20	11.50	6.50
			5.40	.....	4.00	.....	8.00
Change Cars at West Oaklnd.		A. M.	6.40	.....	5.00	.....	9.10
		7.10	7.50	.....	6.03	.....	10.20
		P. M.	9.00	.....	B*7.20	.....	.....
		1.30	10.10	.....	B*8.30	.....	.....
			.....	.....	*10.00	.....	.....

B—*Sundays excepted.*

*Alameda Passengers change cars at Oakland.

Creek Route.

From SAN FRANCISCO—*Daily*—B5:40, B6:30, 7.20, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A.M. 12:15, 1:15, 2:25, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6.15 P.M.

From OAKLAND—*Daily*—B5:30, B6:20, 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A. M. 12:05, 1:05, 2:15, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05 P.M. B—*Sundays excepted.*

"Official Schedule Time" furnished by Randolph & Co., Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St., S. F.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt.
A. N. Towne, General Superintendent.

SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD

Commencing Monday, June 2d, 1879, and until further notice, Boats and Trains will leave San Francisco as follows:

7.10 A.M., from San Quentin Ferry, daily (Sundays excepted), connecting at San Rafael with Mail and Express Train for Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Cloverdale and way stations. Making stage connections at Geyserville for Skaggs' Springs; Cloverdale for Ukiah, Lakeport, Mendocino City, Highland and Bartlett Springs, Soda Bay and the Geysers; connection made at Fulton for Korhel's, Guerneville and the Redwoods. Returning, arrive in San Francisco at 6:25 P.M. Passengers going by this train will arrive at the Geysers at 2 P.M.

3.00 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted), Steamer "James M. Donahue" (Washington Street Wharf), connecting with Mail and Express Train at Donahue for Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Cloverdale, and way stations. Making stage connections at Lakeville for Sonoma. Returning, arrive in San Francisco at 10:10 A.M.

Sunday Excursions at Reduced Rates.

8.15 A.M., Sundays only, via San Quentin Ferry and San Rafael, for Cloverdale and Way Stations. Returning, arrive in San Francisco at 7:55 P.M. Fares for Round Trip: Petaluma, $1.50; Santa Rosa, $2.00; Healdsburg, $3 00; Cloverdale, $4.50; Fulton, $2.50; Laguna, $3.00; Forestville, $3.50; Korhel's, $3.75; Guerneville, $4.

Freight received at Washington st. Wharf from 7 a.m. till 2.30 p. m., daily (except Sundays).

A. A. Bean, Sup't. A. Hughes, Gen. Manager. Jas. M. Donahue, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.
[June 7.]

NORTHERN DIVISION SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Commencing Monday, April 21, 1879, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave San Francisco, from Passenger Depot on Townsend street, between Third and Fourth streets, as follows:

8.20 A.M. daily for San Jose and Way Stations. ☞ Stages for Pescadero (via San Mateo) connect with this train only.

9.30 A.M (Sundays only) for San Jose and Way Stations. Returning, leaves San Jose at 0 P.M.

10.40 A.M. daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad and all Way Statious. ☞ At Pajaro, the Santa Cruz R. R. connects with this train for Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz. ☞ At Salinas the M. & S. V. R. R. connects with this train for Monterey. ☞ Stage connections made with this train. (Pescadero Stages via San Mateo excepted.)

Parlor Car attached to this Train.

(SEATS AT REDUCED RATES.)

3.30 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose, Gilroy, Pajaro, Hollister, Tres Pinos and principal Way Stations.

☞ On Saturdays only, the Santa Cruz R. R. will connect with this train at Pajaro for Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz. Returning, leave Santa Cruz at 4.45 A.M. Mondays (breakfast at Gilroy), arriving in San Francisco at 10:00 A.M.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.—The run of this Train to Salinas on Saturdays having been discontinued for the season, those intending to visit Monterey will take the train leaving San Francisco at 10:40 A.M. daily.

3.30 P.M. (Sundays only) for San Jose and Way Stations.

4.25 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose and Way Stations.

5.00 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

6.30 P.M.—daily, for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates

To San Jose and intermediate points sold on Saturdays, and Sunday mornings, good for return until following Monday inclusive.

Also, EXCURSION TICKETS to Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Monterey, sold on Saturdays only—good for return until the following Monday inclusive.

☞ Principal Ticket Office—Passenger Depot, Townsend street. Branch Ticket Office—No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Supt. H. R. JUDAH, A. P. & T. A.

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

Commencing Monday, May 19th, 1879,

☞ Passengers for points on the Southern Divisions of the road will take the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad via OAKLAND, leaving SAN FRANCISCO via Ferry Landing, Market street, at 4:00 P.M. daily (Arizona Express Train), and making close connection at GOSHEN for Sumner, Mojave, Los Angeles, Wilmington, Anaheim, Colton, Colorado River, Yuma, Maricopa and Casa Grande (182 miles east from Yuma). May 31.

A DEFAULTER'S PARADISE.

Szered, a small town in Upper Hungary, must, remarks a contemporary, he a charming place of residence for persons who are addicted to the fascinating but immoral practice of "outrunning the constable." One part of this hurgh belongs to the county of Pressburg; the other is included within the territorial limits of Neutra county. When a householder of the Presshurg moiety finds that the Pandours, or Hungarian bum-bailiffs, of his own county are after him for arrears of taxes or dishonored bills of exchange, be alertly crosses from one side to the other of the High-street, and, like the famous Amri-Omri of the comic traveling menagerie, "loudly guffaws at his haffled pursuers.' All the legal documents in virtue of which his person can he forcibly segregated from his fellow-citizens must then be with solemn and time-devouring formalities made over to the executive authorities of the Neutra Comitat, which in due time sends its Pandours down to the Neutra moiety of Szered with peremptory orders to effect the capture of the wily defaulter. He, however, warned of their approach, recrosses the High-street with more than lightning promptitude, and from its Presshurg sidewalk smiles blandly at the disappointed Neutra officers of justice. As Hungarian counties are immensely tenacious of their local rights and privileges, and are seldom on the best of terms with one another, any Pandourian infringement of frontier is sure to he furiously resented by the authorities on either side of Szered High-street. Thus the conterminous Comitats are kept in a state of chronic litigation by reason of the professional zeal which from time to time prompts their sheriff's officers to execute a warrant on the wrong side of that thoroughfare.

It is rumored in circles where *canards* do not usually circulate, that Captain Carey has been sentenced to be shot by the court-marshal which tried him on charges arising out of the circumstances connected with the death of Prince Louis Napoleon. It is further said that Lord Chelmsford, not caring to be responsible for the carrying out of this sentence, has sent Captain Carey home, under arrest, so that the case may he dealt with by the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

NOTABILIA.

THE PEDDLER'S SONG.

Lawn as white as driven snow;
Cypress black as e'er was crow;
Gloves as sweet as damask roses;
Masks for faces and for noses;
Bugle-bracelet, necklace, amber;
Perfume for a lady's chamber;
Gold quoips and stomachers,
For my lads to give their dears;
Pins and poking-sticks of steel.
What maids lack from head to heel:
Come buy of me,come; come buy,come buy,
Buy, lads, or else your lasses cry.

WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE.

O. Lawton & Co., 609 to 611 Market street, have brought out a perfect wonder of beauty and cheapness in their Royal Semi-Porcelain sets, complete fac-similes of French China, with the exquisite smoothness and sharp outline peculiar to that ware, and at the same time as strong and uniform in quality as can he desired. It is a marvel how this house can offer beautiful Dinner Sets of the Royal Semi-Porcelain at $7.50, and other goods at proportionate rates. If any one feature of housekeeping reveals the taste and love of harmony, it is surely the finish of the dinner-table; and this resides above all in the form and style of the china service. Lawton & Co. have made it possible for every one to gratify an elegant taste, and cultivate the sense of beauty without wastefulness.

The difficulty between Senators Conkling and Sprague excites the greatest interest, and bets are even as to the result, while considerable disappointment is expressed at the plentiful lack of strong talk in both men. It is feared that Conkling's supply of blackguard epithets was fired away at Lamar, and regret is felt that the limited area of Rhode Island affords no room for the spread of Sprague's profanity. However this may be, it is certain that a little generous stimulant is needed; and admirers of the Senate are about to forward California's finest whisky from F. & P. J. Cassiu's stock of O. K. Golden Plantation.

Heyl, the grave-robber of Ohio, has been pardoned. He may be used for looking up voters at the coming election.

The Long Branch Baths are daily growing in favor with the public. Here is the largest sheet of water, as blue and clear as the sea of the tropics, and with a fine, sandy bottom. The pumps force in additional water after every high tide, so that the depth is always exceptionally great and regular. The accommodations for comfort and convenience are superior to those of any establishment in the State, and the pleasant temperature of the water makes bathing in them a delight as well as a tonic. Seclusion, cleanliness, fresh air and beautiful scenery make this the most charming resort in the neighborhood of the city.

Every London newspaper is filled with gossip, with guesses, with reports about Sara Bernhardt. She is the original of the famous story about the person who was so thin that four looking-glasses were needed to get one reflection. It is a fact that Sara B. never materializes for less than one hundred persons at a time; a smaller battery of eyes being unable to seize her outline; but Bradley & Rulofson, 429 Montgomery street, have brought their art to such a pitch of perfection that they can photograph her as she really is, genius, thinness, fascination and all. They are the only house that can do this.

At the grand reception, on Tuesday last, the matchless style and finish of the hats worn by the three belles of our fair city were the theme of endless comment and admiration. Such exquisite taste and such perfect fits have not been general, even in this fastidious community; and the ladies agreed at once that no one but Mrs. Skidmore, 1114 Market street, could have furnished such triumphs of skill and art. The Clearance Sale of her stock is going on with the most extraordinary activity; for she must make room for the large importations on the way.

The weather is against afternoon picnics.

De Lesseps says that the United States will not oppose the Panama Canal, because such a course would bring upon them the censure of the whole southern population of the New World; a Solid South worth taking into account. There is yet another reason for our not opposing this great work. It will bring us more directly into communication with the whole world, old and new, and all nations will see for themselves that Swain's, 213 Sutter street, is the best, most home-like, most comfortable restaurant on the continent. Service and cooking unequaled.

Napa Soda is the most searching and thorough corrective known, and the complaints incident to our changeable climate are most readily met and scattered by this most wholesome beverage. It should form the daily refreshment of all.

When the flow of inspiration ceases for a few moments, as it occasionally will, even in the brain of an editor, what can be so satisfactory as to feel that one is not obliged to sit with pen in the air, distilling wasted ink, till the divine rage returns? And this satisfaction is his who carries a MacKinnon Pen, always ready for use, always ready to be withdrawn from use, without wasting the ghost of a drop of ink. Filled in the morning, the pen is in order for twenty-four hours hard writing. A. S. Spence & Co., 24 Geary street, are the agents.

That story about the pearl which Cleopatra drank has always been doubted by scientific and truly skeptical minds; and the plausible explanation of the story, offered by Von Geschunack, is now generally accepted. This is to the effect that Cleopatra's favorite table wine was so exquisitely light and pure that it was called the "Pearl;" and the name naturally made the story. The Gerke Wine is the modern representation of this delicious beverage, and Landsberger knows that it is probably superior to its prototype.

The system is often so rapidly reduced by a severe attack of Diarrhea, or other Affection of the Bowels, as to get almost beyond the reach of medicine, before the patient can realize the necessity of looking about him for a remedy. Better keep by you Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam, a safe curative for Asiatic Cholera, Cramps, Dysentery, etc., and thus be prudently prepared to treat these complaints on their first appearance. Sold by Crane & Brigham, San Francisco.

Darwin is at work on a biography of his grandfather, Dr. Erasmus Darwin, who was a connecting family link.

The colored exodus continues, and even seems to grow, and there is real danger that the people left in the Southern States will starve for want of some one to do the cooking. Under these conditions, it is the duty of philanthropists to introduce at once a full supply of Montanya's Union Ranges, which almost do their own cooking, so perfectly simple, so easily managed are they. With one of these in the house, a lady can smile superior to the want of Bridget or the departure of Phillis.

The Mormon problem has exercised the wits of our statesmen for many years, to the serious damage of the wits, while the problem remains as healthy as ever; and yet the solution of it is as simple as two and two. Messrs. Chas. Langley & Co. have only to supply the Mormon ladies with Mme. Rachel's Enamel Bloom, and the Gentiles would rush in like the old Romans and carry off the beauties. In twenty-four hours there would not be a second wife in Utah.

The ex-Khedive is not to be allowed to return to the flesh-pots of Egypt, and will have to console himself with the pleasures of Naples, in the bosom of his family, or perhaps we should say, in the bosom of the regiment. Turk as he is, Ismail has some notions of civilized life. He is fond of the opera, and of balls; and he will order his hats of White, 614 Commercial street.

American managers look upon Sara Bernhardt as a future bone-anza.

McNally & Hawkins, Market street, under Grand Hotel, have just received a large importation of the newest and most striking styles in chandeliers, gas fittings, brackets, faucets, standard lamps and other articles in their line. Their store is a gallery well worth a visit; and they maintain their position as the Pioneer house, at the head of all in the plumbing business.

Tapestry Brussels, $1 per yard and upwards; fine new patterns. Call and see them. Window shades, 75 cents and upwards. Window lace, 12½ cents and upwards. Cornices, wall paper, etc. Oilcloths, 50 cents per yard and upwards. Hartshorn & McPhun, 112 Fourth st., near Mission.

STOCK COMBINATIONS.

How to Operate Successfully on

TEN DOLLARS.

MARTIN TAYLOR & CO.,

June 21.] 429 California Street.

FAIRFAX MINING COMPANY,

426 CALIFORNIA STREET, ROOM NO. 2.

President.....JOHN W. COLEMAN.
Treasurer.....GEN. O. H. LA GRANGE.
Secretary.....O. C. MILLER.

[October 12.]

GEO. C. HICKOX. E. C. MCFARLANE.

GEORGE C. HICKOX & CO.,

Commission Stock Brokers (San Francisco Stock Exchange, No. 230 Montgomery street, San Francisco. May 4.

J. A. RUDKIN,

Member S. F. Stock and Exchange Board, 423 California street. STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Active Accounts. Oct. 26.

FREDERICK A. BEE,

His Imperial Chinese Majesty's Consul.

Office: 917 Clay Street. *Residence: 620 Eddy Street.*

COKE CHEAPEST FUEL.

Reduction in Price: Wholesale Price, 50 cents per barrel; Retail Price, 60 cents per barrel, at the works of the SAN FRANCISCO GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, Howard and First streets, and foot of Second st. Jan. 12.

$777 a year and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address, June 7.] P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

"The World," the Flesh, and the Devil.

[By a Truthful Penman.]

INFLUENCE.

They tell us that each pebble dropped
On ocean's glassy breast
Must make a pulse in boundless deep
Whose ripples never rest,
But ever sweep through coral caves;
Or break on distant sands;
Or kiss cold faces which the deep
Holds far from loving hands;
Or eddy round the treasure lost
Which her calm bosom hides,
Yet still forever ebbs and flows
Upon the changing tides.
They tell us that each word we speak,
Though ne'er so softly said,
Shall still be throbbing thro' the air
Long after we are dead;
And that, although we hear them not,
Around us ever ring
The laugh and sigh of long ago
The shifting breezes bring.

It may be that with mighty word,
Like whirlwinds on the deep,
We stir the hearts of other men.
And rouse them from their sleep.
It may be that each word we speak,
Like an echo on the air,
Though scarcely heeded when 'tis said,
Yet leaves its impress there.
Howe'er this be, 'tis God's decree
We cannot live alone;
No one can fold his arms and say,
"My life is all my own."
The life of each is bound to all
By cords we cannot sever—
A ripple that shall never cease
Upon Time's mighty river.
But, like the pulses of the tide,
Or the air which echoes still,
Must the words and deeds of each of us
The lives of others fill.

——The Rev. de Witt Talmage is at present starring about the country under the patronage of various pious lords and ladies, who publicly refer to him as "the distinguished American divine," "the celebrated transatlantic orator," and the like. As American divines go, he may be a distinguished representative of the species; but that he can be called a "celebrated orator" in any true sense of the word is out of the question. The only merit of his style is a certain florid, Daily Telegraphic sort of ornamentation which as soon palls upon the ear as stucco arabesques do upon the eye; his voice is coarse and unmusical, and his pronunciation disfigured by a full-flavored American twang. He drops his final g's in words ending in "ing," talks of when he was "on the haddle-field," remarks that to pious lords and ladies it will some day be said: "Yer did it ter me," and declares children to be his "larms." Altogether, the Rev. de Witt Talmage struck us, when we heard him, as being a sort of Yankee Chadhand, who has got a little into society.—*London Truth.*——The graves of the Bonapartes are strangely distributed. The great Bonaparte's remains rested for years in the isle of St. Helena, while his son the young King of Rome found a tomb in Vienna. The late Emperor's father was buried at St. Leu, near Paris, and his mother in Rome. Napoleon III. sleeps his last sleep at Chiselhurst. At St. Leu also were interred Louis, who died in 1846, and Napoleon Charles, his son, who died in 1831. At Viterbo lie the ashes of Lucien, who departed life in 1841, and at Florence those of Joseph, 1844; Pauline, 1825; Caroline, 1839; Charlotte, 1839; Jerome Napoleon, Catherine of Wurtemburg, Jerome's second wife, and Julie, the wife of Joseph. Cardinal Fesch and Charles Jerome died in Austria. Josephine slumbers in the little church of Ruel, at Malmaison. Achille Murat left his bones in Florida, and the grave of the Murat was dug by a gang of Calabrian assassins. Marie Louise lies at Parma; and Christine, the first wife of Louis, at Du Plessis, while the last direct scion of the house of Bonaparte has found a temporary resting-place in South Africa.—*Melbourne Leader.*——It is well known that large numbers of *Trichina spiralis* have been detected in cured meats imported into Alsace from America. In Switzerland, too, the discovery has been made that American hams are full of the trichina, and a government commission has been appointed to decide upon the precautionary measures to be taken. The cantonal authorities are recommended to warn the people against the use of American hams, especially in the half raw state, and to arm the police with discretionary powers over the sale of the article.——The New York *Popular Science Monthly* says: Mr. A. R. Wallace calls attention to an interesting observation made by Charles Waterton, which throws some light on the origin of one of the superstitions of natural history. Ever since the time of Aristotle, at least, the belief has prevailed that the bird known as the "goat-sucker" (*Caprimulgus*) actually sucks goats or cows. According to Pliny, the goat-sucker "enters the fold and flies to the udders of the goats in order to suck the milk." The fact that the birds "fly to the udders" of the animals is confirmed by Waterton, but at the same time he shows how erroneous is the inference that they suck the milk. "I am fully persuaded," writes that ingenious observer, "that these innocent little birds never suck the herds, for when they approach them, and jump up at their udders, it is to catch the flies and insects there. When the moon shone bright I would frequently go and stand within three yards of a cow, and distinctly see the caprimulgus catch the flies on its udder." In another place he writes: "When the moon shines bright you may have a fair opportunity of examining the goat-sucker. You will see it close by the cows, goats and sheep, jumping up every now and then under their bellies. Approach a little nearer—see how the nocturnal flies are tormenting the herd, and with what dexterity he springs up and catches them, as fast as they alight on the belly, legs, and udders of the animals. Observe how quiet they stand, and how sensible they seem of his good offices, for they neither strike him nor hit him with their tails, nor tread on him, nor try to drive him away as an uncivil intruder."

J. M. Litchfield, the well-known clothier, is a candidate before the Republican Nominating Convention for Supervisor of the Third Ward. Mr. Litchfield is honest and capable. His energetic characteristics and his business experience ought to render him an exceedingly available candidate.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Company's steamers will sail as follows at 12 M: CITY OF TOKIO, Oct. 4th, Dec. 27th, March 20th—CITY OF PEKING, Nov. 15th, Feb. 7th, May 1st—for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG.

GRANADA, August 19th, for PANAMA and NEW YORK, calling at MAZATLAN, SAN BLAS, MANZANILLO and ACAPULCO, connecting at Acapulco with Company's Steamer for all Central American ports, calling at SAN JOSE DE GUATEMALA and LA LIBERTAD to land passengers and mails.

Tickets to and from Europe by any line for sale at the lowest rates; also to Havana and all West India ports.

AUSTRALIA, September 1st, at 12 o'clock M., or on arrival of English mails, for HONOLULU, AUCKLAND and SYDNEY. $10 additional is charged for passage in Upper Saloon.

ALASKA, August 20th, for VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, SEATTLE, and TACOMA, connecting at TACOMA with Northern Pacific Railroad for PORTLAND, Oregon. Tickets must be purchased before 11 A.M. on day of sailing, at Wharf Office. For freight or passage apply at the office, cor. First and Brannan streets. [Aug. 16.] WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., Agents.

FOR PORTLAND AND ASTORIA, OREGON.

The Oregon Steamship Company and Pacific Coast Steamship Company will dispatch every five days, for the above ports, one of their new A1 Iron Steamships, viz.: OREGON, GEORGE W. ELDER, and STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Sailing Days:

Aug. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 30. | Sept. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, and 29.

At 10 o'clock A. M.

Connecting at Portland, Oregon, with Steamers and Railroads and their connecting Stage Liues for all points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories, British Columbia and Alaska.

K. VAN OTERENDORP, Agent O. S. S. Co.,
No 210 Battery street, San Francisco.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Agents P. C. S. S. Co.,
Aug. 2. No. 10 Market street, San Francisco.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.,

For Japan and China, leave wharf, corner First and Braunan streets, at noon, for YOKOHAMA AND HONGKONG, connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghai.

GAELIC .....August 23d, December 6th, February 28th.
OCEANIC.....September 13th.
BELGIC.....October 25th, January 17th, April 10th.

For Freight, apply to GEORGE H. RICE, Freight Agent, at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Wharf, or No. 218 California street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The S. S. OCEANIC, sailing from San Francisco Saturday, September 13th, will continue on from Hongkong to Liverpool, offering superior accommodations for Tourists eu route Around the World.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger Agent.
LELAND STANFORD, President. May 31.

CUNARD LINE.

British and North American Royal Mail Steamships between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, sailing from New York EVERY WEDNESDAY.

SCYTHIA.....July 16..Aug. 20..Sept. 24..Oct. 29.....
ABYSSINIA.....July 23..Aug. 27.....Oct. 1..Nov. 5
BOTHNIA.....July 30.....Sept. 3..Oct. 8..Nov. 12
GALLIA.....Aug. 6..Sept. 10..Oct. 15..Nov. 19
ALGERIA.....Aug. 13..Sept. 17..Oct. 22.....

Passage can be secured and all information given on application to
WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,
July 12. 218 California st.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Steamers of this Company will sail from Broadway Wharf for PORTLAND, Oregon), every 5 days, direct, and for LOS ANGELES, SANTA BARBARA, SANTA CRUZ, SAN DIEGO, SAN LUIS OBISPO and other NORTHERN and SOUTHERN COAST PORTS, leaving SAN FRANCISCO about every third day.

For Day and Hour of Sailing, see the Company's Advertisement in the San Francisco Daily Papers.

Ticket Office, No. 214 Montgomery Street, near Pine.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Agents,
March 15. No. 10 Market street.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

New York and Panama Line.

August 19th--Steamer GRANADA, calling at Mazatlan, San Blas, Manzanillo and Acapulco, connecting at Acapulco with Company's Steamer for all Central American ports, and touching at San Jose de Guatemala and La Libertad to land passengers and mails.

August 28th—Steamer CITY OF PANAMA, calling at Acapulco.

September 5th—Steamer SOUTH CAROLINA, calling at Acapulco, San Jose de Guatemala, La Libertad and Punta Arenas.

All these steamers make close connection with steamers from Aspinwall to N. York.
Aug. 16. WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., General Agents.

SERKYS TEA.

Guaranteed to preserve and promote the beauty and freshness of youth to the ripest age. It purifies the blood, and is a most wonderful tonic. It clears the complexion and removes pimples and eruptions. It increases the appetite and is a certain cure for dyspepsia. It preserves the freshness of youth and greatly exhilarates the spirits, and is extensively used and recommended by the medical faculty and used by the elite of London, Paris, New York, Philadelphia, etc.

It is used like ordinary tea, costs only 2 cents per day, and makes a healthy and delicious drink. Boxes by mail, 50 cents and $1. Liberal discount to trade.
809 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ State rights for sale. Aug. 9.

DIVIDENO NOTICE.

The Home Mutual Insnrance Company will pay its regular monthly dividend of One (1) Dollar per share upon its capital stock on Aug. 11th, 1879.
CHARLES R. STORY, Secretary,
Aug. 9. 406 California street.

FOR SALE.

$100. A second-hand Piano in good order. The party is about leaving the city, and desires to realize immediately.
Aug. 9. Address "B.," this office.

QUICKSILVER.

For sale---In lots to suit, by Thomas Bell & Co., No. 305 Sansome street, over Bank of California. Nov. 16.

TOXOPHOLOGY.

If archery can be called a sport, and there seems no reason why it should not be, it is most certainly the coming sport of a certain class of Americans. In England it has ever held its own, and when gunpowder took the place of the good old English long-bow, it ceased to be a weapon of warfare and became an entertaining companion. Nearly every English town of any note has its Archery Club, and no gentleman's park is without its lawn set aside for the especial purpose of archery. At the East, thanks chiefly to a few enthusiasts, such as Manrice Thompson and others, it has rapidly grown in favor among the better class of Americans. The Pacific Coast, never far behind in any matter of sport, is fast taking up the noble game, and already numbers among her toxopholites are shots who would hold their own in any company. So good, in fact, was the average shooting at the late tournament held in Oakland, that the *Forest and Stream* quoted them in full, and compared them most favorably with those made at the East.

Oakland boasts of two clubs—the Merry Foresters, at the head of which is Mr. D. O'Connell, and the Bow Club, composed chiefly of the Havens family. In San Francisco, the Pacific Club numbers some forty odd members, and embraces some fine long-distance shots, besides being able to boast of having produced the finest lady shot on the coast—Miss Craig. This lady won the gold arrow at the tournament, and is said to be improving in her shooting every day. The champion shot of the united clubs is Frank Havens, of Oakland. At short ranges he scores frequently 240 out of a possible 270, and at the sixty-yard range has made as high as 140.

The Sacramento State Fair Association has set aside $300 for archery prizes, and no doubt such a sum will call together all the crack long-bow shots in the State.

Santa Cruz has a club, and sent two worthy representatives to the tournament, Messrs. Button—father and son. These gentlemen shot with bows and arrows of their own make, and carried off a prize each.

San José and Sacramento have archery clubs, and numerous memberships. As a lawn game for both ladies and gentlemen, archery is far ahead of either croquet or lawn tennis, and the time is not far distant when every society lady will be anxious to reckon among her accomplishments the uses of the long-bow.

The following are the regulations adopted by the National Archery Association of America: Targets, 48 inches in diameter, with center of gold, four feet from the ground. Colors—Gold center, counting 9, and 9 6-10 inches in diameter; red, 7, and 4 8-10; blue, 5, same size; black, 3, do.; white, 1, do. Distances—Either "York Rounds," of 72 arrows each, at 100 yards, 48 at 80 yards, and 24 at 60 yards; or "American Rounds," 30 arrows each, at 40, 50 and 60 yards; "Columbia Rounds," for ladies, 24 arrows each, at 40, 50 and 60 yards.

MECHANICS' FOURTEENTH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

On all hands it is agreed that on no former occasion have the various products of the State, or the mechanical appliances and new inventions, been so extensively displayed as now. There is much more of the active industries of San Francisco to be seen than in the last exposition. As one enters, the first objects to arrest attention are a huge display of ornamental wire-work, representing nearly all the finer use to which that material is ordinarily devoted. And here, *in limine*, let it be remarked, once for all—and the observation applies with equal force to nearly every object in the Fair,—why are not tickets stating the retail price of the objects affixed to them, and the addresses where their equals are to be found given? The absence of this information robs the show of more than one-half of its interest. The principal aspect of the show is Utilitarian. Naturally visitors expect to find rare specimens of the highest attainments in the useful and ornamental arts; but at all times, and especially at this, they seek to know the cost of what is there exposed for their admiration. Returning to the gorgeous display of wire-works, there are sofas which combine lightness with strength and durability, arbors ready for covering with climbing plants, and a great variety of bird-cages, etc., etc. Near by, on the right hand, is a large and interesting display of growing plants, fruits of all kinds in season, apples, pears, peaches, olives, oranges and shaddocks, and even tamarinds! On the higher shelves are wines and liquors, and the now well-known brandy made by General Naglee of San José. In the same front line is the grand display of the leading produce of Oregon. The collection has been brought together by the Land Department of the Oregon and California Railroad Company, and is located on the right of the center aisle at the Mission-street entrance. It comprises a vast and varied display of the different varieties of cereals and of grasses, both introduced into the State and indigenous to it, as well as whole canned salmon, woods available for useful and ornamental purposes; some minerals, such as cinnabar, iron ores, pig iron; a valuable oil for lubricating purposes, obtained from the heads of salmon. This exhibit will, in a few days, be rendered more interesting to those skilled in cereals, when the exhibit, now rapidly progressing under the auspices of the Chamber of Produce, shall be placed alongside it for comparison. And, when this has been made, we propose to return to the subject again. The display of new and improved machinery has never been equaled on any former occasion, and must be seen in motion as it is every afternoon, to be appreciated. Touching on the musical department, all we wish to say at present is, that the generally expressed opinion is, that it is satisfactory—and that says a good deal for the selections and execution.

SOUTH UTAH.

This corporation was formed in 1876, and became the owner of the mine known as the Brooklyn Tunnel, situated between the Sierra Nevada and the Utah mines on the Comstock, and contains one thousand feet of ground. The tunnel is in about 330 feet, and must be pushed in about 100 feet to strike the ledge. The shaft is started, and down about 100 feet from the tunnel level. The mine may be worked through the Phil. Sheridan shaft if it becomes necessary to prospect the lower levels immediately. The company is out of debt, and any future expense will be to develop the mine alone. The mine is so favorably situated with Sierra Nevada and Utah, that a discovery of a bonanza in either of those mines will make the South Utah very valuable, and the possibilities of the stock are very great. We understand that active operations will soon be commenced, and considering the favorable condition of the North End mines, we expect to hear of the South Utah coming into prominence.

AFFLICTED MEMPHIS.

Editor "News Letter": In a paragraph in one of your contemporaries I read this morning some remarks on the cause of yellow fever, which, to some extent, I can confirm, by reliable information received, and by personal observation. The writer assumes what is called the "germ theory" to account for the phenomena; and to that view most modern investigators are favorable. While the specific germs themselves have probably never yet been revealed by our best microscopes, under the most delicate manipulation, what seems strongly to fortify the assumption is the constant presence of a minute, very low form of life, called *bacteria*, in waters where cholera and malignant fevers are common. The suggestion of the writer is, that whatever the germs may be that convey the miasma from person to person and place to place, there was no yellow fever during the civil war where discharges of cannon and musketry were prevalent, and he attributes the absence of it to concussion of the air by the discharges. Now, when the cholera, which swept over Europe in 1832-3, was raging in that notoriously dirty city, Lisbon, in a quarter lying below Fort St. George, from which are fired nearly every day one or more salutes by cannon, hardly a case—I have heard it denied that there was a case of cholera in any house above which the salutes were fired. In 1837-8-9, each year there was an outbreak of malignant typhus fever, yet, to my knowledge, the above quarter was quite exempt. Whatever may be the effect of concussion in destroying miasma, it is certain that the loudest peals of thunder have been unavailable to arrest its influence. There would, then, seem to remain only the action of the gases generated in the decomposition of gunpowder. The nature of these in a nascent state is known to be exceedingly energetic. It certainly would be worth the trouble and expense to try the effect of discharges of gunpowder in the infected quarters of the city.

JOHN J. BLEASDALE, D. D.,
Of the Central Board of Health, Victoria, Australia.

SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1879.

The following communication has been received, under date of 13th inst., and shows, not for the first time, how highly the Royal Commissioners appreciate the efforts being made to form a collection of objects representative of the industries of the Pacific Coast, and how desirous they are to see for themselves the progress hitherto made by a State having many points, both of soil and climate, similar to their own. In response to an appeal made by Mr. Jennings to the Produce Exchange, that body has undertaken to form a representative exhibit of all the cereals of the State as soon as the new crop comes fairly to market. It is believed that every thing of this nature will be in a position to be placed in the Mechanics' Fair about next Tuesday, previous to being packed along with the splendid exhibit from Oregon for transmission:

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1879,
SYDNEY, July 17, 1879.

JOHN JENNINGS, ESQ.,—*Sir:* I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 9th June, enclosing extracts from California papers, from which I see that the California Committee are still unremitting in their endeavors to secure a complete and thorough representation from that State at the Sydney Exhibition. I beg to call your attention to the Sydney *Morning Herald* summary, transmitted by the present opportunity, from which you will learn that so far most satisfactory progress is being made in all matters connected with the Exhibition, and there is every probability of its proving an immense success. I beg that you will express on my behalf to your coadjutors on the California Committee the thanks of this Commission for their public-spirited labors, and the personal obligation I feel myself under. I have the honor to be, etc.,

P. A. JENNINGS, Executive Commissioner.

CUMBERLAND MINE.

At the office of the Cumberland Mining Company, 417 California street, San Francisco, a box of ore has been received direct from the mine in Arizona. It consists of 53 specimens taken from the face of a *nine-foot* cross cut from shaft 1. The assays on this rock, which is the *dark* quartz, will run very high, into the hundreds, perhaps thousands of dollars to the ton. If this body of ore should run all the distance from shaft 1 to shaft 3 (700 feet), the value of this plum alone will be many millions of dollars. The ore body in this shaft widens, as depth is attained, at the rate of 3 inches to every foot of depth. Surely, Superintendent Collins, in his Report No. 2, is right when he said: "Should this mine continue to produce ore like that already obtained, the value of the Cumberland Mine will be *beyond calculation!*" President Ciprico is exultant.

Breeze & Loughran, Washington and Davis streets, have the finest hams ever seen in this market—small, not more than 10 or 12 pounds each, high-flavored, juicy and firm—exactly the hams that a grocer works off without difficulty, since they suit the times both in quality and price. All who appreciate what is good should ask for Whittaker's New Cure. There has been nothing like them, and the demand, among the knowing ones, is constantly on the increase. Messrs. Breeze & Loughran will make every effort to keep up their stock in the face of the demand.

D. V. B. Henarie. Edward Martin.
E. MARTIN & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Wines and Liquors.
Proprietors of Miller's Extra Old Bourbon and J. F. Cutter Extra Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies.
April 5. *408 Front Street, San Francisco.*

CALIFORNIA SUGAR REFINERY,
Manufacturers of the Standard Syrup, a superior article put up in barrels expressly for home consumption. Also, Extra Heavy Syrup in barrels for Export. Refined Sugars at lowest market rates. Office, 215 Front street, up stairs. Dec. 21.

TABER, HARKER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,
108 and 110 California St., S. F.
[April 19.]

JOHN JENNINGS
Hooper's South End Warehouses, corner Japan and Townsend streets, San Francisco. First-class Fire-Proof Brick Building, capacity 10,000 tons. Goods taken from the Dock and the Cars of the C. P. R. R. and S. P. R. R. free of charge. Storage at Current Rates. Advances and Insurance Effected.

CRADLE, ALTAR, AND TOMB.

CRADLE.

BARRY—In this city, August 10th, to the wife of M. D. Barry, a daughter.
BUHLERT—In this city, August 3d, to the wife of Julius Buhlert, a son.
CHANDLER—In this city, August 9th, to the wife of W. S. Chandler, a son.
CORR—In this city, August 12th, to the wife of W. F. Corr, a daughter.
HAWE—In this city, August 10th, to the wife of William Hawe, a daughter.
MEAGHER—In this city, August 10th, to the wife of J. Meagher, a son.
MENTZ—In this city, August 11th, to the wife of Charles H. Mentz, a son.
MORONG—In this city, August 10th, to the wife of Lieut. J. C. Morong, a son.
MINOR—In Modesto, August 5th, to the wife of W. O. Minor, a daughter.
MOORE—In College City, August 5th, to the wife of P. S. Moore, a son.
SUTCLIFFE—In this city, August 11th, to the wife of P. B. Sutcliffe, a daughter.
SHIRLEY—In Butte county, August 3d, to the wife of H. Shirley, a daughter.
WALKUP—In this city, August 9th, to the wife of W. B. Walkup, a daugbter.
WIENER—In this city, August 10th, to the wife of Julius Wiener, a son.

ALTAR.

BIGELOW-HOYT—In this city, August 9th, O. M. Bigelow to Frances R. Hoyt.
BONKOWSKY-TICTSCH—In this city, August 9th, F. Bonkowsky to Luisa Tictsch.
CADWELL-FULTON—In Carson, Nev., August 11th, F. H. Cadwell to Louise Fulton.
HIRSCHFELD-SHUMAN—In this city, August 10th, J. Hirschfeld to Hattie Shumau.
HYNES-GREELEY—In this city, August 10th, T. J. Hynes to Tilly E. Greeley.
LUSK-BACON—In Concord, August 3d, Horace Lusk to Annie Bacon.
ROSS-CHRISTIE—In Eureka, July 31st, J. Ross to A. Christie.
ROSENSERG-WOLFF—In this city, August 10th, L. Rosenberg to Sarah Wolff.
SCHWARZ-VOGT—In Sacramento, August 9th, Wm. Schwarz to Caroline Vogt.
TRYON-LEIMBACH—In Sacramento, August 9th, S. C. Tryon to Amy Leimbach.
WILSON-COHN—In Healdsburg, August 10th, Wm. Wilson to Hannah Cohn.
WRIGHT-GOURLEY—In Sacramento, August 5th, C. S. Wright to Kate Gourley.

TOMB.

BONNEY—In this city, August 13th, Mary Bonney, aged 5 years.
FISCHER—In this city, August 9th, George Fischer, aged 40 years.
FARLY—In Alvarado, August 8th, Captain Ebenezer Farly, aged 68 years.
HUNTER—In this city, August 7th, De Witt McDonald Hunter, aged 22 years.
JACOBSEN—In this city, August 13th, Dorothea C. Jacobsen, aged 4 years.
JONES—In Berkeley, August 11th, Elizabeth Jones, aged 54 years.
MOSER—In this city, August 13th, William Moser, aged 4 years.
O'DONNELL—In this city, August 9th, Katie O'Donnell, aged 20 years.
PFAFF—In Oakland, August 12th, Jennie H Pfaff, aged 26 years and 11 months.
PARHAM—In this city, August 9th, Gracie Parham, aged 4 months.
RIEUX—In this city, August 9th, Ernest P. Rieux, aged 45 years.
WILSON—In this city, August 13th, Minnie A. Wilson, aged 19 years.
WHITEHEAD—In this city, August 13th, John Whitehead, aged 54 years.
VERDON—In this city, August 10th, Thomas J. Verdon, aged 23 years.

ADVANCE OF ELECTRICITY.

Electricity, theoretical and applied, is to the intellect and advantage of mankind in this century what the discovery and practical application of steam power was to the last. Through Volta, Torricelli, Franklin, Farraday, Edison, and, last but not least, Professor Bell, the capabilities of this wonderful power of nature have been developed so far; but what its new revelations may be who can tell? By the subjoined extract it will be seen that it has been so applied in America as to double the working hours at the placer mines at Smartsville, Nevada:

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN MINING.—The first electric light employed in the Western mines of America was placed on the Deer Creek placer claim of the Excelsior Water Company at Smartsville, Nevada, on the 10th of last April. A 12,000 candle power Brush machine was put in operation, and three lights of 3,000 candle power each were placed in prominent positions upon the claim. Although the night was very dark, the lights shed a brilliant light around, and enabled the miners to work as readily as during the day. Until this experiment, the mines had to shut down during the night, but now the company expects to work both night and day. Nevada and Yuba counties have many hydraulic mining companies, and several of them have announced their desire to use the new light if the Excelsior Company is thoroughly satisfied with their machine. The cost of lighting the claim by electricity is said to be 16 cents an hour.

It will interest our readers to know a few facts concerning the history of the deep sea lines, and the gratifying pecuniary success which has attended one of the companies at least. Reports by the other companies, except those of the line across Australia, and its deep sea cable to Banjowangie, are not to hand. It has, however, been eminently successful, though it was at first doubted whether it would not soon be sawu in pieces on the rough bottom of the shallow coral sea, and so require frequent repairs. The longest cable ever laid, and which is still in good working order, was laid from Brest, in France, to St. Pierre Island, 2,584 knots in length, or 732 knots longer than the 1866 Atlantic line. In 1873 a cable was laid from Ireland to Newfoundland, 1,877 knots in length; and in 1874 two cables were laid, the one by the Telegraphic Construction and Maintenance Company, for the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, 1,837 knots in length, from their station at Valentia, Ireland, to that at Newfoundland; and the other by Siemens Brothers, for the Direct United States Cable Company, from Balliuskellings Bay, Ireland, to Torbay, Nova Scotia, 2,422 knots in length. Altogether seven lines, representing about 18,000 knots of cable, have been laid across the North Atlantic Ocean, of which at present four are in working order, namely: the 1869, 1873 and two 1874. All attempts have failed hitherto to repair any of the other three.

Their pecuniary success is shown in the instance of the Anglo-American Company, whose brief report we extract from the columns of the *Electrician*, July 10th, ult.:

ANGLO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, Limited, held on the 11th inst., it was resolved (after reserving £37,500 for the renewal fund) to declare an interim dividend, for the quarter ending the 30th June, of 1¼ per cent. on the consolidated stock, and 2½ per cent. on the preferred stock, both free of income tax, and payable on the 1st of August to the shareholders registered on the 1st of July. This leaves an estimated balance of £10,000 to he carried forward to next quarter's account.

Frank Davidson was hanged recently in Missouri for murdering a man at a picoic. Before the execution, a local paper records: "Elder Isham Tanner, of Johnson county, the man Davidson was working for when he killed his victim, went to Sedalia and baptized him in the Baptist Church before a small but appreciative audience."

OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

A correspondent enjoys singular privileges in the plural number. Nohody knows who he is, why he left his country, what moves him to write, or who may have kicked him in the foreign, far land where he rhetorically flaunts the stars and stripes in the face of all creation. Nohody knows any of these things, but any one can gness at the prohable social standing of the person who does the *Bulletin's* special correspondenee from Japan. In the long letter, published in that paper on the 5th inst., is an accouut of Gen. Grant's reception at Tokio, in the midst of rejoicings and salutes and universal turn-out of the population, delighting to honor the Lord's annointed. Natives and foreigners were full of smiles and happiness, all but the sulky John Bulls, if we are to helieve this veracious letter-writer. He says:

"Most of the European men-of-war in the harhor, excepting the English, fired salutes also. * * * The British Government has noted with jealous watchfulness the growth of public sentiment, of late, in Japan and the other Asiatic nations. That sentiment is friendly to the United States, and hostile to England."

So far as the omission of the salute is concerned, it seems likely to he true. The English fired away so much powder at home and in India, in saluting General Grant, that the War Office has been forced to economize in tbis direction. It was, therefore, poverty which compelled the unfortunate Britisb to he silent; and the man who can sneer at honest poverty is a base wretch, etc.

As for the growth of public sentiment in Japan and the other Asiatic nations, in the direction of hostility to England and friendliness to the United States, who can douht it? The Japanese have no wits of their own to observe the cordial American feeling toward the Chinese, greeted, as they land among us, with discursive brickhats; and the public opinion of Japan must he strongly prejudiced in our favor hy the reports of native gentlemen, who have been slapped on the shoulder hy our polished shopkeepers, and saluted as "John." No doubt tbere is in all Asia a wholesome respect for our naval strength, by contrast with the feeble display of the arrogant English; and putting these together, how can the Japanese refrain from loving a nation which combines the perfection of delicate courtesy with omnipresent and over-mastering power?

THE AVERILL MIXED PAINT

Is manufactured from strictly pure White Lead, Zinc, and Pure Linseed Oil, to which is added Water Glass, which chemically unites the ingredients and holds them in solution, so they cannot separate. As a house paint it has no equal, producing a brilliant glossy finish, impervious to tbe weather, and

Will Last Twice as Long

as any other paint made. It is of pure white, and any Shade or Color desired, mixed ready for the hrush, so that any one can apply it.

Our wagon and machinery paints, from the more common colors to the finest vermilion, are specially desirable.

Our fire-proof roof, harn and bridge paint, manufactured from oxide of iron, is tbe best and cheapest paint for the purpose that can he produced.

Put up in ¼, ½, 1 and 5 gallon cans, and in barrels, sold hy tbe gallon. Send for sample eard of colors and price list. Address,

CALIFORNIA PAINT COMPANY,

July 13. 329 MARKET STREET, San Francisco.

SWANTON HOUSE, PESCADERO.

This Popular Hotel, together with the detached Cottages, which are uot the least of its attractive features, have heen newly furnished throughout, and are now open for the reception of guests. Those desiring to visit the most enjoyable of all our sea-side resorts, can make no mistake in deciding upon Pescadero.

IT IS EASILY REACHED,

and is unsurpassed in the excellence of its climate, tbe heauty of its scenery, and in the attractiveness of its truly remarkable sea beach. Those extraordinary pebbles, among which are to be found agates, opals, sapphires, etc., were never so numerous as now, the past Winter having thrown up immense numbers of curiously-shaped stones, which for ages have heen subiected to the everlasting motions of the tireless Pacific. GOOD TROUT FISHING is obtainahle in the Pescadero river.

☞ **The hotel prices are fixed to suit the times.** [April 27.

"THE SAN FRANCISCO MERCHANT,"

A Weekly Trade Paper.

Published Every Friday Morning.--Especially devoted to the Grocery, Tobacco, Provision, Drug and Wine and Spirits Trades. The ADVOCATE OF HOME MANUFACTURES. Able editorials on live topics. Newsy comments on all affairs appertaining to business. The fullest and most reliable market reports, and the liveliest and most entertaining trade paper published in the United State. Subscription, Two Dollars a year, in advance (postage included), and received hy all newsdealers, Postmasters and agents of Wells, Fargo & Co. Sample copies, free. July 19.

WAKELEE'S AUREOLINE

Produces the Beautiful Golden Hair so Much Admired.

SUPERIOR TO THE IMPORTED ARTICLE

—BY REASON OF ITS—

FRESHNESS AND CARE USED IN ITS PRODUCTION.

PRICE, LARGE BOTTLES. $2.

Manufactured by H. P. WAKELEE & CO., Druggists, corner Montgomery and Bush streets, S. F. [Aug. 2.

MITCHELL'S MAGIC LOTION.

Quick and sure cure for bruises and sprains--relieves the pain instantly; perfectly harmless; will prevent the eye turning dark after a hlow; good for aching feet; gives instant relief from soreness after horseback riding or any over-exertion; very serviceable as a gargle after speaking or singing. Mr. A. W. Hussey, Stock Broker, says: "After my runaway accident, my eye was much discolored and I could not bend my knee. The next day after using your Lotion, my knee was as well as ever and the bruise marks nearly gone from the eye. It is wonderful stuff and everybody ought to know about it." Sold by all Druggists and by GEORGE H. MITCHELL, 507 California street. Price, 25 cents. Aug. 2.

ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY,

No. 310 Sansome street, San Francisco, Wholesale Dealer in Furs. Sept. 21.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Recorded in the City and County of San Francisco, California, for the Week ending August 9th.

Compiled from the Records of the Commercial Agency, 401 California St., S. F.

Thursday, August 7th.

GRANTOR AND GRANTEE.	DESCRIPTION.	PRICE
Owen Gill to Sav and Loan Soc	Nw Natoma, 212 ne 2d, ne 25x75	$2,000
Peter G Peltret to D Harrington	W Alabama, 75 s 26th, s 25x100	450
Odd Fel Cem Ass'n to S Nelson	Lot 14, Germania Sect plat 6	110
T B Valentine to Wm J Robins	N Bush, 81:3 e Steiner, e 50x127:6	5
J W Dodge to Henry Wulff	W Rhode Island, 200 n Yo'o, n 50x100	1,250
Jane Kirwan to M Roccatagliata	Lot 6, blk 50, Excelsior Homestead	Gift
Sarah McClintock to J E A Heims	Ne Randolph, 50 e Arch, w 50x100; and s Sherman, 25 e Thornton, e 25x100	40
Helen E Little to Adele C Furness	Nw O'Farrel and Steiner, w 88x41.3	1,089
Dani E Martin to Saml Sanders	Lot 21, blk 307, Case Tract	5
Elijah Case and wf to Same	Same	700
Henrietta Bower to S Blumenburg	P R 203, bd by s Channel, Wisconsin, Alameda and Carolina	100
Theo Hartung to Julius Gonrney	Sundry lots in Gift Map 3	250
J A McLaughlin to G E Twichell	Lot 14, blk 233, S S F Hd and R R Asn	400
Mary Purcell to Dani Kennedy	Ne Clinton, 100 se Bryant, se 25x75	Gift
M Hennessey to Bridget Hennessey	W Brannan pl, 100 s Brannan, s 35x60	Gift
A N Anderson to Richard Cliff	N Jersey, 100 w Vicksburg, w 25x114	450
Geo Edwards to J G Pascoe	Sw 25th and Dn'orce, s 45x101:9	3,250
Same to H C Skiner	W Dolores, 93 s 25th, s 30x101:9	2,400
J M Comerford to G A Cash	W Church, 30 s 27th, s 25x80	2,200
Same to H Wendt	N Duncan, 80 w Church, w 24x105	1,500
Same to Wm Sollman	N Duncan, 245 w Church, w 23:6x105	1,700
D Macdonald to Pat Mulcahy	W Jessie, 185 n 20th, n 25x75	2,750
C N Wilson to Lottie M Wheeler	Sundry lots in Ontside Homesteads	1
W Hollis to Julia Strans	S Bush, 185:8 e Fillmore, e 31x137:6	4,900

Friday, August 8th.

G E Wellington to Jean L Vermeil	Und ⅓ sc Berry, 275 sw 5th, 45:10x250	$ 5
Marg J Brady to Chas H Barton	N Union, 120 w Hyde, w 100x60; and sw Howard and 8th, se 160x100	'15,000
Mary Dalton to R B Hine	N Washn, 101:1⅜ e Brod'ck, e 34:4½, etc	400
Wm D Heath to C A Hantemann	W Dupont, 117:6 3 Greenwich, s 20x160	2,800
Dani Toy to Geo D Toy	W Powell, 91:8 n O'Farrell, 22:10x137:6	1
J H Deering to Sav and Loan Soc	Ne Center and Carolina, e 200, etc	2,200
W Buckingham to Caroline Dunlap	N Geary, 37:6 e Hyde, e 25x87:6	1
E C Dake to Marion A Dake	S Turk, 90 w Scott, w 40x100	Gift
C P Dnane to Jennie Perkins	Ne York and 22d, e 200, n 50, se to com	4,000
P Slater to Paul Rousset	Sandry Outside Lands	1,500
Mary F Erwin to Mary A Coghlan	Lots 14 to 17, blk 80, City Land Assn	50
J Bridgwood to S J Bridgwood	Lots 211 to 215, Gift Map 4	100
Wm Hollis to S M B Haley	W Fillmore, 78 n Sacramento, n 25x91:6	3,000
Hagh J McVey to Chas McVey	N Fell, 165 w Gough, w 27:6x120; and lots 17, 18, blk 40, City Land Assn	1
Jas H Handley to Michl McCann	W Treat av, 213 n 22d, n 2x122:6	50
S A Fisher to Richd Hallis	E Kearny, 59:6 n Sutter, n 20:6x40	1,000
Atkins Massey to Geo T Marye	Nw Market, 500 ne City Hall av, 25x100	16,000
L G McMallin to Jno F Byxbee	Lot 6, blk 643, Pt Lobos Av Ex Hd	1

Saturday, August 9th.

Cal Lodge No 1 I O O F to O F Cem	Lot 1, Sect plat 3, Odd Fells Cemetery	$2,066
R F Knox to Jacob Bacon	Lot 12, blk 595, Great Park Homeatead	125
C L Weller to L J Lewis	Und Q of 8 acres Ryan Tract	1,000
J Docking to G Hesketh	S Filbert, 55 e Kearny, e 27:6x82:6	1,950
C B Perkins to J G James	E Howard, 225 n 18th, n 25x122:6	1,250
A C Splivalo to S F Savs Union	Ne 3d, 75 nw Townsend, n w 60x80	11,000
S McCullough to Chas Page	Sundry lots in different parts of city	18,000
H A Deming to E M Cutler	Sundry lots in Ontside Lands	5
Tobias Hock to Chas Solari	Lots 14, 16, blk 1, Pioche and Robinson subs of San Miguel ranch	1,600
Earl Bartlett to City and Co of S F	E Nebraska, 185 s Center, s 30x100	1
J Dulig and wf et al to Same	N Precita av, at ac cor of Jones land, n 2 x e 210	10
A Abell to Lodge 212 F & A Mas'ns	W M st, 100 n 15th av, n 30, w 100, etc	....
Geo O McMullin to City and Co	S Army, at intersection of line bet O C Pratts and B Wellmans land, n 9, etc	30

Monday, August 11th.

W H Patterson to Albert B Patrick	Sundry lots in different parts of the city	$3,000
H Lorentzen to Elizth F Lorentzen	S Cala, 137:6 e Steiner, e 35:4½x137:6	Gift
University Hd Asn to G Edwards	Lots 33 to 36, blk 126, University H'd	300
H B Congdon to Same	Same	50
Jno McDonough to Peter Gannon	Lots 1 to 4, blk 15, Flint Tract H'd	1
Cath Henderson to J Maristany Jr	Lots 19, 20, blk 17, Noe Garden Hd	800
W H Omttan to Wm H Clark	Sundry lots in different parts of the city	3,360
A Borel to M Perpoli	W Bryant, 104 s 23d, s 26x100	700
J J Hayes to Mas Sava and Ln Bk	Nw Guerrero and 20th, n 76:6x105	10,368
G S Kittredge to Same	W Bartlett, 120 n 23d, n 40x125	4,336
Thos Lindsay to Geo Dicksen	Nw Minna, 455 sw 3d, sw 25x70	3,500
Henry C Wright to Jno Sullivan	Sw Devisadero and Tyler, w 275x137:6	4,500

Tuesday, August 12th.

J M Browne to J P Casson	Lot 2, blk 15, University Ex Hd	$ 200
Martin Bulger to Mary A Bulger	E Russ, 220 n Folsom, n 60x100	Gift
W B Stone to Jnn Hammond	N Geary, 192:6 w Leavth, w 27:6x136:6	5,500
P M Collins to Ellen Barnard	S Linden, 102:6 w Octavia, w 27:6x60	1,600
Harry W Taylor to Ellen Murphy	E Michigan, 175 n Sierra, n 25x100	1,000
La Soc Francaise to P Duprey	N Jackson, 91:6 e Mason, e 23x122:6	5,200
Geo H Barnard to P M Collins	S Linden, 192:6 w Octavia, w 27:6x60	1,600
Henry W Helms to August Briel	S 15th av, 225 e R st, e 25x100	350
Geo Edwards to Thos O Spear	W Amherst, 100 s Mansell, w 240, etc	125
Michl Blake to Patrick Blake	Lots 188 and 193, Silver Terrace Hd	300
Geo Rubens to Anna E Reuter	N Hayes, 112:6 e Gough, e 25x120	6,500
Geo Edwards to Wm L Hansell	S Jersey, 125 e Sanchez, e 23x114	1,350
Sav & Ln Soc to Jas Tompkinson	Nw Natoma, 212 ne 2d, ne 25x75	2,500

Wednesday, August 13th.

Michl T Barry to Ellen Barry	N Vallejo, 174:6 e Van Ness, e 25x122:6	Gift
Mas Sav & Ln Bk to M A Drebilbis	W Alabama, 130 n 23d, n 26x100	700
Michl Dillenberg to Jas Wynn	Lots 53 and 54, Gift Map 2	250
Andw Sproule to Joshua Oarlick	Lots 305 to 310, Gift Map 3	1,200
Terrence Burke to Cath P Bolan	N Hayes, 04:3 e Gough, e 18:3x129	1
Wm N Bolan to Same	Same	5
Jas N Hume to Jnn T Brady	Sw 4th, 250 se Bryant, se 25x80	4,500
Hib Sav & Ln Soc to H C Wright	Sw Stewart, 275 se Market, 45:10x137:6	14,500
Jas E Gordon to Isaac Ayer	Lot No 27, South Park	9,000
Isaac Ayer to S C Brown	Same	9,500
S C Browne to S A Potter	Same, subj to Morigage for $5,000	8,500
L Matthias to Gertraud Matthias	Nw Francisco and Stockton, w 26:3x50	Gift

T. A. BARRY, Agent for Naglee's Brandy, is at No. 116 Montgomery Street.

GEO. STREET, Agent News Letter, 30 Cornhill, E. C., London.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS OF LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, which are calculated to deceive the public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their signature, "LEA & PERRINS," which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see name on wrapper, label, bottle and stopper. Wholesale and for export by the proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, etc., etc., and by grocers and oilmen throughout the world. To be obtained of

Nov. 16. MESSRS. CROSS & CO., San Francisco.

ROWLAND'S

MACASSAR OIL strengthens the Hair and prevents it falling off. The bottles have a glass stopper, and *not* a cork.

KALYDOR beautifies the Complexion and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Prickly Heat, Eruptions, etc.

ODONTO whitens the Teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

EUKONIA is a new and delicate toilet powder.

Ask for ROWLAND'S articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid cheap imitations. Sold by Druggists, Bazaars, etc., all over the world. May 3.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

[ESTABLISHED 1820.]

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India and the Colonies: Joyce's Treble Waterproof and F 3 Quality Percussion Caps; Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding; Joyce's Gas-Tight Cartridges, for Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns; Wire Cartridges, for killing game at long distances, and every description of Sporting Ammunition. Sold by all gun-makers and dealers in gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers,

Sept. 28. 57 Upper Thames street, London.

Medicinal Food--Pancreatic Emulsion is the only true food in

Consumption and Wasting Diseases produced by enfeebled digestion, or hereditary causes.

Medicinal Food--Pancreatic Emulsion supplies the special form of nutriment, in combination with the digestive agent required, and is therefore the

Natural Food for such Invalids, restoring strength, weight and appetite, and counteracting the tendency to wasting diseases, etc.

Savory & Moore, New Bond-street, London, from whom pamphlets, containing particulars and the highest Medical Testimonials and recommendations, may be obtained, gratis, on application, and chemists, etc., everywhere. [July 5.

Savory & Moore, 143, New Bond street, call attention to the recognized remedy for

Asthma, etc. Datura Tatula. Cigarettes and Cigars, Pastilles for Inhalation, in boxes, 3s. to 18s.

Datura Tatula for Asthma, etc. The entire plant cut and prepared for smoking; Tins, 2s. 6d. to 18s. Economical and Efficacious.

Savory & Moore's Datura Tatula in all forms for smoking and inhalations. Medical Testimonial with each Packet.

Datura Tatula for Asthma, etc. Delicate persons usa the remedy as Cigarettes, or as Pastilles for Inhalation.

Datura Tatula for Asthma, etc. The words "Datura Tatula" and "SAVORY & MOORE" on the labels are the only guarantee against the risk of imitations.

For Asthma, etc., Datura Tatula. Prepared only by SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond street, London, and of Chemists everywhere. [July 12.]

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

Finest and Cheapest Meat-flavoring Stock for Soups, Made Dishes and Sauces. March 2.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful. See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," etc.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

Caution--Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature, in blue ink, across Label. "Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years." March 2.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

To be had of all Store-keepers, Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only), C. David & Co., 43, Mark Lane, London, England. March 2.

L. H. Newton. **NEWTON BROTHERS & CO.,** M. Newton.

Importers and wholesale dealers in Teas, Foreign Goods and Groceries, 204 and 206 California street, San Francisco, Cal May 25.

W. Morris. **MORRIS & KENNEDY,** J. F. Kennedy.

Importers and Dealers in Moldings, Frames, Engravings, Chromos, Lithographs, Decalcomanie, Wax and Artists' Materials, 21 Post street, nearly opposite Masonic Temple, San Francisco. Feb. 4.

"BIZ."

We are pleased to remark a decided improvement in trade circles. The volume of business with the interior of our own State, Oregon, Washington and territories adjoining upon the Pacific Slope, is steadily growing in its extent and value. Money is very plentiful in all our reservoirs, but the trouble is to obtain satisfactory and available secureties to draw it out. Interest rates are lower than ever before upon this coast, but the difficulty is to procure gilt-edge Notes, Bonds, etc., etc., upon which bankers and others will loan their surplus funds. As for Mining Stocks, the rate established for loans is far below former averages, and thus holds out small inducements to operators of limited capital. Real Estate loans are always in order at the Savings Banks, but they seek for productive property in the city with large margins. We think, however, that there is a better and more cheering outlook before us for Real Estate in desirable building localities—notably those on California-Street Hill and the lines of Cable Railroads.

The Hawaiian traffic with this coast appears to be steadily aggressive. The arrivals from the Sandwich Islands since our last include those of the ship Republic, 24 days from Honolulu, with 3,000 bags of Sugar, etc.; bark D. C. Murray, 32 days from same, with 4,716 bags and 557 kegs Sugar, 964 bags Rice, etc.; bark Ella, from same, with 4,646 goat skins, 8,072 pkgs Sugar, 270 bags Rice, etc.; also Pacific Mail Steamship Australia, from Honolulu, with 7,465 bags and 1,568 kegs Sugar, 100 bags Rice and 493 bags Bananas. In return for this, which comes in free of duty under the Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty, we send to the Islands Flour, Provisions, Machinery, etc. In fact, they draw largely upon us for all kinds of goods, wares and merchandise, and really to an extent that we fear the Islanders are over-trading—going too fast.

As regards merchandise marts, we remark a good consumptive demand for Coffee, at fair prices. At auction, 175 bags Rio sold at 15c down to 14½c, according to quality. The Panama steamer, Granada, brought up 1,043 bags Rio from New York; also 700 bags of Central American. Our market exhibits a good degree of firmness, by reason of light imports, the past six months, as compared with same period in past years. The statistical position of the market is good for the balance of the year. Present range of price for Central American, 14@16½c, according to quality.

Sugar.—The Refineries make no change in schedule rate, evidently intending to punish those of our grocers who, to keep up assortments, continue to draw supplies from New York. As before stated, several thousand bbls. Refined were bought in New York, to come here via the Isthmus and Cape Horn, although other parcels, but to a limited extent, continue to come by rail. We quote Whites, 9⅞@10c; Yellow and Golden, 8½@7½c. Hawaiian rules from 6 to 8c, according to grade.

Rice.—Imports from Hongkong continue to be large, causing a depressed market. The ship Edith, from Hongkong, was the last arrival, with 41,000 bags. Price, 4⅝ for mixed, 5¼@5½c. for China. Hawaiian imports of late have been less than was expected—say 3,000 bags—the week past. Price, 5¼c for new crop.

Teas.—Stocks are very light for the season. The public sale last week, and duly noted by us, gives much strength and confidence to holders. We quote standard Japan paper at 35@37½c.

Tobacco.—There is a good trade demand for all manufactured stock. Competition seems to be greater than ever. Several new Eastern competitions, coupled with an army of runners scouring the country, drumming up customers at low prices.

Coal.—The miners strike at Seattle, Washington Territory, cuts off a very large and important source of supplies, and this in turn causes quite a scarcity of Steam Coals and some temporary advance in price. During the week we have had several arrivals from the Colonies. Brier Holme, from Newcastle, N. S. W., with 1,260 tons; Eva H. Fisk, from same, with 694 tons. This latter cargo sold at $7 25, which is an advance of $1 per ton over previous sales to arrive of Sydney Steam. The bark Rebecca, from Sydney, is also to hand with 752 tons Shale. Supplies from British Columbia are continued to a fair extent. The general market for Coal is strong.

Quicksilver.—The market is firm at 35c, with considerable sales for the next outgoing steamer to Hongkong, on the 23d inst. Our stocks are light—the output less than for years past, owing chiefly to the low prices ruling. The world's consumption has, no doubt, been largely increased by the low rates ruling for the past year or two; still, many of our mines cannot afford to run their works to a profit at much less than 45@50c. To this end efforts are making to advance rates by a co-operation of interests.

Borax.—There are large orders here from England and for New York, but the out-put is, by agreement, limited to 100 tons per month. Of refined, the August and September out-put has been sold for New York. Probably there are at date unexecuted orders here for at least 1,000 tons for forward delivery, at prices a shade under fixed rates of 6c to 8c for lots of 10 tons and upwards, but the resident agents refuse to sell, looking for better prices ere long.

Salmon.—Oregon advices of August 1st estimate the season's catch at 448,000 cases. Our estimate puts it at 440,000 cases.

Shipped direct from River to Liverpool	136,685
Cases	303,315
Received in this city	131,812
Now in store 40,000 cases	171,503

The steamship Oregon, on her last trip, brought us 11,000 cases Salmon. These are held generally at $1 05@1 07½ per dozen 1-lb-cans, but buyers generally offer but $1, with no sales. The future of the Salmon Market now depends upon holders. The stock remaining is thought to be in strong hands, and it is hoped that the Eastern demand will be quite sufficient to take off our surplus.

Bags.—A week since, an auction sale was held of 27,500 imported Standard Burlap Grain Sacks, and these sold to one party at 10½c, cash. Since then, other sales from private hands have been concluded, at 10⅝@10¾c, which is below combination prices. Yesterday another lot of Standard Bags was offered at auction, of 100 bales, thus showing a feeling of restless uneasiness upon the part of holders. The present nominal price of imported Bags is 11@11¼c, but thus far during the month of August comparatively little business has been done, showing that the country is for the moment well stocked with containers.

Freights and Charters.—Tonnage has increased some during the week by reason of numerous arrivals of deep water vessels. Very few Grain charters have been thrown upon the market, yet ship owners are firm in asking 45s. for wood, and 47s. 6d. for iron vessels to a direct port, Havre or Liverpool, with the usual additions for ports of call, etc. At this writing, our disengaged fleet numbers 31 vessels of 40,000 tons tonnage; on the herth 26 vessels of 33,000 tons register. The fleet in sight to arrive is 160,000 tons; same time 1878, 159,000 tons; same time 1877, 180,000 tons.

Breadstuffs.—About 1,000 tons of shipping extras have been secured for the Gaelic, to sail for Hongkong on the 23d inst.; price, $4 75@$5. We quote Common Superfine, $4@4 25; Extra Superfine, $4 50@$4 75; Extra Family and Bakers' Extra, $5@5 50. The market is by no means active.

Wheat.—The arrivals are quite liberal. Exports in July, 402,000 centals, against 350,000 ctls. same time last year. Prices during the week have shaded off from $1 75, the highest, to $1 60@$1 65 ₱ ctl., with sales yesterday of 1,000 tons for export at $1 65. Millers pay $1 70@$1 75 for the pick of the market.

Barley.—The market is without special movement. Chevalier commands $1 50@$1 75 for dark and bright respectively. Brewing, $90@$1 05 for new and old respectively. Feed, 70@75c per ctl.

Oats.—There is no life to the market. Sales, to a limited extent, at $1 25@$1 50 ₱ ctl.

Corn.—Market sluggish, at 75@85c ₱ ctl.

Hops.—There are buyers of new crop in market at 20c., and this price has been paid in Washington Territory for lots to arrive here.

Potatoes.—There has been quite a decided rise in prices during the week. Sales at 40@50c ₱ ctl. for good to choice. The distillers buy at 15 to 30c for common stock new crop.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.—There has been a notable rise in Butter during the week, good to choice Dairy in rolls now held at 22½c@27½c. Cheese, 10c@12½c. Eggs, 25c@30c.

Wool.—A few large purchases of choice Northern Fleece have been made during the week, say 1,500,000 lbs, one half of this taken by the Mission-Pioneer Mills Consolidated. We quote best Oregon Valley at 24c@26c; Eastern Oregon, 19c@20c; Humboldt, 25c@26c.

Hides—Good demand; Dry, 16c@16½c.

Tallow—Market dull at 5c@5½c; Choice Refined, 8c@8½c.

Fruits.—The market continues to be copiously supplied with Grapes in variety, Apples, Blackberries, Peaches, Plums, Nectarines, etc. From Sydney, by steamer, we received 700 boxes Lemons and 75 boxes Oranges, and from the Sandwich Islands 500 bunches Bananas, etc. Prices rule low for all kinds, giving our local canneries a fine show for a big canning.

SANITARY NOTES.

The deaths this week number 70, as compared with 80 last, and 89 for the corresponding week last year. Males, 44; females, 26; Chinese, 6. There were 4 suicides. The zymotics were: Dyptheria 4, typhoid fever 5. The other principal causes were: Phthisis 10, pneumonia 6, infantile convulsions 6, heart disease 3, alcoholism 2, paralysis 2, and 1 each of apoplexy, brain disease, bronchitis, enteritis, hydrocephalus, jaundice, kidney disease, congestion of the lungs and scrofula. There was no death in the Third Ward, and but 1 in the Fifth; there were 9 in the Tenth and 10 in the Eleventh Wards. Infantile mortality was very low. The only prevailing disorder is typhoid fever.

A GOOD PLAN.

Anybody can learn to make money rapidly operating in Stocks, by the "Two Unerring Rules for Success," in Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s new circular. The combination method, which this firm has made so successful, enables people with large or small means to reap all the benefits of largest capital and best skill. Thousands of orders, in various sums, are pooled into one vast amount and *co-operated* as a *mighty whole*, thus securing to each shareholder all the advantages of the largest operator. Immense profits are divided monthly. Any amount, from $5 to $5,000, or more, can be used successfully. *N. Y Baptist Weekly*, September 26th, 1873, says: "By the combination system $15 would make $75, or 5 per cent.; $50 pays $350, or 7 per cent.; $100 makes $1,000, or 10 per cent. on the stock, during the month, according to the market." *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, June 29th: "The combination method of operating stocks is the most successful ever adopted." *New York Independent*, Sept. 12th: "The combination system is founded upon correct business principles, and no person need be without an income while it is kept working by Messrs. Lawrence & Co. *Brooklyn Journal*, April 29th: "Our editor made a net profit of $101.25 from $20 in one of Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s combinations." New circular (mailed free) explains everything. Stocks and bonds wanted. Government bonds supplied.

July 26. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, 57 Exchange Place, N. Y.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,

Fourteen-Mile House, San Bruno.

The above institution will be open on and after Sunday, August 3d, 1879. [Aug. 9.] AUGUST JENEVEIN, Manager.

NEWTON BOOTH, C. T. WHEELER, Sacramento. | J. T. GLOVER, W. W. DODGE, S. F

W. W. DODGE & CO.

Wholesale Grocers, corner Front and Clay streets, San Francisco. April 1.

CASTLE BROTHERS,

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1850.

Importers of Teas and East India Goods, Nos. 213 and 215 Front street, San Francisco. Jan. 13.

J. M. Neville. **REMOVAL.** Geo. H. Bryant

BAGS, TENTS AND HOSE.

NEVILLE & CO.,

No.'s 31 and 33 California Street, S. E. corner of Davis, SAN FRANCISCO. [Aug. 2.

IRVINE & LE BRETON

Have Removed their Law Offices to No. 217 Sansome Street.

[March 15.]

SPORTING ITEMS.

Shooting.—Our reports from all over the State say that quail promise to be uncommonly plentiful. Broods are large, but backward. There will be lots of small quail, on the opening of the season, unfit for the gun. We hope the sportsmen will spare them. Messrs. Paine & Backwith, duck-shooters, have leased the Suisun marshes, comprising 5,000 acres, extending from Bridgeport on the north, to Cordelia Slough at its outlet on the south, and from Suisun Creek proper on the east, to the String Ponds on the west. They have placed notices all over the property, warning all trespassers, both amateur and regular hunters, against shooting, and intend inforcing their rights.—Ducks promise to be unusually plentiful this season, a good many of the migratory ducks, widgeon, sprigs and green-winged teal, having arrived on our marshes already in quantities.—Several pigeon matches came off at Baxter's last Sunday. The first, between Lambert and C. Robinson, was won by the former. Messrs. C. Robinson, W. Hammond and Lambert then shot a freeze-out, which was won by Robinson, who was also victorious in an eight-bird match against the same gentlemen. M. Williams and Frank Maskey shot at twelve glass balls for $50 a side. Williams won; score, 12 to 8. There will be a match to-morrow at Baxter's, for $100 aside, between J. Stack, of the Cosmopolitan Club, and C. Conrad, of the California Club, twelve birds each.—There are already a number of good shots entered for the coming pigeon tournament, to be held at Sacramento during the Fair.—Why do not the State Fair Committee arrange an inter-State rifle shooting tournament?

Pedestrianism.—California has the fever very bad. All over the State matches are constantly coming off, both for medals, glory and gate money—especially the latter.—The members of Company F, Second Regiment, have arranged a twenty-mile go-as-you-please match, to come off at the Oakland Race Track next week, for a purse of $25, to be divided amongst the first three.—The Yuma Indians that we mentioned last week as having been entered for the Astley Belt contest, will give an exhibition here before leaving for the East.—There will be an amateur ten-hour go-as-you-please match, for an advertised purse of $100, at San Jose to-day.—A man named Frank Reynolds claims to have walked a mile in 6 minutes 41 seconds last week at Redwood City. If Frank will come to San Francisco and walk a mile under 7 minutes he can break the city.—There are already eight entries paid for the coming six-day tournament under the management of Messrs. Lawton and McNeil. It is an assured success. Over twenty are expected to start.—Madame Tourtilott, who walked against Von Berg at Virginia City, claims that besides being drugged with a poisoned orange, she was cheated in the scoring—as much as sixteen miles being credited to Von Berg for one hour's walking. It is not likely that a female pedestrian contest will ever again create any enthusiasm on this coast.—Entries for the Astley Belt contest close on the 21st inst. All entrance fees must be paid to the London *Sporting Life* by that date.—Callahan, winner of the fourth prize in the late six-day walk, is matched to walk twenty miles against two amateurs, the race to come off at Badger's Park, Sunday.—The match between Johnny Igo and the mare, "Nell Briordy," is off. Johnny had a trial, running behind a three-minute horse, and found he had no chance to win.—Fredermeyer, the wheelbarrow fiend, has been let loose at the American Institute for a six-day hippodrome. He finishes to-night.

Yachting.—Last Saturday's regatta was one of the most successful ever held here. The steam tug *Neptune* carried the committee (consisting of Commodore Harrison, J. Gutte, E. O. Wiener, H. B. Underhill, J. M. Shotwell and J. C. Uhler,) over the course. The *Anheuser*, Mr. J. Gutte's new yacht, won the prize flag; time, 3 hrs. 34 min. ½ sec.; *Consuelo* second, in 3 hrs. 41 min. 9½ sec.; *Swan* third, 3 hrs. 50 min. 52 sec.; *Zarepa*, 3 hrs. 58 min. 21½ sec.; *Magic*, 3 hrs. 58 min. 21 sec.; *Pearl*, 4 hrs. 8 sec.; *Frolic*, 4 hrs. 13 min. 17 sec.; *Fawn*, 4 hrs. 15 min. 17 sec.; *Clara*, 4 hrs. 2 min. 23 sec.; *Lively*, 4 hrs. 4 min. 54½ sec.: *Twilight*, 4 hrs. 5 min. 20 sec., *Virgin*, 4 hrs. 5 min. 4 sec.; *Mist*, 4 hrs. 20 min. 49 sec.; *Mollie*, 4 hrs. 8 min. 35 sec.—The owners of the *Consuelo* are desirous of making a match with the *O'Connor* for $1.000 a side. They claim that tbeir boat was not in good trim in the last race.—There is a prospect of a race between the *Anheuser* and the *O'Connor*.—There will be a race for models at Richardson's Bay, Saucelito, to-day, the start to he made from the San Francisco Yacht Clnb house at 1:30 P. M. There will be two prizes given for large models measuring over 44 inches. First prize, $100; second prize, a silver cnp. Also prize for a special class of large models and for boats under 22 incbes. Entries can be made np to the bour of starting.

Swimming.—Captain Webb is in New York. He is willing to swim auy man in Ameriea for a distance of twenty miles. He will most likely come to this coast before Christmas, in which case Daily says he will give him a race.—The Neptune Club's gold medal was won last Sunday by Mr. Dean. It will be competed for again Sunday, September 11th.—W. Beckwith, of London, has just won the 500-yards' championship of England. He challenges any man in the world to swim, for $500 a side, any reasonable distance. If his challenge is not accepted in England before Novemher, he eontemplates coming to tbe United States.—Last Wednesday Captain Webb swam from Sandy Hook to Manhattan Beach, Coney Island.—W. H. Daily will he in San Francisco Monday next, and will at once go on East to arrange a swim witb Captain Webb.

Baseball.—The play between the Knickerhockers and Omahas attracted an immense crowd to the Recreation Grounds last Sunday. The game was very exciting, tbe Knickerbockers winning simply through an over-throw. Score, 3 to 0.—The Omaha Clnb have disbanded, and several members have entered clubs here.—Other games last Suuday: Star vs. Eagle, score 7 to 3; California vs. Oakland, score 6 to 1. Athletic vs. Oakland, last Saturday, score 23 to 5.—Games to-morrow: At tbe Recreation Grounds, Knickerhoker vs. Reno; at Oakland, Mutual vs. Athletic and Omahas vs. Oaklands.—Arrangements are in progress for a match between the Knickerhockers and Californias.

Fishing.—Anglers complain that the fish in Lake Tahoe are so glutted with the grasshoppers that jnmp into the lake that they will not hite.—August is the hest month in the year for salt water fishing.—Rock cod are plentiful round Black Point.—Campbell's Creek, Saratoga, Santa Clara county, is full of fine game trout that hite freely.

Bicycling.—John Keen, of London, rode a race of 25 miles with W. Phillips, of Wolverhampton, July 16th. Keen won in 1h. 23m. 13s.—the hest time on record by 30 seconds.—The S. F. Bicycle Clnb confine themselves to road work. Tbey have some riders who wonld make a good showing if a race could be arranged.

Rowing.—There is little doing in rowing circles, except practice for the St. George's Regatta.—The Ariels have a good crew, and are doing splendid work.—The Neptune Club practice every day at North Beach.—Tho St. George's crew are in constant practice, rowing every day on Oakland Creek.—Rowing regatta at Sacramento during the Fair.

Archery.—At Gilroy two clnbs are being formed.—Tho Eureka Clnb, of Sacramento, elected officers last week: Mr. Thomas Fish, captain; Mr. N. B. Berry, secretary.—Mr. Leftwich was appointed by the Sacramento Clubs to confer with the San Francisco and other clubs respecting the coming tournament at the State Fair.

Boxing.—At last the glove contest between Mike Donovan and William McClellan is definitely settled to come off at Platt's Hall, next Monday evening. W. Edwards and A. Chambers have been induced to remain here to second McClellan, but will leave immediately after the fight.

THE COMMITTEE ON HARD TIMES.

The Congressional inquirers, who are at present in our city, have been aptly termed a committee on hard times. They are men with a mission. Tbey think workingmen are not nearly as prosperous as they ought to be, and they want to find out just the reason of it. Well, if they apply themselves to tbat task without prepossessions or prejudices, but with a simple desire to arrive at the truth, they will he engaging themselves in a good work. Not unnaturally they have extended their inquiries to the Pacific Coast. This is the home par excellence of the dissatisfied workingman. It is here that he is in open rebellion against capital. With us he is organized for mischief. He has hegotten a communistic constitution, and is now struggling hard for power to tax other people's property, and for control of the City and State Treasuries. He affects to believe that debasing capital will exalt labor, and be seeks to accomplish tbis hy controlling the offices. Ouly let him run things generally, and he will increase employment and enbance wages. He stops not to inquire into the connection between cause and effect; into the relations which capital and labor naturally bear to each other. He listens only to the agitators of the Sand-lots, who tell him that the punishment of capital means the reward of labor. If the Congressional Committee of Inquiry will ventilate these heresies, and put tbe workingman's leaders to the necessity of declaring wbat they want, in exact language, good cannot fail to come of it. Evidence ought first of all to he demanded of the workingman that be is really as hadly off as he makes out. If he establishes that position, which we are well assured he cannot, then the duty is upon him to show that intimidating capital by an organized rebellion against the existing order of things, is a movement that will inure to his benefit. Of conrse he can show nothing of the kind. But to see him struggling and failing in his efforts to show it, would be an advantage. To explode a heresy, it is often only necessary to compel the holder of it to formulate it. By all means let the workingman tell us his disease, and bis notions of the remedy for it, and as a result he will he very likely to end with a clearer view of the nnsubstantial character of bis fancied ills.

HIGHEST STOCK QUOTATIONS
For the Week Ending Aug. 15th, 1879.

Compileed by George C. Hickox & Co., 230 Montgomeay Street.

Name of Mine.	Sat.	Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesdy		Thursd'y.		Faiday.	
		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P M	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Argenta	1½	—	1½	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
Andes	1¼	1½	1	1½	1½	1	1	1½	1	1½	1½
*Alpha	24	23½	—	22¾	—	—	—	23	—	25½	25
Alta	6⅝	6⅝	—	6⅝	—	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6¾	7¼	7¼
Alps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bullion	6⅝	6½	6½	6½	6⅝	6½	6½	6½	6½	6⅝	6½
*Belcher	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½	—	4½	4⅜	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
Best & Belcher	18¼	18¼	—	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	—	18⅜	19	19¼	—
Benton	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4	4½	4½	4	4½	4½	4½
Bodie	11½	—	11¼	—	10½	—	11½	—	11¾	—	11⅝
*Cons Imperial	1½	1½	—	1½	1½	1½	1⅜	1½	—	1⅝	1½
Crown Point	4⅜	4⅝	—	4⅜	—	4⅜	—	4⅝	4½	4⅝	—
Chollar	6⅜	6¼	—	6⅜	—	6⅜	—	6⅜	—	6⅞	6⅞
California	5½	5½	—	5½	5½	5⅝	—	5½	5½	5⅝	5⅝
Con. Virginia	5½	5½	5½	5½	5⅝	5½	5½	5½	5½	4⅞	4½
Caledonia	2⅝	2½	—	2⅝	—	2½	—	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Confidence	—	—	—	—	—	11¼	11½	11½	—	11⅞	—
Eureka Con	14⅜	—	15	—	15	—	15	—	16	—	15
Exchequer	6⅝	6½	6⅜	6½	6½	6¼	—	6¼	—	6⅝	6½
Fairfax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gould & Curry	9¾	11⅜	11½	11½	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	12	12½	12⅜
Gila	1½	—	1½	—	1½	—	1½	—	—	—	1½
Grand Prize	4	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	3⅝
Hale & Norcros.s	13½	14½	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	14	14¼	14¼	14⅜	—
*Julia	4¼	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½	—
*Justice	3½	3⅝	3⅜	3½	3½	3½	—	3½	—	3½	3½
Jackson	4½	—	4¼	—	4½	—	4½	—	—	—	4½
Kentuck	4⅝	4½	—	4⅜	—	4⅜	—	4½	—	5	—
Leopard	1⅝	—	1⅜	—	1¼	—	1⅜	—	1	—	—
Lady Wash'n	1½	1¾	—	1¼	—	1½	1¼	—	—	1¼	1
*Leviathan	¼	⅜	—	⅜	—	¼	—	—	—	¼	—
Leeds	—	—	—	—	¾	—	—	—	⅝	—	—
*Mexican	27½	30	30	30¾	30½	31½	32¾	33½	34	37¾	37
Modoc	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1⅜	—	1⅜
*Manhattan	—	—	2	—	2	—	1¾	—	1¾	—	2
Northern Belle	4	—	4	—	4⅜	—	4¼	—	4	—	4
Ophir	35½	35½	35½	37	36¼	36¾	36⅝	36¾	37¼	38¾	37¾
Overman	9¼	9½	—	9¼	—	9¼	—	9¼	—	9¾	—
Potosi	4⅞	4⅝	—	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—	4⅝	—	5	—
Raymond & Ely	3⅝	—	3½	—	3½	—	3¾	—	4	—	4
*Savage	12⅝	12¾	13¼	13	13	12⅞	—	13	—	14	—
Sierra Nevada	41½	43	44½	43¼	—	44	—	43½	45½	49½	47¼
*Silver Hill	1¼	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—	1⅜	—	1¾	—	1⅜	—
Seg Belcher	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	-	—
Solid Silver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Succor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silver King, Ar'a	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silv King South.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tip-Top	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	⅞
*Uuion Con	47	49	46½	48	46½	49½	50½	52	—	67	64½
*Utah	18½	18¾	—	19¼	18¾	19¼	19	20½	20½	22½	21½
*Yellow Jacket	17½	17	16¾	16⅝	—	17	16⅞	17⅛	—	18	17⅜

Assessments are now due on the Stocks above marked thus *

SKELETON SKETCHES.

The "Masher's" Story.

"Well, yes; I have had my time with the women," he said—for he had won my money, and was inclined to be communicative—"and I tell you that some of them are regular trumps." The firelight, shining upon his handsome, steel-gray eyes and showy beauty of feature, had suggested to me the question to which this was the answer. I knew he was a gambler and black-leg, and that I ought not to be in his company, but as long as it was too late to think of bed, and too early to think of breakfast, I was glad of even his company for half an hour.

"Now, I once knew a girl," he continued, gazing into the fire, stretching out his legs and softly chinking my lost shekels, "who came near making me wish I never had made a mash. It don't matter who she was —'tain't square to give the business away, you know—but she came of first-class stock, and was what you would call a lady, every inch of her. I piped her off as she came along one morning when I was taking the sun on Kearney street. She was put up to the Queen's taste—bright-eyed, clean-cut and fresh as a daisy. That's my game, I said to myself, and—but you know how we do these things; or, if you don't, I ain't going to tell you. We became acquainted, of course, and she soon got over her shyness—with me. It doesn't take long to make the most squeamish of them tumble to the racket when a fellow knows how to do it. We met when they least expected it—her people, I mean. I wasn't fool enough to come the sneak dodge and make assignations in out-of-the-way places, or at times that were inconvenient for her. A man's sure to be dropped on if he tries *that* game. Not at all. We met in the most public thoroughfares, and walked where everybody could see us. Take my word for it, that's the true business if you want to be safe. I had some trouble to make her believe this, and she was scared at first; but after a time it was all right; for, do you know, the poor little fool got awfully sweet on me —on *me*. She was about the greenest little mortal I ever struck. I told her all sorts of whoppers—that I was on a visit from Boston, (but the Police will tell you *that's* true); that my father was a parson, (and so he may have been for all I know about him); that I had been a little wild, but that she was reforming me—and all the rest of it; and she took it all in as natural as could be. But you must remember I was on my best behavior with her, and maybe I acted pretty much like what I said I was. There was something about her which kept a fellow in check. I never looked into her eyes without feeling as mean as dirt. She seemed to fear no harm, and to suspect none; and I give you my word of— well, my word for what it is worth—that I did her no greater wrong than defile her with my company—I *dared* not. She said she knew it was very wicked to speak to a gentleman she 'didn't know,' but this was all the evil she saw. It troubled her though, and she used to ask me to get introduced to her family, but I knew better than that, and excused myself.

This grew tiresome after a time, of course. She got awfully spoony, and I had other affairs of the sort on hand, and—well, I didn't want to get the child into a row, anyhow. I wanted to give her the shake, but how to do it was what puzzled me. I played the cold and indifferent game, but she was too patient and loving for that. Then I got cross and scolded her, but she cried and I weakened. Then I made an appointment to meet her, and intended not to be on hand—nothing makes most women so mad as that, you know. But I couldn't help going to a place where I could see how she took it; and she looked so sad and waited so long that I had to walk up and lie about being detained. She forgave me so readily that I felt like a brute, and determined that come what would the thing had got to stop right there. I thought it over that night, and made up my mind that next time I saw her I would tell her who and what I was—if *that* didn't sicken her of me, what would? It wasn't a pleasant thing to do, but I knew it was best for her, and somehow I felt as if I oughtn't to spare myself.

Well, I told her as we walked along the street together—told her that I was a gambler and a blackguard, that I had associated all my life with prostitutes and thieves, that I had been imprisoned for forgery, that I had deliberately plotted her ruin, that—but perhaps I needn't tell *you* all I told *her*. When I began the confession she laughed, thinking I was joking, but when she looked in my face and knew I was in earnest, her hand trembled on my arm and she got white as a sheet. We were close to G.'s drug store, and I led her in. G. is a little fond of bucking the tiger, and owes me several favors. When I told him the lady was ill, he looked very wise and showed us into the little room at the back of the store. I gave her a chair and a glass of water, and waited for her to speak. She looked at me steadily, and presently said, in a strange sort of voice: "Is this true, John?" (I had told her to call me that). "It is," I answered, wishing the earth would swallow me. Then she buried her face in her hands and sobbed out: "O, John, John, why didn't you tell me this before?" "Because I am a contemptible cur," I replied; "the only approach to anything good that I have ever done in my life is to make you hate me and leave me before it is too late." I shall never forget the look that leaped into those wonderful eyes of her's as she rose and, placing a little hand on each of my shoulders, looked up into my face. "*Hate* you? *leave* you!" she said, slowly and softly in her hell-like voice. "Hate you! leave you! You do not mean that, you do not think that, John. Not if your sins were blacker than night! not if all the world despised you! While you love me there is no power on earth can part us."

I hadn't reckoned on this. I thought she would shake me in a flash when she knew what I had told her. But it made me all the more determined that she should not suffer through me. She had acted on the square and I swore to myself that *I* would. So I explained how impossible it was that she should link her fate to mine; that she should leave home, family, friends, position, everything, to mate with a broken-down gambler—a branded felon; and I asked her if she thought me coward enough to permit it. But she only smiled and held my hands in hers, and declared that she could make me good, and that she would sooner have my love than all the world besides.

What could I do? I saw that she would never give me up so long as she believed that I had sacrificed my love for her sake. Yet I swear that it was so. Half an hour earlier it would have been different, but in that half hour I had grown to love her as deeply as she loved me. It was my turn now to suffer for my dastardly conduct, for the very intensity of my love made me the more firmly resolved that she should leave me. There was no time to lose and I saw but one way to do it. The wound must be made deeper that she might be healed—her *pride* must be cruelly struck.

You know how I can command my features. Well, I put her from me and said, with a cold sneer: "Since you refuse to listen to less simple arguments, I must give you the best reason of all why you should leave me. In pretending to love you I have deceived you, as in everything else—and—I am married." You know that I lied, but the lie did its work. I caught her in my arms as she fell, and the first kiss I ever printed on her lips was the last. I laid her on the sofa and left her alone, but I watched for her coming out, and I followed her weary footsteps to her home. Soon after that she was sent East for her health; then to England, for the care of eminent doctors; but she baffled them all, and died."

ARIZONA.

The news from the railroad front is that extensive preparations are being made toward pushing forward the track-laying at an early date; vast numbers of ties have already gone to the eastern terminus of the road, and the shipments continue at the rate of 8,500 per day, and in a comparatively short time the locomotive will salute the city of Tucson with its loud but welcome greeting. The country around the old Patagonia mines is now attracting considerable attention, and a number of new and rich ledges have been recently located. The natural advantages of this particular section of Arizona, it being amply supplied with wood and water, and consisting of rolling hills and fertile valleys, made it in early times a very favorite locality, and a large amount of money was expended in 1859, '60 and '61 upon the Patagonia or Mowry mines, and others, by California and Eastern capitalists, among whom we may mention S. L. M. Barlow, of New York, Col. Sam Colt, of Hartford, Conn., S. F. Butterworth, John A. Peck, Sylvester Mowry, John Sime, and others, of San Francisco. Nearly all of these well-known and enterprising men have passed away, yet the increasing developments of the mining country in which they were so largely interested conclusively proves at this late day that they were fully justified in their estimates of its great mineral value. Their enterprises were discontinued, because of the insecurity to life and limb at that time from hostile Apaches and renegade Mexicans. It now falls to the lot of men of this generation to again take up these chains of progress, abandoned nearly twenty years ago. We note that the mines in Richmond Basin are developing very rich ore. The McMorris has ore running from $2,000 to $6,000 per ton, and the Silver Nugget has found some $15,000 ore. The Tip Top mine is now yielding better ore than at any time since its discovery. The mill is running on very rich ore, and the Superintendent is shipping to this city about $30,000 per month. The Stonewall Jackson mine produced during June and July upward of $28,000. The total yield of the property is $186,000, all silver. About 250 men are at work in the Santa Rita placer diggings, all making good wages. The amount of work done is very considerable, and it is estimated that not less than $250,000 gold has been the product during the past two years and a-half, one operator, Mr. Hefty, having taken out upward of $40,000. Arrangements have been completed with parties having the necessary capital for the development of the Ruby mines, located in Globe District, sixteen miles from Silver King, and the work will be commenced at once. Mr. J. W. Kinsman goes to Arizona next week in the interests of this valuable property. The Silver Moon Mining Company have organized at Grand Rapids, under the presidency of Thos. D. Gilbert, President of the First National Bank of that city, to operate the group of seven mines owned by Seamen, Buck & Company, and located twelve miles southwest of Tucson. These properties have a very good record, and we may expect large returns from them as soon as the new company gets regularly at work. A New York and Boston company have just organized with $200,000 paid up capital, for the purpose of working the gold placers of Weaver District, Yavapai county, and bringing water on the ground. The company have located the ground from Antelope Creek to the Hassayampa. It is also stated that Gov. Fremont has disposed of one-half of the Leviathan mine, in the same district, for $500,000, to New York parties. We learn further from New York that Gov. John C. Fremont, who arrived in this city last evening en route for Arizona, has made arrangements, during his visit at the East, for the introduction of considerable capital into Arizona mining enterprises, provided the mining experts recently dispatched to the Territory shall report favorably. To this enterprising gentleman his constituents are largely indebted for his constant and persistent efforts to bring the vast resources of Arizona prominently before the capitalists of the country; and the leading journals of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis have devoted considerable attention to the opportunities for profitable investment there to be found. Gov. Fremont has fully proven himself "the right man in the right place" during his brief sojourn in the Territory, and we take great pleasure in awarding to him all praise for his untiring efforts in its behalf.

SENATOR CONKLING AS A "MASHER."

Senator Conkling does not appear to be any more fortunate in his *affaires de cœur* than in the management of his occasional verbal contests with his Senatorial confreres at Washington. It is not long since Mr. Lamar, irritated by his overbearing conduct and unparliamentary language, administered to the New York Senator such a stinging rebuke as would have penetrated the hide of any one with less intolerable vanity. But when Mr. Conkling had quietly submitted to the even more galling castigation by Senator Schurz, it was, of course, to be expected that the additional piece of humble-pie would be devoured in silence—and it was. Now, a decent regard for the fair fame of the lady whose name has been drawn into this last unfortunate business, and, as we believe, unrighteously drawn, ought to have suggested to the Senator the wisdom of discontinuing an acquaintance which the lady's husband had previously intimated was undesirable. The blame, which may justly be laid on Mr. Sprague for the publicly offensive manner in which he has acted, must be merged in the general censure, nay, reprobation, with which Senator Conkling's conduct in giving rise to the offense is regarded. It is not by such actions that American statesmen can regain the sorely-tried confidence of the people, which is fast disappearing before the proofs of the grossness now prevalent in official life. If this sort of thing is to go on, public opinion will demand the revival of the "code," as the less demoralizing of the two. In that event, however, the Senator's occupation would be gone, as he has never been credited with a superabundance of courage, either mental or physical, but there is one thing yet left to him: let him come West and join the noble army of Kearny street sidewalk "mashers." Barring an occasional boost by the parental toe or a cerulean eye from the fraternal fist, New York's muscular Senator will not be much endangered. Nice fix for the Empire State—from Alexander Hamilton to Roscoe Conkling!—from Hyperion to a Satyr!

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SAN FRANCISCO NEWS LETTER AND California Advertiser.

DEVOTED TO THE LEADING INTERESTS OF CALIFORNIA AND THE PACIFIC COAST.

Vol. 30. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUG. 23, 1879. No. 6.

Office of the San Francisco News Letter, Merchant Street, Nos. 607 to 615, San Francisco.

GOLD BARS—890@910—SILVER BARS—8@22 ⅜ cent. disc. Mexican Dollars, 9@9½ per cent. Trade Dollars, nom.

☞ Exchange on New York, 1-5@—— per cent.; On London, Bankers, 49⅛; Commercial, 49⅛@49⅜d. Paris, sight, 5 francs per dollar. Telegrams, ¼ per cent.

☞ Latest price of Sterling, 482½@484½.

☞ Price of Money here, ¾@1 per cent. per month—bank rate. In the open market, 1@1½. Demand active.

FREMONT AND HIS ENTERPRISES.

On the 15th instant Governor John C. Fremont arrived in this city en route to Arizona, from which territory he has been absent several months. After a sojourn of four days, he proceeded to Prescott, accompanied by several gentlemen largely interested in the mining syndicate formed in New York for the purpose of developing Arizona enterprises. So much interest was manifested in these matters in New York, that Governor Fremont deemed it desirable to prolong his sojourn there a month beyond the time he originally intended, and he therefore obtained a special extension of his leave of absence from President Hayes, and was thus enabled to complete bis operations. We had the pleasure of passing an evening with Governor Fremont, and of recalling old and most agreeable reminiscences of the past. Our acquaintance dates back to 1852, when in Paris we viewed together the beauties of that most delightful city, and from then until now we have ever felt and expressed a very warm interest in the movements of our friend. To be sure, his hair has silvered during all these years, yet time has dealt with him most kindly, and we still find in him the firm, elastic step, and the eagle eye undimmed, that fired the enthusiasm of the nation when he was known far and wide as its standard bearer and its "Pathfinder." Governor Fremont does not hesitate to say that he expects grand results for Arizona from his efforts in the East. The syndicate formed in New York is composed of wealthy representative men, who are very willing to invest several millions of dollars in Arizona should the reports of the experts that go out to examine the properties prove satisfactory. The final decision in the matter rests in their investigations. Should the expert reports prove favorable, the capital, to a large amount, will be at once forthcoming. General Fremont states that he found the New Yorkers very ready for such operations, that the interest in mining matters was on the increase, and that he looked confidently forward to seeing a very great activity in mining enterprises on this coast, through Eastern investment of capital, within the coming year. The Bodie mines are favorites for investment in New York, and some Arizona properties are already placed in Philadelphia, New York and Chicago. The rate of interest all over the East rules low, and in all the money centers of the country there is plenty of idle capital ready for any safe investment. There are some *fifty-six* mines embraced in the list which the New York syndicate have in view, and they are prepared to develop all of them if the merit is sufficiently apparent to tempt the outlay. Governor Fremont has kindly agreed to send to Messrs. Bleasdale and Jennings, Commissioners of the Australian Exposition, a selection of rich ores from Arizona, to he forwarded to Australia. These will be all carefully assayed in this city, and will doubtless prove a very novel and interesting feature in the Exhibition. They will probably reach here in time to go forward by the next steamer. We shall shortly issue, by authority, section maps of the surveyed portions of the territory. These maps will be accurate, every care being taken to avoid in them error or misrepresentation. We shall carefully keep in view these Arizona enterprises as they progress. That a wonderful future is in store for the Territory we do not for a moment douht, and it only requires the cool-headed men of enterprise, and the *open sesame* of capital, to hring to the front the hidden treasures. That Fremont has successfully inaugurated a grand beginning is self-evident, and we congratulate the citizens of Arizona upon the honor of having a gentleman at the head of her government so fully competent to administer its affairs satisfactorily.

Tons of Silver for China.—We noticed on California street, Thursday, in line, six two-horse drays heavily laden with bar silver, perhaps 20 tons' weight, but said to be of the value of $800,000, to be shipped by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Agency, per *Gaelic*, hence for Hongkong this day. Other like shipments, hy Chinese merchants, go forward by same steamer.

PRICES OF LEADING STOCKS AND GOV. BONDS.

San Francisco.....August 22, 1879.

Stocks and Bonds.	*Bid.*	*Asked*	*Stocks and Bonds.*	*Bid.*	*Asked*
Cal. St. Bonds, 6's,'57, (nom)	100	102	Fireman's Fund Ins. Co....	110	112
S. F. City & Co. B'ds, 6s, '58	Nom.	Nom.	Home Mutual Ins. Co.....	70	80
S. F. C. & Co. B'ds, 7s (nom)	105	107	State Investment Ins. Co ..	105	108
Montg'y Av. Bonds (nom)..	65	70	Union Ins. Co.....	115	117
Dupont Street Bonds	80	90	City R. R.....	35	40
Sacramento City Bonds....	26	28	Central R. R. Co.....	50	55
Stockton City Bonds, 6's...	90	95	Clay Street Hill R. R	22	—
Yuba County Bonds, 8's....	100	—	Market Street R. R.....	6	—
Santa Clara Co. Bonds, 7's .	105	107	N. B. and Mission R. R.....	65	66
Butte Co. Bonds, 10's, '60 ..	90	—	Omnibus R. R.....	30	32
San Mateo Bonds, 7's.....	100	—	Potrero and Bay View R. R.	30	35
Oakland City Bonds, 8's....	112	115	Giant Powder Co	135	145
Bank of California.....	68½	69½	S. F. Gaslight Co (ex div) ..	88	89
First National.....	89	90	S. V. W. W. Co. (ex div)...	83	83½
National Gold	40	50	Real Estate Associates.....	—	—
Pacific	120	130	Merchants' Exchange.....	—	—
California Ins. Co.....	114	116	Safe Deposit Co.....	—	—
Commercial Ins. Co.....	75	80			

There is hardly any alteratiou in the quotation of local securities this week. Very little business has been done, and, beyond an advance of $1 ⅜ share in the price of Spring Valley Water stock, there is nothing else worth noticing. Money has been loaned at 3 per cent. per annum on call, with five days' notice, and more can be had at the same price. There is no confidence, and now we can see no bope of any until after the election, which takes place on the 3d prox. Even then we fear business will not improve, as there is now but one opinion that the result of the election will be a sort of hodge-podge—a mixture of all classes without a particle of talent in any—and that the State will, for the next few years, bc subject to a conflict between legislators and lawyers.

ANDREW BAIRD, 312 California street.

Beerbohm's Telegram.—LONDON AND LIVERPOOL, Aug. 22, 1879.—Floating Cargoes, steady; Cargoes on Passage, quiet; Mark Lane Wheat, —; No. 2 Spring off Coast, 42s. 6d.; Red Winter off Coast, 46s. 6d.; California off Coast, 47s. 6d.; California Nearly Due, 47s. 6d.; California Just Shipped, 47s.; No. 2 Spring for Shipment, 41s.; Liverpool Spot Wheat, turn dearer; California Club No. 1. Standard, 9s. 10d.; California Club No. 2 Standard, 9s. 5d.; California Average—Western, 9s. 1d.; White Michigan, 9s. 6d.; Red Western Spring, 8s. @ 8s. 9d.; Extra State Flour in London, 12s. 6d.; Extra State Flour in Liverpool, 12s. 6d.; Liverpool Western Mixed Corn, 4s. 2d.; Liverpool Canadian Peas, 6s. 9d.; French Country Markets, steadier; Liverpool Wheat, 8s. 9d., 9s. 6d., 9s. 5d., 9s. 10d.; Consols, 97 15-16; N. Y. St. Ex., 82½@84½; London American Mixed Corn, prompt shipment, 23s. 6d.@24s.; Weather in England, fine.

Latest from the Merchant's Exchange.—NEW YORK, Aug. 22d, 1879. United States Bonds—4s, 101; 4½s, 105⅛; 5s, 102. Sterling Exchange, 4 82½@4 84½. Pacific Mail, 16⅜. Wheat, 105@112. Western Union, 91¼. Hides, 20@20½. Oil—Sperm, 75@76. Winter Bleached, 87 @ 96. Whale Oil, 35@40; Winter Bleached, 42@49. Wool—Spring, fine, 20@30; Burry, 11@14; Pulled, 25@35; Fall Clips, 14@18; Burry, 13@20. LONDON, Aug. 22d.—Liverpool Wheat Market, 8s. 6d.@9s. 6d.; Club, 9s. 5d.@9s. 10d. U. S. Bonds, 5's, 105½; 4's, 104⅜; 4½'s, 108¼. Consols, 97 15-16. Bullion gone out of Bank of England, £60,000.

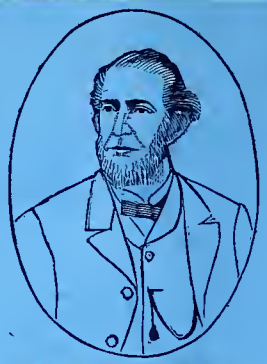
San Franciscans Abroad—July 31, 1879.—PARIS: Mrs. Wm. Lent and family, A. M. Hickox, Mrs. A. M. Hickox, W. M. Newhall, J. B. Redfield, Mrs. J. B. Redfield. LONDON: Mrs. J. F. Ellis. ROME: Mrs. Massey.—*Continental Gazette* (*Paris*). GENEVA: Mr. George Jait and family. HOMBURG: Mrs. Schmiedell and family. BADEN-BADEN: Mr. J. Hecht and family, Mr. T. Shipley, Mrs. V. R. Shipley.—*Continent and Swiss Times* (*Geneva*), *August 2d.*

Dundee Bags.—An invoice of 25,000 standard 22x36 grain sacks were offered at auction yesterday for cash. The sample lot sold at 8.55c, and for the balance 8c, was the best offer made, and the lot was reluctantly withdrawn. We are told that 1,000,000 Calcutta bags were offered yesterday, in one lot, at 8⅜c, and another lot of same dimensions at 9c, four months, spot delivery. This reveals the true state of the market. The combination looks on and weeps with dismay.

Mercury is steadily rising. It is said at the close that 40c is very readily paid for spot quicksilver, a rise of 7c per pound since the middle of July.

London, Aug. 22d, 1879.—Latest Price of Consols, 97 15-16.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, Frederick Marriott, 607 to 615 Merchant Street, San Francisco, California.



R. B. WOODWARD.

A telegram from Napa, yesterday, announced the death of this gentleman, to the general regret. Mr. Woodward was among the first settlers in San Francisco, a man of enterprise and business sagacity, and a most estimable citizen. The What Cheer House, which he opened on Sacramento street, where it still flourishes, was established to furnish miners and others with clean food and lodging at a low rate; and it was a complete success from the beginning. No woman was ever allowed within its doors. Even more than by this hotel Mr. Woodward's name was made familiar to all the dwellers on the coast by his Gardens—a combination of park and pleasure ground, menagerie and tea-garden—which are always open to the public and always thronged with visitors. The City Railroad, established by him on Mission street, was among the best managed and most useful lines in developing and assisting the growth of the suburbs. Mr. Woodward was a man of public spirit, and into all his enterprises the element of public utility entered as an indispensable factor. His death, which was not wholly unexpected, since he had long suffered with asthma and other disorders, must yet be considered untimely for himself and unfortunate for the city, with whose interests he was identified, and to whose growth and prosperity he had so greatly contributed.

KALLOCH AS A FAILURE.

Paradoxical as it may seem, Kalloch's only success in life has been as a failure. He has repeatedly failed as a teacher of morals, from an inherent and uncontrollable disposition toward sensualities. As a temperance reformer, he always forgot to begin with himself; his doctrine in that respect was: "Don't do as I do, but as I say." As a lawyer, politician and business man, he speedily went to the dogs, but, in common justice to this many-sided parson, it must be admitted that he is a talented humbug of the Beecher type. In finances, his system of bookkeeping is peculiar—it consists only of receipts; payments are all imaginary, or postponed until after the Day of Judgment. Demagogue in all things, and at all times, he has no settled opinions, excepting on one subject—to look out for number one, no matter who pays the piper. That such a shallow humbug should aspire to the mayoralty of a great city is not surprising. That he should be supported by any but frauds, dead-beats, libertines, and scoundrels generally, is proof that there is something "rotten in the State."

THE EXPELLED WEST POINTERS.

The cadets recently expelled from West Point for ungentlemanly conduct have humbly, and like so many whipped schoolboys, petitioned the President to reinstate them. This is something new in military annals. Officers have been expelled from the army and restored before now, but the restoration was either voluntary on the part of the authorities or was obtained through the intercession of third parties. We must remember that the culprits who in this case sue for pardon do not ask to be delivered from jail and given another chance to behave themselves in the world, but asked to be admitted into the United States Army, which it is our pride to say is officered by gentlemen. The disgraced cadets showed themselves to be blackguards by the practices for which they were expelled; they show themselves to lack spirit as well as decent breeding by their meek and lowly appeal for mercy. In our opinion the only thing to recommend them is their cheek.

GRUMBLING BY PROXY.

A guttersnipe telegram says: "The Canadian Government journals express much indignation against the British Government on account of the adjournment of Parliament without lending aid to the Pacific Railroad, and talk of seeking an alliance with the United States." That this is one of the stereotyped Press lies is evident, because Canadian "*Government* journals" certainly would not preach disloyalty, whatever a few Fenian sheets might do. As a people, the Canadians are loyal to the backbone, and if Uncle Sam wants their country, he will have to use some more manly plan than that of continually putting into the Kanucks' mouths seditions which they never uttered. If the Canadians were as fretful, and peevish, and fond of threatening to secede as the papers of the United States make them out to be, the best thing England could do would be to turn her back on them in disgust, and thank her stars for a good riddance.

Among the Bodie stocks the "Boston Consolidated" is a great favorite. Excellent progress has been made on the joint shaft of this mine and the Last Chance, in straightening and timbering. The superintendent's letter of August 18th says: "The connection ought to be made inside of another week." Foundation for the winze is under way, and the work on sinking will soon be begun. The large quantities of ore in this claim, much of it extraordinarily rich, while there is none that is not fair milling ore, give reasonable ground for expecting great developments, as soon as the connections are properly made and the shaft straightened.

New Music.—From Jas. S. Smith, "Salomon Levy" Schottische; from M. Gray, "Homeless," for the piano.

The Arcade, always among the finest of our house-furnishing and dry-goods stores, has undergone extensive alterations and improvements. The Dress Department space has been doubled, a measure forced upon the proprietors by the increase in custom. The space formerly occupied by the cashier and bookkeeper's offices has been given up to the silk department, which is now the largest and best arranged to be found in the city. The floor, from the center of the store to the entrance on Ellis street, has been lowered two feet and a half, so that there is now one superb stretch from end to end of the vast establishment, affording a most striking picture of order and life and animated business, with the moving figures of the purchasers and the numerous clerks, and the varied hues of the rich and costly goods. The newly added half of the grand floor is most elegantly carpeted. The cashier's and bookkeper's offices are now at the Ellis-street entrance, a great convenience to those having business with the house. The Domestic counter is twice as large as any other in the city, and affords ample room for showing blankets and the larger house-furnishing goods to every advantage; and one of the greatest improvements is the opening of a special department for cloaks and Dolmans, all of the newest and most striking styles. The outlay for these great changes has been very heavy, and yet the business of the house is carried on as if its capital were boundless. Countless cases of the newest and most valuable goods are being daily received and opened; and that no pains may be spared, Mr. J. J. O'Brien is now on his way to the East and Europe, to purchase on a scale befitting the magnitude of the house. The store is the best lighted in the trade—a great consideration in the purchase of colored goods. All the new designs, the elegant additions, and the vast stock of every kind, will be displayed to the public on Monday next.

The "Philadelphia Record" has a reporter too bright and beautiful to last. This youth has found the original of the typical American female face on the Bland dollar, in Miss Anna W. Williams, whose "modesty has never allowed her to divulge the fact that the design is a prototype of her features." And this does her the greater credit that she must have been in a pitiful condition, wandering about the Quaker City without a face till less than two years ago. It may be, however, that this spirited reporter lent her his own countenance while she was waiting for the invention of her prototype. He surely has an extra supply of face, of a texture harder, if not more lasting, than brass; and he is fairly entitled to any number of smiles, bland, if not childlike, from what he aptly calls the "contour of Miss Williams." Her profile, it seems, is "the most perfect the designer had ever seen;" but we are in despair not to know anything about her *mise-en-scene*. Perhaps, however, this will be described with her deutorotype, her tetartotype, her *carpe diem* and her *ex post facto*. Morgan, the engraver, ought to have taken a squeeze of this reporter's contour, for his prototypes in two hundred years will look upon him as their noblest descendant.

SANITARY NOTES.

The deaths this week number 77, as compared with 70 last and 73 for the corresponding week last year. There were 51 males and 26 females. Only 4 Chinese. There were 4 casualties and 2 suicides. The zymotics were 3 diphtheria, 3 typhoid fever, 2 whooping cough. There were 13 deaths from phthisis and 6 from pneumonia. The other principal causes were: Brain disease, 3; paralysis, 3; liver disease, 4; cancer, 2; and one each of anæmia, bronchitis, convulsions, diabetes, heart disease, lung congestion, old age, pyemia. The infantile mortality was unusually light, only 19 deaths under 5 years of age. Four persons died above the age of 80. There was but one death each in the Third, Fifth and Seventh wards. The Eighth Ward heads the list with 10. Twenty-one deaths occurred in the public institutions.

Increased Importance of the Office of Supervisor.—The City Father has always been a power. He has had the spending of a vast revenue. Fat contracts were within his gift. Under the new Constitution his powers are to be vastly increased. No special commissioners are to be entrusted with any municipal function whatever. Water supply, new City Hall, street widening, and even Police Commission business, must all be performed by the Board of Supervisors. Theoretically the change is proper enough. The representatives duly chosen by the people to govern the city ought to govern it, and not put the principal duties upon irresponsible commissions. If the result is evil, the fault is with the people, for not selecting honest and capable men. Very special care ought to be taken to choose the next Board. Candidates have been named that are not fitted for the office. Between this and the day of election there ought to be some very searching inquiries as to these men.

The ne plus ultra of padlocks is the one just brought out by the Permutation Lock Company, 318 California street. This has no key, no opening when locked, and cannot be picked. It is unlocked by a combination of numbers, and, as these can be changed 50,000 times, it is practically beyond being tampered with. For express companies, for custom and warehouses, for railroad through-freight cars, this invention is really beyond price, and every one can appreciate the advantages of a lock without a key. The finish is in nickel-plating of the most beautiful kind.

Amendment on Irish Motion.—Vote that the Chairman report Progress. No. Vote that he report Obstruction.—*Punch.*

MARTIN TAYLOR & CO.,
Stock Brokers,
429 CALIFORNIA STREET,
—AND—
NOS. 332 and 334 PINE STREET.

Stocks Bought and Sold and Carried on Margin of 20 Per Cent.
Privileges Negotiated on Favorable Terms,
AT PINE STREET OFFICE.
[August 23.]

WM. F. SMITH, M.D.,
Oculist and Aurist, 313 Bush Street.
Aug. 16.] *Office Hours, from 12 M. to 3 P.M.*

KALLOCH.

It is really astounding that this bad man should have the effrontery to brazen his unblushing face before the virtuous sons and daughters of San Francisco. The mere mention of his name, a synonym, as it is, for all that is false, hypocritical, filthy and vile, is a defilement to a respectable family paper. It is impossible to print it without giving birth to prurient thoughts. Yet the duty cannot be avoided, or shirked, of discussing this most unsavory embodiment of all that is degrading in man. His occupancy of a Christian pulpit, though a burning shame and a loathsome scandal, might be passed over in silence by the secular press. But that is the utmost limit to which reticence is possible. We don't say that silence, even in that matter, is desirable. We merely say that, so far as our own stomachs are concerned, we had rather, in that case, avoid the unpleasantness of stirring the filty mess associated with his name. It is an altogether different matter, however, when he poses before the whole people as a candidate for the high office of Chief Magistrate of the city, with most excellent chances, we regret to say, of being elected. In that condition of affairs, it becomes the urgent duty of the press to call upon all that is honest and virtuous in our midst to save us from the deep, unutterable disgrace of exalting this impostor, this bold braggart, this sum of all the villainies, to rule over us. It is impossible, it would seem, to make that call effective without descending to the particulars which render it urgent. Enough was known, in a general way, to have sufficed to prevent his nomination. But it was not prevented, and to-day he looms up as the probable Mayor of the city. His capacity to tickle the ears of the crowd is telling in the canvass, and the crowd appear nothing loath to aid him to accomplish his evil designs. Surely in that crowd there is some sense of decency left! It may be a thoughtless crowd, that may, for a moment, be taken by the very audacity of the fellow's impudence. But surely there will come a sober second thought, that will stand ahashed at the depraved manhood of a Kalloch. The fathers and mothers of the forty thousand yet uncorrupted youths and maidens, that are in our public schools, owe it to their offspring that this monster of impurity shall be relegated to an obscurity more befitting his gross violations of the proprieties of life. They dare not discuss Kalloch's widely known record in their families. How dare they, then, exalt him to a position in which his bad record must be an ever-present suggestion of impurity, and of the success which attends infamy that is bold, unblushing and pretentious? Hitherto there has been virtuous force enough in society to drive open vice into the lanes, alleys and back streets, where it can be avoided as a plague by decent people. It is something new to place it on a pedestal, and that pedestal the chief magistracy of a great city. Even in cheap novels vice is made ugly and punished sooner or later, whilst virtue is adorned and made to triumph in the end. Public sentiment will not tolerate the beautifying of vice and the deifying of Venus. The writer who would attempt it would be esteemed a public enemy, and would be prosecuted for obscenity. Yet, here comes a fellow who, over an entire continent, is esteemed the very personificatiou of lust, of falsehood, of hypocrisy and of depraved manhood, and it is now seriously proposed to make vice in his case successful, to raise it to the highest possible position of distinction conferable by a free city, to flout it in the face of the young, upon whom this lesson in real life would naturally have more effect than thousands of pretty stories in hooks of pure morality. A rascal who has stolen the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in, who has, by common consent, been convicted again and again of nameless and shameless iniquity, who has made his nest in many cities and dirtied it in all of them, who has mixed in the politics of Kansas only to corrupt them, who has preached temperance and practiced drunkenness, who has taken the shekels of the church only to drag religion in the mire, who has taught Know Nothing exclusiveness when it paid, and bids for Irish and German votes when they are necessary to make him Mayor of San Francisco, who is impecunious to a degree that enables him to avoid the payment of honest debts by swearing that he is not worth a dollar—this bold, bad man is to be exalted above his fellows, to be chosen to high station in preference to good, honest citizens identified with the moral welfare and material progress of our city! Never, in the annals of free elections, was so deep a disgrace proposed to be put upon a free people. It can be avoided, it must be avoided, or San Francisco will be a byword and a reproach to people everywhere.

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

It is proposed to deny to all persons naturalized less than six months prior to the next election the right to vote at that election; and this raises the question whether or not the new Constitution is in force as to the qualification of voters, for, if it is, the interval between the time of naturalization and that of the election is fixed at ninety days. The new Constitution prescribes the qualifications of voters "at all elections which are now, or may hereafter be, authorized by law," and the instrument went into operation, "so far as the same relates to the election of all officers, the commencement of their terms of office and the meeting of the Legislature," on the Fourth of July last. It is not doubted that the Constitution is in force as to the commencement of terms of office and the meeting of the Legislature, and it will hardly be denied that the qualification of voters "relates" to an election; but it is assumed that, in the clause requiring that the first elections to be made "at the time and in the manner now provided by law," the word "manner" applies to voters as well as to the method of voting. But if it applies to the voters, why not to the persons voted for? Why look to one Constitution for the qualification of officers and to another for the qualification of electors, in the absence of any necessity for so doing? The details of election, such as the form and manner of polling the votes, the superintendence of voting, etc., are left to the Legislature, and the present law is necessarily retained, otherwise there would be no law on the subject until the next Legislature should have had time to frame and pass one; but the suffrage clause, so far as it prescribes the qualification of voters, is complete, without the aid of legislation; and there is no apparent reason why it should not operate at this as well as at any future election—any law to the contrary notwithstanding—unless it is restrained by the section referred to, retaining the present "manner" of election; and it seems scarcely possible that the Convention intended to employ a very common word in such an unusual cause. It is to be hoped that the Election Commissioners have carefully considered this subject, and acted under good advice; otherwise there is reason to fear the late registration may prove to have been little better than an expensive farce.

DAVID S. TERRY.

The number of prominent Bilks running for office is somewhat astounding, and to a looker-on it appears as if that party were all head and no tail all leaders and no following. The substitution of Judge Terry in place of Mr. Cross, as Bilk candidate for State Attorney-General, exhibits, more than anything else, the paucity of good material in that party. He is notoriously obnoxious to a majority of the people of this State for his career in early days, and will find, to his cost, that, while the Broderick episode may have been forgiven, it is not, and never will be, forgotten. The lamented Senator's memory is a standing obstacle to the success of the man who so eagerly sought and accomplished his taking-off. Moreover, Judge Terry *is not, and will not be, a citizen of the State of California until January* 1, 1879, *at* 12 M. His duel disfranchised him under the old Constitution, and rendered him ineligible to office. That prohibition remains intact until the day named, and he is no more entitled to run for office than a foreigner whose naturalization cannot be perfected until a given date. A merited humiliation awaits him on September 3d.

Where is the Coroner?—And again, where is the Coroner? Noise enough is made about the appointment to the office when there is an election on foot. A man named Mason was allowed to die from the effects of strychnine, in Third street, on the 19th instant, with Dr. Phelan, of 503 Third street, in the room. This life was thrown away through the culpable ignorance of this medical attendant, and we fail to hear of any inquest into the circumstances by the Coroner. Why, in any civilized country, except San Francisco, the facts concerning his death would have been elicited, the malpractice of the so-called physician exposed, and himself in the city prison before sundown that same day. What does the Coroner exist for, and why is the office not abolished as a mockery and a fraud?

HEADQUARTERS DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,

319 BUSH STREET,

Rnoms Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

T. M. O'Connor, Secretary. [Aug. 2.] A. J. BRYANT, Chairman.

M. C. CONROY,
Regular Repnblican Nnminee for State Senator,
Ninth Senatnrial District. [Aug. 23.

Nominee of Democratic and New Constitution Parties, fnr Supervisnr Ninth Ward,
COL. JAMES A. LAVEN. [Aug. 23.

Candidatn fnr School Director,
L. WADHAM. [Aug. 23.

Regular Repnblican Nominee for Connty Clerk,
WM. A. STUART. [Aug. 23.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE.

DR. JAMES D. WHITNEY,
Candidate for Snpervisor Fifth Ward. [Aug. 23.

Regular Democratic and N. C. P. Nominee for Sheriff,
ROBERT HOWE,
Of Howe & Hall. [Aug. 23.

For City and County Surveyor,
WM. P. HUMPHREYS,
Nominee of the Democratic, New Cnnstitution and Municipal Refnrm Parties. [Aug. 23.

Regular Repnblioan Nominee for Recorder,
WM. K. DIETRICH. [Aug. 23.

Regular Repnblican Nominee for Anditor,
GEN'L JOHN McCOMB. [Aug. 23.

D. J. MURPHY,
For District Attorney,
Present Incumbent. [Aug. 23.

Regular Workingman's Candidate for Coroner,
DR. C. C. McGOVERN. [Aug. 23.

Fnr Justice nf the Peace,
H. L. JOACHIMSEN. Aug. 23.

Nominee of Workingmen's Convention,
ADAM H. MURPHY,
For Schnnl Directnr, Eleventh Ward. [Aug. 16.

Regular Republinan Nominee for Governor,
GEORGE C. PERKINS,
Of San Francisen. [July 12.

Republican Nominee for Assessor,
ALEX. BADLAM. [Aug. 16.

For State Senator, Ninth Senatorial District,
W. W. TRAYLOR. [Aug. 16.

Nominee of Workingmen's Convention, for Connty Clerk,
J. RICHARD FREUD. [Aug. 16.

Regular Workingmen's Candidate for Treasurer,
J. A. SHABER. [Aug. 16.

WILLIAM DOOLAN,
(Present Incumbent),
Candidate for Pnblic Administrator. [Aug. 23.

Regular Nnminee fnr Superior Judge,
J. F. SULLIVAN. [Aug. 23.

LOVE AT SEA.

BY A. C. SWINBURNE.

We are in Love's Land to-day;
Where shall we go?
Love, shall we start or stay,
Or sail, or row?
There's many a wind and way,
And never a May but May;
We are in Love's Land to-day—
Where shall we go?

Our land-wind is the breath
Of sorrows kissed to death
And joys that were;
Our hallast is a rose,
Our way lies where God knows
And love knows where—
We are in Love's Land to-day.

Our seamen are fledged loves,
Our masts are hills of doves,
Our decks fine gold;
Our ropes are dead maid's hair,
Our stores are love-shafts fair
And manifold—
We are in Love's Land to-day.

Where shall we land you, sweet?
On fields of strange men's feet,
Or fields near home?
Or where the fire-flowers blow,
Or where the flowers of snow
Or flowers of foam?—
We are in Love's Land to-day.

Land me, she says, where love
Shows but one shaft, one dove,
One heart, one hand.
—A shore like that, my dear,
Lies where no man will steer—
No maiden land.

A LONDON BEE STORY.

[From "Quiz."]

I had an improved back-yard. I went through a seed store, and bought a sample of everything that would grow in this climate. The result was a perfect tangle of flowers and things, from an over-grown sunflower to a forget-me-not. Mrs. Bricktop is very proud of our garden, and while gushing over it the other morning a happy thought worked its way under her hack hair. "What a delightful thing it would he to bave a hive of hees and raise our own honey, as well as everything else." I have always thought that woman inspired ever since she convinced me that I couldn't do hetter than to marry her. This was an original, hold idea; a happy thought. I promised her a hive of hees, and went to husiness with a lighter heart and firmer helief in the genuineness of home comforts and amusements. I hought a hive of houey-bees and hrought it home with me that very night. It was one of those patent hydrostatic, hack-action hives, in which the hees have peculiar accommodations and all the modern improvements. It was a nice little hive, none of your old-fashioned barn-size affairs. It even had windows in it so that the hees could look out and see what was going on and enjoy themselves. Both myself and Mrs. B. were delighted, and hefore dark I arranged a stand for the hive in the garden and opened the hay windows so that the hees could take an early start, and get to husiness hy sunrise the next morniug. Mrs. B. called me honey several times during the evening, and such sweet dreams as we had. We intended to he up early next morning to see how our little hirds took to our flowers, hut a good half hour hefore we probahly should have done so we were awakened hy the unearthly yells of a cat. Mrs. B. leaped from her downy couch, exclaiming: "What can he the matter with our yellow 'Billy?'" The yells of anguish convinced us that something more than ordinary was the matter with him, and so we hurried into our toilets. We rushed out into our hack-yard, and, oh! what a sight met our astouished gaze! The sight consisted of a yellow cat that appeared to he doing its best to make a pin-wheel of itself. He was rolling over and over in the grass, hounding up and down, anon darting through the hushes and foliage, standing on its head and then trying to drive its tail into the ground, and all the while keeping up the most confounded yowling that was ever heard. "The cat is mad," said Mrs. B., affrighted. "Why shouldn't he he? the hees are stinging him," said I, comprehending the trouble. Mrs. B. flew to the rescue of her cat and the cat flew at her. So did the hees. One of them drove his drill into her nose, another vaccinated her on the chin, while another hegan to lay out his work near her eye. Then she howled and hegan to act almost as had as the cat. It was quite an animated scene. She cried murder, and the neighhors looked out from their hack windows and cried out for the police, and asked where the fire was. This being a trifle too much, I threw a towel over my head and rushed to her rescue. In doing so, I ran over and knocked her down, trod upon the cat and made matters no hetter. Mrs. B. is no child on a wrestle, and she soon had me under her, and was tenderly stamping down the garden-walk with my head, using my ears for bandles. Then I yelled, and some of the hees came to her assistance, and stung me all over the face. In the meantime the neighhors were shouting, and getting awfully excited over the show, while our servant, supposiug us fighting, opened the basement door and admitted a policeman, who at once proceeded to go between man and wife. The hees hadn't got at Mrs. B.'s tongue yet, and she proceeded to show the policeman that I had ahused her in the most shameful manner, and that I had hought a hive of bees on purpose to torment her into the grave. I tried to explain, hut just then a hee stung the officer on the nose, and he understood it all in less than a minute. He got mad and actually lost his temper. He ruhhed his nose and did some official cussing. But as this didn't help matters any, he drew his club and proceeded to demolish that patent hee-hive. The hees failed to recognize his badge of office, and just swarmed on him. They stung him wherever he had no clothing, and some places where he did have it. Then he howled, and commenced acting after the manner of the cat and its mistress. He rolled on the ground for a moment, and then got up and made for the street, shouting "fire." Then the hees turned to the people who had climhed upon the fence to see the fun. Then they had some fun. Windows went down, and some of tbe neighhors acted as though they thought a twenty-inch shell was ahout to explode. By this time a fire-engine had arrived, and a line of hose was taken through the house into the back-pard. One of the hosemen asked where the fire was, hut just then one of the hees hit him hehind the ear, and he knew. They turned a stream upon that half-wrecked hee-hive, and hegan to "play away" with one hand and fight hees witb the other. But the water had the desired effect, and those hees were soon among the things that were. A terrible crowd had gathered in the meantime in front of the house, hut a large portion of it followed the flying policeman, who was ruhbing his affected parts and making tracks for the station-house and a surgeon.

This little adventure somehow dampened our enthusiasm regarding the felicity of making our own honey. During the next week we wore milk-and-water poultices pretty ardently, but not a word was said about honey, and now Mrs. B. has gone to stay a week with her mother, leaving me and the convalescent tom-cat and the tickled neigbhors to enjoy our own felicity.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital.....$5,000,000
WM. ALVORD.....President.
THOMAS BROWN, Cashier | B. MURRAY, Jr., Ass't Cashier

AGENTS:

New York, Agency of the Bank of California; Boston, Tremont National Bank Chicago, Union National Bank; St. Louis, Boatman's Saving Bank; New Zealand, tbe Bank of New Zealand; London, China, Japan, India and Australia, the Oriental Bank Corporation.

The Bank has Agencies at Virginia City and Gold Hill, and Correspondents in all the principal Mining Districts and Interior Towns of the Pacific Coast.

Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world. Draw direct on London, Dublin, Paris, Berlin, Bremen, Hamburg, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Antwerp, Amsterdam, St. Petersburgb, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Christiana, Locarno, Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama. Nov. 4.

FIRST NATIONAL GOLD BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Paid up Capital $2,000,000, Gold. President, R. C. Woolworth; Vice-President, D. Callaghan; Cashier, E. D. Morgan.

DIRECTORS:—R. C. Woolworth, D. Callaghan, C. G. Hooker, C. Adolph Low, Peter Donahue, Isaac Wormser, Edward Martin, James Moffitt, N. Van Bergen.

CORRESPONDENTS—London: Baring Bros. & Co. Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China. Dublin: Provincial Bank of Ireland. Hamburg: Hesse, Neuman & Co. Paris: Hottinguer & Co. New York: National Bank of Commerce. Boston: Blackstone National Bank. Chicago: First National Bank. This Bank is prepared to transact a general Banking business. Deposits in Gold, Silver and Currency received subject to check or on special deposit. Exchange for sale on the principal cities of the United States, Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Commercial Credits issued available in Europe, China and Japan. Collections attended to and prompt returns made at the lowest market rates of Exchange. Jan. 19.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.—Capital paid up, $1,800,000, with power to increase to $10,000,000. Southeast corner California and Sansome streets. Head Office—28 Cornhill, London. Branches—Portland, Oregon; Victoria, New Westminster and Cariboo, British Columbia.

This Bank transacts a General Banking Business. Accounts opened subject to Check and Special Deposits received. Commercial Credits granted available in all parts of the world. Approved Bills discounted and advances made on good collateral security. Draws direct at current rates upon its Head Office and Branches, and upon its Agents as follows:

New York, Chicago and Canada—Bank of Montreal; Liverpool—North and South Wales Bank; Scotland—British Linen Company; Ireland—Bank of Ireland; Mexico and South America—London Bank of Mexico and South America; China and Japan—Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and Oriental Bank; Australia and New Zealand—Bank of Australasia, Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, and English, Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank.

May 18. FREDERICK TOWNSEND, Manager.

THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital Paid Up.....$10,000,000.
Reserve, U. S. Bonds..... 3,500,000.

Agency at New York, 62 Wall street.
Agency at Virginia, Nev.

Buys and sells Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers. Issues Commercial and Travelers' Credits. Tbis Bank has special facilities for dealing in Bullion. July 5.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

Capital, $5,000,000, of which $3,000,000 is fully paid up as present capital. Reserve Fund, $360,000. San Francisco Office, 424 California street; London Office, 22 Old Broad street. Manager, ARTHUR SCRIVENER; Cashier, WILLIAM STEEL. London Bankers, Bank of England and London Joint Stock Bank; New York, Drexel, Morgan & Co.; Boston, Third National Bank. This Bank is prepared to transact all kinds of General Banking and Exchange Business in London and San Francisco, and between said cities and all parts of the world. March 30.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

GUARANTEE CAPITAL, ... $300,000.

Officers: President, John Parrott; Vice-President, Jerome Lincoln; Secretary, W. S. Jones; Attorney, Sidney V. Smith. Loans made on Real Estate and other Approved Securities. Office: No. 215 Sansome street, San Francisco. Oct. 14.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.

Deutsche Spar und Leihbank, No 526 California street, San Francisco. OFFICERS: President, L. GOTTIG. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—Fred. Roeding, Chas. Kohler, Edw. Kruse, George H. Eggers, N. Van Bergen, H. L. Simon, Peter Spreckels, Ign. Steiubart. Secretary, GEO. LETTE; Attorney, JOHN R. JARBOE. May 18.

ANDREW BAIRD,

Negotiator of Loans and Commercial Paper,
Broker in Local and State Securities,
No. 312 California Street.....San Francisco.
[*P. O. Box 1,208.*] July 19.

J. K. PRIOR,

1128 Market Street and 21 Turk Street.

The Oldest Established Steam Gas Fitting and Plumbing Establishment on tbe Pacific Coast, where a complete assortment of new patterns of Gas Fixtures and Plumbing Material are offered at greatly reduced rates. Messages sent by American District Telegrapb Company free. All jobbiug promptly attended to. Established 1852. July 12.

SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Round the World Tickets.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will issue Round the World Tickets, giving first-class accommodations for the entire route, at the low price of **$650.** For particulars apply to
WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., General Agents,
Aug. 9. Corner First and Brannan streets.

QUICKSILVER.

For sale—In lots to suit, by Thomas Bell & Co., No. 305 Sansome street, over Bank of California. Nov. 16.

IRVINE & LE BRETON

Have Removed their Law Offices to No. 217 Sansome Street.
[March 15.]

SUICIDE BY STRYCHNINE.

"**Alfred Mason**, a plasterer, native of Maryland, fifty years of age, died yesterday morning at a quarter past ten o'clock, at his house, No 310 Third street, from the effects of strychnine, taken with suicidal intent. Mason several years ago received injuries in consequence of a fall from a scaffold, and suffered more or less by reason thereof. Yesterday morning he acted strangely, and at half-past eight o'clock his wife asked him what ailed him. He told her that he had taken strychnine. She at once sent for a physician, who came and did all in his power for Mason, but the poison had taken so much effect that he was beyond medical aid."

EDITOR NEWS LETTER:—The above paragraph is taken from the *Call* of the 12th instant. The circumstances attending the death of the patient are such as call for remark. It will be observed that his wife became aware of his having taken strychnine at 8:30 A.M., and that he expired at 10 A.M. It is further stated that she at once sent for a physician, Dr. Phelan, of 503 Third street. A messenger from this office waited on Dr. (?) Phelan at his office, and was informed that Mason died in about 30 minutes after his arrival. He informed our messenger that all he did for him was to order an emetic.

Now, first as to the medical man: He is not the usual attendant on the Mason family, but the nearest to the house, sent for, as a matter of course, by the terrified wife. He took charge of the case, and did not ask for a consultation with another Doctor, and, as he admits, after thirty minutes the patient died. The Doctor's name does not appear on the register kept at the City and County Clerk's office, so it is presumable he has no diploma, and is a quack. It remains for him to show he is not one. But whether a quack or not, he is equally guilty of malpractice, as we shall proceed to show. Ignorance of what has been publicly known for some fifteen years about the treatment of cases of poisoning by strychnine, is enough to constitute the crime of malpractice, and to bring the physician within reach of the severest penalties of the law. Had Mason but ten minutes to live when Phelan first saw him, his life might and should have been saved, whether he wished it or not, for in most civilized countries self-destruction is a great crime against society, and must be prevented and punished when possible. He ordered an emetic: well enough, but of itself of very secondary consideration. He ought to have known that the only remedial means was chloroform, and there was plenty a few yards off. He either knew its effects or not, and in either case his conduct is criminal. Of all the alkaloid poisons, there is not one whose effects can be counteracted so easily as those of strychnine. While the patient has life in him, the administration of chloroform vapor will, in the course of a minute or so, entirely remove them, and the spasms will quite leave him and he will rest. Then nothing more is needed but time and care to keep him under the influence of the vapor, and allow him to breathe free air for a few moments should he appear to labor heavily in breathing.

So easy of application is chloroform in such cases that it seems worth while to give it the fullest publicity for the general good. The requisites for its administration, in the case of poisoning by strychnine, are these: The patient will generally be found lying stiff on his back. The first thing to be done is to get a saucer, or like vessel, and place in it a bit of dry sponge, or a cambric handkerchief, or even some dry rags, if nothing better be at hand. On these pour a teaspoonful of chloroform, and then with a handkerchief cover both the saucer and the patient's head, and let him breathe the vapor till he begins to breathe heavily and loudly. Then admit a little free air for a short time, a minute or so, and procure the aid of a medical man as quickly as possible, because all remedial measures of this nature are safer in his hands. The first effects of the chloroform will show themselves in a minute or two at farthest. The body will lose all its rigidity, and the patient will remain like one in a quiet sleep. As often as snoring or stentorious breathing is heard, he should be allowed to breathe the free air, but upon any sign of twitching upon the face, or muscular movement of the body, the chloroform must be continued as before, and the supply of it to the sponge renewed by a teaspoonful at a time. Once the patient is brought under the influence of it, his life is assured. Should no chloroform be just at hand, then a tumbler of cold water, with as much "*baking*," or even *washing* soda, stirred in it, as it will readily dissolve, should be given to the patient if he can swallow:—because the strychnine, remaining unchanged in the stomach, is greatly retarded by alkaline substances, while it is much accelerated by acids.

Called, as Catholic clergymen continually are, to the death-beds of members of their flocks, I have on more than one occasion assisted the physician in saving lives when death was imminent from strychnine, and in no case was one lost when chloroform was at hand. I witnessed a case in which Dr. Wm. Gilbee, the eminent surgeon of Melbourne, held a patient for nine hours under its influence, and saved the woman's life. I have successfully treated my own pet dogs, and can speak from actual experience. What is very remarkable in all the cases, whether of dogs or human beings, is that there is no vomiting or evacuation of any kind. The chloroform simply wards off the action of the poison till it is digested, as quinine might be—only it takes a longer time. The shortest time required, in my experience, was 3 hours, and the longest 9 hours.

August 20th, 1879. JOHN J. BLEASDALE, D.D.

THE MECHANICS' FAIR—A WRINKLE FOR THE DIRECTORS.

It is admitted by all who have been there that the Fourteenth Mechanics' Exhibition is superior to any of its thirteen predecessors in variety of exhibits, in the quantity of those produced in this State and their intrinsic value, as well as adaptability to the requirements of industry and the economy of every-day life. But it is clear that the Directors who control the Fair are altogether out in their reckoning when they hope to make it a *pecuniary* success by charging fifty cents admission. Most of those who might be benefited by studying in it, especially the artisan and manufacturing classes, are postively prohibited by the heavy charge for admission. To most of them four "bits" is a serious matter, when their earnings hardly reach ten dollars per week. What has been found to result in a pecuniary success on several occasions like the present, and in different cities, where the population, as here, was limited, is to make the regular charge twenty-five cents admission; but on one day of each week, or two—say the afternoons of Monday and Thursday—the charge might be fifty cents, or even a dollar, and on those days some special music. On Saturdays, up to 2 P. M., it ought to be open to public schools and institutions of that kind, and notice given that the children and teachers attending a school would be admitted as a body from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. at a rate of five cents, or at most ten cents per capita, and thus make the exhibition a source of instruction to the young. And even if the classes were admitted free, and the Department of Education were to pay for their attendance at per capita, it would show a very praiseworthy desire to assist in instructing the mind of the rising generation by inspection of the results of local industry and invention.

"Segnius irritant animos demissa per aures
Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus."

The Directors of the Mechanics' Exhibition have, no doubt, a natural desire to make it a pecuniary success (and we are quite serious and sincere when we say it) for the purposes of the Mechanics' Institute, purely and simply. But those gentlemen must be informed that a library is not a Mechanics' Institute, and that an annual exhibition which excludes the very class it pretends to benefit, by means of excessive charges for admission, defeats the ends for which it exists. And here, once for all, how does it happen that an excellent library with roomy premises should be rented, and left without so much as one single lecture-room or one bit of apparatus to illustrate any one of the many branches of mechanical art or science? Mechanics' institutes at present should be schools of technology, with their library, lecture-hall and museum of specimens of all kinds, but mostly of the natural products and results of industry already located or capable of being introduced into the country.

GRANGERS AND WORKINGMEN.

The daily newspapers are just waking up to the fact—oft asserted in these columns—that the real interests of the grangers and workingmen are diametrically opposed to each other. The granger desires an abundance of cheap labor—Chinese labor, in fact—while the workingman quite as naturally prefers a scarcity of labor supply, and high wages corresponding thereto. But the granger has, or imagines he has, a grievance against the Railroad, because it foolishly, in his opinion, demands proper compensation for the carriage of his produce to a market; and the workingman foolishly imagines that if the Chinese could be got rid of, he would be master of the labor market. The granger has a decided antipathy to paying his just proportion of the burdens of government, or, in fact, any part thereof, provided he can shift it to the shoulders of the bloated capitalist down at the Bay. The workingman looks upon the State as a fat goose, to be plucked for the benefit of his class, and in his mind's eye looks forward to the day when his class shall rule the State for its sole benefit, making all other classes subservient to that purpose. The State has nothing to fear from either granger or workingman while they remain separate, but united they are a power for evil. Hence they have "pooled their issues" as a step toward victory; but even in the improbable event of success we do not believe they will pull together, by reason of their diverse opinions. The workingman has no grudge against the Railroad, which employs five thousand of his fellows at good wages regularly paid, and Kearney expressed that idea in Sacramento when he said that profitable freights meant good wages, and lower freights lower wages. On the other hand, it is a fact, notorious and not to be concealed, that the grangers, and not the railroads and other corporations, are the greatest employers of cheap labor in California. There has never been a successful combination of farmers and workingmen anywhere, because they have nothing in common, and there never will be, especially in this State. We repeat to workingmen that their best friends are the capitalists, manufacturers and merchants, and that to discard them for a humbugging alliance with their granger enemies is most foolish, and must meet the usual reward of folly.

THE POSITION OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Money is so abundant in London that, when lent at all, it commands only ½ per cent. per annum, and bills are being discounted at less than 1 per cent, though the nominal rate of discount of the Bank of England is 2 per cent. The following figures, taken from the returns of the Bank of England, are very striking:

	Notes in Circulation.	*Tot'l Bullion in both Dep'ts.*	*Reserve of Notes in B'nking Dept.*	*Other than Gov. Dep'sts.*
July 17, 1878..	£28,068,310	£22,340,355	£ 8,250,965	£22,624,601
July 16, 1879..	29,328,140	35,466,067	19,813,065	33,511,228
Increase 1879..	£ 1,259,830	£13,125,712	£11,562,100	£10,886,627

The financial position of the Bank was never stronger than the figures for July 16 last show; but, at the same time, its strength is a decisive proof of depression and stagnation in business in England. The distrust that arises in bad times causes persons with money to be cautious of investing it, and they put it in the Bank so as to assure themselves of safety until times of greater stability come round. On the other band, the feeling of insecurity which pervades the community causes investors to sell their securities, and have money available in a safe place so that they can lay their hands upon it at any moment. It is perfectly evident, however, that such large quantities of money cannot lie unused for any very great length of time; so it is probable that ere long the surplus of this large accumulation of money will flow out of the Bank and help in the revival of trade.

SERKYS TEA.

Guaranteed to preserve and promote the beauty and freshness of youth to the ripest age. It purifies the blood, and is a most wonderful tonic. It clears the complexion and removes pimples and eruptions. It increases the appetite and is a certain cure for dyspepsia. It preserves the freshness of youth and greatly exhilarates the spirits, and is extensively used and recommended by the medical faculty and used by the elite of London, Paris, New York, Philadelphia, etc.

It is used like ordinary tea, costs only 2 cents per day, and makes a healthy and delicious drink. Boxes by mail, 50 cents and $1. Liberal discount to trade.

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[April 19.]

CALIFORNIA SUGAR REFINERY,

Manufacturers of the Standard Syrup, a superior article put up in barrels expressly for home consumption. Also, Extra Heavy Syrup in barrels for Export. Refined Sugars at lowest market rates. Office, 215 Front street, up stairs. Dec. 21.

"PLEASURE'S WAND."

"We Obey no Wand but Pleasure's."—*Tom Moore.*

Baldwin's Theater.—*La Cigale* is something which, as a play, can scarcely he considered *au serieux*. Ths authors had, in writing it, probably no desire or expectation that it would ever he regarded in any other light than a farcical one. It was written for Celins Chaumont, a delicious little actress of certain peculiarities—something of the Lotta type, but with the proverbial French refinements. The translator has rather cleverly adapted this farce to our little lady's standard, and if its claims to attention as a work of art are nil, it has the merit of heing amusing and laughter-creating. And yet this merit lies in the fact that it gives Lotta all possible opportunities to show herself off. She is a ridiculous little tot at best, hut the charm she exercises over all is as undeniahle as it is inexplicahle. She is overflowing with a ludicrous vivacity that enforces the attention of the audience, and keeps it enslaved to her every whim and caper. It is futile to attempt an analysis of her talents, or to describe or define her charm understandingly. Lotta is a syphon of "cut-up," injecting now and then its cuteness and vivacity into the more staid and plausible ways of the support, and causing the whole action and everything else to fizz and huhhle in the most undignified manner. There is no one that can he compared to her, or that she may be likened to. There is no one alive that could skip and hop through *La Cigale* as she does. Bits of business that at the hands of others would, from their very idiocy, squelch possihle mirth, ahound with her and make us all roar with healthy laughter. She is a funny hody, and that is the best description that can he given of her. Actress is a word that can never be applied to her. She scorns art, and tbe rules and precedents of acting. All that is necessary is for her to go on the stage and be herself. If the character assumed fits her, all the hetter; if not, all the worse. Shs cannot adapt herself; the character must submit. Therefore, those phases of her different parts that are serious or pathetic, are to her insurmountable. She then hecomes awkward and mechanical. But, luckily, thess requirements are seldom met with in her repertoire. In *La Cigale*, as adapted at present, sentiment is *non est*, and Lotta has full latitude for her twists, her grimaces and her kicks. The day Lotta can persuade herself that singing is something she cannot do, she will do herself, and more particularly the puhlic, a great service. It is a pity that she does not possess the gift of song, hut she does not. As long as she contents herself with the motto songs, or popular ditties of the day, the audience will be patient; but when she hranches out in tender and sentimental ballads, reproof is necessary. The little French song which Lotta interpolates is sweet in its exquisite pathos, and is so far above her vocal ahilities that her rendition of it is barharous. In her own quaint, peculiar line, Lotta is unapproachahle, and that ought to be sufficient glory. When she does things that invite or necessitate comparison, she hecomes mediocre, and injures herself. The support in *La Cigale* was rather clever. The pair of artists, "Murignan" and "Mi:lm,' we e humorously and effectively acted by Messrs. Bishop and Barrows. Bradly was excellent as "Count de Hoffe; and Wilkes (a new face) made all possible out of the character of the "Son." The trio of acrobats, "Carcaronne," "Bi Bi" and "Filoche," as played respectively hy Messrs. Marhle, Thompson and Belasco, was a rather flat performance. It is a very funny idea, but requires excellent comedian qualities to receive full justice. Mr. Marble is rather clever, but the others are "sticks." On Monday Lotta appears in "Little Nell" and the "Marchioness." This is one of her earliest successes, and will prove a pleasing revival. The *Marchioness* is considered by most every one her hest effort. The orchestra is now strengthened by the addition of Schlott as first French hornist, and is undoubtedly ths hest in town.

Bush-Street Theater.—*California Through Death Valley* is the ambitious title of the play that has held the hoards during the week. It is flimsy in plot, stupid and tiresome in dialogue, and ridiculous and ahsurd in situations. It is by no means inferior to other plays of the same character, in some respects it may he superior, hut dramas of horder life are all nauseating to intellicent audiences from the exaggerated and impossihle manner in which they are constructed. A scene in which one scout, with two navy revolvers, will kill, by actual count, eleven Indians without injury to himself, caps the climax of dramatic absurdity. Capt. Jack intends, it is said, to star in this play. There is no reason why he should not do this successfully, judging by the theatrical career of Buffalo Bill. Crawford is not as graceful, handsome or picturesqus in dress as Cody, but he is more of au actor. He speaks his lines hetter, is more natural in gesture, and more manly in demeanor. The star part is evidently ths character of "Bill Williams,' and was excellently impersonated hy John Woodard. "Ruth," as played hy Emma Grant, a genuine actress of color, was a decided feature of the cast. One of the most promising of our local actresses is Miss Georgie Woodthorpe. This little lady is making remarkahle progress. She is modest and conscientious in all she undertakes, and is pursuing the true method of success on the stage, commencing at the bottom and working her way up. She is becoming, with approaching maturity, more and more finished in her acting, and deserves all possihle commendatory encouragement. The scenery is more noticeable hy a lavish display of impossihle colors than hy artistic truth to nature. On next Monday one of Haverly's numerous speculations will appear. The United Mastodon Minstrels (what a title!) are a company of forty performers, containing all the hest names in the minstrel profession. Haverly, hy his enterprise, has succeeded in securing the flagging interest manifested hy the puhlic in negro minstrelsy, and this troupe has been wouderfully successful everywhere. Ths old favorite, Billy Rice, is a prominent member of this agglomeration.

An esteemed citizen of Arizona is in San Francisco, viewing the many lions here to he found. A few evenings since he strolled into the art gallery at the Mechanics' Fair, and was soon ahsorhed in the study of the paintings on exhibition. Our friend is something of a connoisseur in such matters, and expressed his admiration of several pictures to an old gentleman who was also doing the gallery. The latter, however, was inclined to be antagonistic, and volunteered to show the Arizonian a perfect picture. This, in turn, was duly inspected, and sharply criticised by our friend, who found it execrahle, and expressed his surprise that anyone should he so vain-glorious as to put such a veritable dauh upon exhibition, and wondered who the bold artist might be. "It is my *chef d'œuvre*," replied his nswly-made friend. The Arizonian quistly subsided into the ladies' promenade, and the artist wandered off in another direction, each perplexed at the existing situation.

California Theater.—This theater has been closed during the week. It will he re-opened on Monday evening with an attraction that will undoubtedly prove a paying one. When Crane and Robson played *The Comedy of Errors* at the close of their last engagement, it was in the light of an experiment. Although wanting in finish, and full of blemishes, that performance gave promise of becomiug, in time, an admirahle one. Judging by eastern reports, it has become so. The burden of this play falls upon Mr. Crane's shoulders, for he is compelled to imitate and counterfeit Mr. Robson, whose mannerisms and peculiarities are so strongly marked as to render disguising impossible. The excellence which these comedians have reached in their delineations of the two "Dromios" could only he attained hy long and continued practice. They have had the henefit of this, and a delightful rendition of *The Comedy of Errors* may he expected. Webh, of Boston, has specially arranged the play for them in a manner that admits of a strong and effective production. As additional attractions, they have *Champagne and Oysters*, new to our hoards, and *Forbidden Fruit, Our Bachelors*, etc. Monday evening will also introduce to the puhlic some of the new company—Miss Adeline Stanhope, the new leading lady, Miss Lizzie Harold, the soubrette. The parts they will assume in *The Comedy of Errors* are hardly of a nature to allow these ladies to show off their respective ahilities, hut their reputation bespeaks for them a favorable reception. The new *chef d' orchestra*, Mr. Withers, will assume the haton on this occasion; and everything presages an auspicious opening of the new season.

German Theater.—The impression produced by Irschick's first appearance has heen considerahy modified hy the grand performance of last Sunday evening. Although, as the "Maid of Orleans," she gave proof of great talent and ability, there seemed to lack what can only be called the fire of genius. She recited the lines with great elocutionary skill, but in a manner which, to a certain extent, was perfunctory. But her "Brunheld" was cast in a higher mold. It stamped her as one of the hest of modern tragedieunes. She fairly electrified the audience in the more heroic scenes and touched the heart in the softer and more pathetic passages. In gesture and manner she is remarkably graceful. In speech and delivery she is perfect. This performance was a rare treat and was duly appreciated hy the immense audience present. Miss Walden, whose appearance in *Dr. Klaus* seemed to indicate hut mediocre abilities, played "Crimhilde" intelligently and effectively and gained a recall. Mrs. Witt and Messrs. Freeman, Kadelburg and Hish filled their respective parts ably, though the gentlemen were evidently overweighted. Mr. Diehl, the juvenile of the troupe was miscast, and criticism is, under the circumstances, somewhat unjust. The contrast between the measured, tragic tones of the star and his easy conversational style was rather ludicrous. *Taming of the Shrew* is the attraction for next Sunday, and this will givs Mme. Irschick an opportunity to show her versatility.

Chiarini's Circus.—The circus closes its four-weeks' run this evening. It has been very successful, and deservedly so. All possibls attention was paid to the comfort and pleasure of the audiences, and a more admirahly arranged tent has rarely heen seen. The feature of this circus is its trained animals. It is useless to deny the possibility, or rather the existence of intelligence in the hrute creation, in face of such arguments as the performance of the heautiful horse, Othello, and of the Bronchos. The Man Serpent is by far the most clever and supple contortionist ever seen on the coast. The horizontal-har performers are of more than ordinary ahility, and in fact each and every performer give evidencs of high rank iu their respective acts.

Laura Honey has composed an opera, entitled *The Wreck of the Pinafore*, and there is some talk of producing it at the Standard, with Emily Melvills in the cast.

Chit-Chat.—Miss Alhertine is hlind and in want. She will he remembered in the *French Spy*, and as "Lize" to Chanfrau's "Mose."——Walfert's Roost was the farm-house which Irving bought as a residence, and which he reconstructed into Sunnyside. It was formerly occupied by Walfert Acker, a Dutch farmer.——Matt Lingham and wife (Lizzie Mahan) are disconsolate at the loss of their child Blanche, who died of cholera infantum, in New York, on the 5th instant, aged fourteen months.——The opening spectacle at Nihlo's, for which Voegtlin is painting such heautiful scenery, is entitled *Enchantment*.——Charlotte Cushman's Newport establishment is taxed at $25,400.——Sara Bernhardt introduced one of her youngsters to a starchy old lady of the azure hlood of England with these words: "Permit me," said she, with an innocent smile, "to introduce you to mon petit accident." She might have said "one of my little accidents," for she has four children.——There is in Paris a phenomenon, who comes from America. It is a female named Miss Theresa Patchwork. This person has three pairs of arms and two pairs of legs, and she can play hoth the piano and violin.——Richard Wagner may visit us next year.——Signor Barili says that maccaroni is one of the hest articles of diet on which to train the singing voice.——Anna Berger and her husband, Leigh Lynch, will form part of a comhination which will include Potter, the elocutionist, and the Swedish Quartst.——Majeroni is to star in a new play, entitled *Our Italian Cousins*.——Fred Warde will support John McCullough the coming season.——George S. Knight and wife are doing a big husiness in England.——Frank Mayo is playing in London.——Imogene goes to Australia with the next steamer.——Crane and Robson are at the Palace, and have hrought Mesdames C. and R. with them this time.——Stanhope is said to be a pretty woman. Lizzie Harold is, that is already known.——Brown, the comedian, plays a part in *California, Through Death Valley*, in which the whole talk consists of endless repetitions of the following line: "And that's the opinion of John Henry." Great laughter was occasioned on the opening night by the audihle prompting of these few words.——Withers, the new leader for the California, is said to be a very amiahle and courteous gentleman.

The "O. T. H. E. R." Club will give another of their pleasing entertainments next Monday evening, August 25th, at "Western Addition Hall," the programme consisting of hrilliant olio, a comic reading by the favorite comedian, Mr. C. B. Bishop (of the Baldwin Theater Company), and in conclusion, the laughahle farce of *My Turn Next*.

MADAME JULIA MELVILLE SNYDER,

613 Mason street, between Bush and Sutter.--Vocal Music for Opera, Concert or Parlor. Piano and Elocution. Dramatic Elocution and Voice Culture Specialties. Terms made known at residence. May 25.

SPORTING ITEMS.

Boxing.—The glove fight between Mike Donovan and W. McClellan, at Platt's Hall last Monday, resulted in a draw. The fight lasted over four hours, and ninety-four rounds were fought. Neither of the men were badly punished. In the fourth round McClellan gave Donovan a heavy fall, that injured his right shoulder. This seemed to make him shy, and up to the thirty fifth round McClellan forced the fighting, but receiving a knock down that made him groggy, he too adopted cautious tactics. Whenever the men got close enough for effective work they would clinch and struggle for the fall, so much hard work being done in that way that they were unable to give much punishment. Several times Donovan had good openings to go in and finish the fight, but was too much used up to take advantage of them. McClellan's left seemed to be little or no good to him, his blows all falling short, but he delivered several heavy right-handers that hurt Mike's arm in stopping. McClellan is a much better wrestler than Donovan, but does not deliver his blows so quickly, nor did he fight as well as he has on previous occasions, seeming to give his opponent too much warning when about to strike. This is, no doubt, the result of giving lessons in boxing. The fight, when compared with old-time encounters, looks a very second-class affair. It really was a better display of wrestling than fighting, and we think that there are no two other men living that could stand up after ninety-four wrestling bouts. But the spectators were disappointed, as something different was expected. Great disapprobation was shown at the referee's deciding the fight a draw, although it is true that it was the longest glove fight on record, and looked as if it could be continued indefinitely. There is little doubt that one of the men would have been beaten in less than ten rounds, in which case the public would have been satisfied and no discredit could attach to the loser. Mike Donovan was seconded by Joe Winrow and P. Coyle. McClellan's seconds were W. Edwards and Arthur Chambers, who deserve great credit for the way in which they sent their man up. Before the commencement of the fight, Messrs. Edwards and Chambers were each presented with a handsome gold-headed cane. They left for the East yesterday. Donovan and McClellan will leave for New York in a few days.

Rowing.—As there has been considerable anxiety felt in rowing circles to know the reason that the proposed match between Mr. Leahy, of San Francisco, and Mr. W. Cotsford, of British Columbia, could not be satisfactorily arranged, we give the particulars. Mr. Cotsford published the following challenge:

"I will row any man on the Pacific Coast three or five miles for Five Hundred or One Thousand dollars; the race to be rowed in Victoria Harbor in *shells*, now in the possession of Thos. Jones.—W. Cotsford, Champion of British Columbia."

On July 28th, as stated in the *News Letter*, Mr. Leahy telegraphed to Mr. Cotsford, accepting the challenge; but the race to be rowed here, Leahy to pay expenses. Mr. Cotsford replied that his challenge was to row in Victoria Harbor in twin *shells*, and that he would pay Mr. Leahy's expenses. Mr. Leahy telegraphed: "Cannot accept your terms. Would be proud to row you in best and best boats." Mr. Cotsford would not accept those terms, as he was at great disadvantage as to boats, his shell being rigged with stationary seat and weighing 55 pounds, while that of Leahy only weigbed 30 pounds and bad sliding seat; but he is still willing to make the race according to his challenge. We would suggest that Mr. Leahy offer Mr. Cotsford some consideration to get an improved boat, in which case, no doubt, a match could easily be arranged. Though such a proceeding is unusual, a concession from Leaby would be appreciated by all lovers of sport.——The proposed race between H. Hoyt and Dan Leahy appears to be off, as the time for preliminaries has expired, and no arrangements are yet made. Mr. Leahy issued a challenge to Hoyt, yesterday, and put up $50 deposit for a wager of $500 or $1,000.

Baseball.—The principal game last Sunday was at Oakland, between the Omahas and Oaklands. It was declared a draw for obvious gate money reasons. Good-bye to any enthusiasm in sport when profit and loss are made important factors in deciding a game.——The Mutuals and Athletics also played at Oakland; score, 9 to 6.——At the Recreation Grounds the Knickerbockers and Renos played a one-sided game, the score being 21 to 0.——Games to-morrow: At Recreation Grounds—Renos vs. Eagles, Gatling Battery vs. McMahon.——Yesterday a committee settled the question regarding the division of gate receipts, part of which the Military League has been receiving. The Knickerbocker Club has refused to play under the present *regime*, and rightly have they done so. The committee could make no satisfactory arrangement, and so we will have the pleasure (?) of seeing the Recreation Grounds divided, and thus rendered almost useless as a ball field.

Swimming.—There will be several races at Alameda to-morrow (Sunday). A prize of $50 is offered by Mr. R. B. Cunningham for a half-mile professional race to come off within two weeks. This gives Messrs. Flemming, Berg, Wolinski and Mohor a chance to try conclusions.——Daily, the Pacific Coast Champion, started for New York last Tuesday, his object being to make a match with Webb, or any one else. The reports that appeared in some of the daily papers, stating he was going to swim Webb for $2,500 were incorrect, as no match is yet arranged. There is no doubt that unless Webb can beat his best time by at least half an hour, Daily can vanquish him easily in a ten-mile race.

Shooting.—Quail-shooting opens the 15th of September. Advices from all parts of the State are to the effect that the birds are very plentiful, especially so around Anabeim.——Snipe are shot in great numbers around Reno.——Doves are plentiful and in splendid condition. Three gentlemen bagged 150, last Sunday, near Redwood City.——Large numbers of pigeons, in good condition, have been received at Sacramento for the coming shooting tournament at the Fair.——Deer are very plentiful all over Humboldt county.——The shooting at Baxter's, last Sunday, was very good; the match for $100 was won by Conrad, who killed 9 to Stack's 5. Mr. Conrad shot against Robinson, beating him by two birds.

Pedestrianism.—There will be a walking-match for juveniles at Saratoga Hall to-morrow.——La Chapelle has challenged Von Berg to a six-day walk, for $1,000 a side and the gate money. If the challenge is not accepted, she will leave for the East next week.——Messrs. Lawton and McNeil have already received the entrance money from twelve expectant winners of the coming six-day walk.——Entries for the Astley belt are closed, and include Weston, Blower Brown, O'Leary, Hazael, Pancbeot and Corkey.——Los Angeles has the fever, and is now suffering from the attack of a three-days' go-as-you-please.

Fishing.—Around Soledad there are several streams full of fine trout, that bite greedily.——Anglers say that the present is one of the best seasons for trout ever known, and, as it does not last much longer, they are all making the most of it.——Salt water fishing is now very good; the bay is full of splendid rock and tomcod, which are easily caught, especially around Alcatraz. Gentlemen fond of fishing, who cannot spare the time to leave the city, can readily indulge their favorite pursuit by taking a boat on the bay.

Yachting.—Owing to the heavy wind and lack of experience, the model yacht race at Saucelito, last Saturday, was anything but a success. Numbers of the boats collided, and only two went over the course, which was so unsatisfactory that it was decided to sail the race over again. It comes off at Lake Merritt to-day, that water being selected on account of its sheltered position.——Nothing has yet been settled respecting the talked-of races between the *O'Connor*, *Consuelo* and *Anheuser*.

Archery.—Ten clubs will compete at the Sacramento State Fair tournament. A splendid time is guaranteed to visiting clubs. It will be the most important archery meeting ever held in America, which is highly creditable to this State, considering the very short time archery has been fashionable.——A club has been started at Watsonville. Prizes are shot for once a week.

LAST WEEK OF THE ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS

—AND—

PERFORMING ANIMALS,

Corner of Mission and Seventh Streets.

This (Saturday) Evening, Aug. 23d,

New Programme! New Features! New Attractions!

CROWDED HOUSES EVERY NIGHT.

By Refined Audiences.

Grand Congress of Talented Artists in the School of Physical Education. All the Ladies of the Company in a Pacific Contest of Skill and Dexterity. Magnificent Horses Educated to the Highest Perfection of Hypic Training. Grand Carnival of Fun by the Clowns. Educated Zebras, Huanacos from Patagonia, and the American Bison. The Turkish Cavalry, or the Battle of Plevna.

Matinee this (Saturday) Afternoon at 2 o'clock.

CALIFORNIA THEATER.

Barton & Lawlor, Managers; Barton Hill, Acting Manager. The REGULAR DRAMATIC SEASON will commence MONDAY, August 25th, when the favorite comedians, ROBSON and CRANE, will appear as THE TWO DROMIOS, in Shakespeare's COMEDY OF ERRORS, to be produced in a style never before attempted here, introducing the New Dramatic Company, including MISS ADELINE STANHOPE (late of the principal London Theaters), and MISS LIZZIE HAROLD (late of the Boston Museum), also MR. WM. WITHERS, JR., Leader of Orchestra. Seats at the Box Office. Aug. 23.

THE BALDWIN THEATER.

Thomas Maguire, Manager.—Last Nights of Lotta's most Successful LA CIGALE! Houses Crowded—Audiences Delighted. This (Saturday) Afternoon—ONLY LOTTA CIGALE MATINEE. Sunday—Last Night of CIGALE. Saturday Night, Benefit of MOLLIE REVEL—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. Monday, August 25th, Benefit of the S. F. HUSSARS—LOTTA as LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS. Aug. 23.

BUSH STREET THEATER.

Charles E. Locke, Proprietor.—This Saturday Matinee, and Saturday and Sunday Evenings, Last Performances of CALIFORNIA THROUGH DEATH VALLEY. Monday Evening, August 25th, HAVERLY'S MASTODON MINSTRELS! Forty Performers. The grandest and most refined organization ever known to Minstrelsy. Seats now on sale. Aug. 23.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Office of the Eureka Consolidated Mining Company, Ne- vada Block, Room No. 37, San Francisco, Aug. 15, 1879.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above-named Company, held this day, a dividend (No. 46) of One Dollar per share was declared, payable on WEDNESDAY, August 20th, 1879. Transfer Books closed until the 21st instant.

Aug. 23. W. W. TRAYLOR, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that a General Election, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the THIRD DAY of SEPTEMBER, A.D. 1879, and the qualified electors of said City and County are hereby called to meet in their respective districts for the purpose of electing the following municipal officers at said election:

Mayor; Assessor; Sheriff; Auditor; Tax Collector; Treasurer; Recorder; County Clerk; District Attorney; Attorney and Counsellor; Coroner; Public Administrator; Surveyor; Superintendent of Public Streets, Highways and Squares; Superintendent of Common Schools; Twelve Judges of the Superior Court; Police Judge; Five Justices of the Peace.

Twelve Supervisors—one from each of the following-named Wards: First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth; to be elected by a plurality of all the votes cast at said election.

Twelve School Directors, to be elected by a plurality of all the votes cast at said election.

For unexpired terms of City and County officers: Auditor; Tax Collector; Supervisor from the Third Ward.

Witness my hand and the seal of the City and County of San Francisco, this 21st day of August, A.D. 1879.

[SEAL.] A. J. BRYANT,

Aug. 23. Mayor of the City and County of San Francisco.

H. FRESE,

(Late with Charles Dietle),

Boot Maker, No. 327 Dupont street, between Sutter and Bush, San Francisco, under the Ahlborn House. The Finest Quality and Latest Styles of Custom Work Neatly Executed. Repairing Done at Short Notice. [August 23.]

EDITOR AND POET.

'Twas a man wrapped up in an ample cloak,
Poetic in his mein,
That went into the office of
An English magazine.

He gave unto the editor
A paper closely writ:
'I would unto your judgment, sir,
A poem submit;
Pray read it carefully and say
What that you think of it.'

Slowly the editor read it through;
On his brow an angry flush
There came as he soliloquized
About 'hogwash,' 'rot' and 'slush.'

And he gave back the manuscript
Unto the bard and said:
'That balled is the very worst
That I have ever read.

'If I such trash as that should dare
Print in my magazine,
Then men would call me a three-ply ass—
And they would be right I ween.

'So, sirrah, take thee a stout sawhorse,
Thereto a bucksaw good;
Thy poesy it is n. g.;
Thy line is sawing wood.'

When that the poet heard these Words
He 'gan to fume and fidget,
And he said unto the editor,
'Thou art a howling idjet!

'Read o'er that ballad again, sirrah,
Read o'er that ballad again,
And then thy candid opinion give—
My name is Alfred Ten——'

'The heaven you say!" cried the editor,
Astonished; then said,
'That poem is the finest thing
That I have ever read.

'It shall appear this very month,'
And, kneeling on the ground,
He gave the Laureate a check
For £1,100.

"TO LET," OR "FOR SALE."

To an observer, wandering about the various streets of San Francisco, the multitudinous changes upon these most monotonous empty-house notices will at once enlighten him to the existence of the very self-evident fact that nearly half of the city is either for sale or to let. In very truth, this Queen City of the Pacific Coast contains about twice as many houses as she has people to occupy them; and whole blocks, not only on the outskirts and in the sand dunes, but even on Dupont and Kearny streets, stare the prevailing deadness of real estate values in the face, and mutely express the doleful fact. The last census gives the information that the population of our city is on the decrease, yet the loss of the three or four thousand therein noticed is not of enough importance to have caused the existing depression. The fundamental cause lies deeper. The people at large are economizing and retrenching in every way, their actual necessities causing such a course. The all-absorbing fact is apparent everywhere that "hard times" are upon us, and these of necessity have to be met hy a corresponding retrenchment in the modes of life of our people. Many of those who have lived in elegant mansions have to be content with others of more modest dimensions; the palaces in many cases are turned into boarding-houses, and the guests of these leave their comfortable homes empty upon the landlord's hands, because they can live more reasonably in apartments. The spacious hotels of the city are but partially filled, and altogether everybody feels the existing condition of things to a greater or a less degree, except, perchance, the very wealthy, and they are agitating the problem whether to emigrate to New York or Europe during these evil days of universal stagnatiou.

Why are times hard in this beautiful city by the sea? Such is the all-prevailing inquiry. The politicians of all parties charge the fault the one upon the other. The magnate of the Sand-Lot says the railroad and the inoffensive Chinaman have done the deed, and agitate the ignorant and the unthinking to acts of communism and plunder—thus bringing boldly to the front the old, old conflict between labor and capital, between the rich and the poor. Is it possible that Kearney and his followers are sincere in these suicidal efforts to drive capital to the wall, and cannot these leaders of the people study a lesson from all past history, and learn that all such efforts have ever been followed by hitter heart-burnings and disappointments? Capital is abundant in the hands of the few, yet when threatened by bold, bad men, whose "glittering generalities" may serve to hide from their blinded followers their own selfish and personal designs, will naturally be withdrawn to the security of other fields of enterprise, where such a condition of society does not exist. The passsage of the new organic act, and the muttered threatenings of the leaders of the W. P. C., we do not hesitate to say, are the fundamental causes of "hard times in California." Defeat the agitators in the coming campaign, and we shall soon see the empty houses filling up with happy faces, and the savings banks ouce more dishursing their golden streams to help along the energy and enterprise of the real workingmen of our State and city.

Now is the time to do this great good. Every honest voter in the State should see to it that he makes no mistake in exercising his noblest right, the right of franchise. God grant that enough good, true patriots may he found to put a quietus upon these "hard times."

INCREASING OUR RAILROADS AND OUR PROSPERITY.

There is an undoubted revival of the railroad interest of the country. *Poor's Manual* states that, during the year 1873, no less than 2,694 miles of new lines were opened, the total mileage in operation in the United States at that date being 81,841 miles. Since the panic in 1873 there have been constructed 11,563 miles of railroad. In the same time the increase of population has equaled fully 7,000,000. The greater part of this increase has been in the Western and North-western States and Territories. A corresponding demand has been created for the products of manufacturing and commercial industries of the Eastern States. With the general recovery witnessed on every hand, and with an enormous balance of trade with foreign countries in our favor, as we have elsewhere shown, there is every reason to believe that the country, and particularly its railroads, are entering upon a career of unwonted prosperity. The gross earnings of all the roads whose operations have been reported, have equaled $491,103,361, against $472,902,272 for 1877. The figures of internal as well as of external commerce all indicate rapidly increasing prosperity all over the country. The business pulse of California is bound to be quickened ere long. We cannot retrograde, or even stand still, while all the rest of the country is marching to the lively air of an active revival of trade. We who have hitherto led the van will not now be content to drop into the rear. We are persuaded that the dawn is upon us, that the day is breaking that will usher in a new era of prosperity.

England's Troublesome Relations.—Her foreign ones.—*Punch.*

INSURANCE.

HUTCHINSON & MANN,
INSURANCE AGENCY,
No. 322 & 324 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Fire Insurance.

GIRARD..... of Philadelphia.	ST. PAUL.....of St. Paul.
HOME.....of Columbus.	UNION.....of Galveston.
NEW ORLEANS ASSOCIATION.....	TEUTONIA.....of New Orleans.
PEOPLES.....of Newark.	BERLIN-COLOGNE.....of Berlin.
REVERE.....of Boston.	LA CONFIANCE.....of Paris.
LA CAISSE GENERALE.....of Paris.	

Marine Insurance.

PARIS UNDERWRITING ASSOCIATION.....of Paris.
LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.....of London.
Capital Represented.....$23,000,000.
All Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. OF CALIFORNIA.
Principal Office, 406 California Street, San Francisco.
Cash Assets, January 1, 1877, $595,291; Liabilities, $5,952; Surplus for Policy Holders, $589,339. J. F. Houghton, President; L. L. Baker, Vice-President; Charles R. Story, Secretary. R. H. MAGILL, H. H. BIGELOW, General Agents.
DIRECTORS.—San Francisco—L. L. Baker, John H. Redington, J. F. Houghton, R. B. Gray, Robert Watt, Johu Currey, L. L. Baker, W. F. Whittier, C. C. Burr, E. M. Root, W. H. White, J. L. N. Shepard, W. M. Greenwood, George S. Mann, Cyrus Wilson, W. T. Garratt, C. Waterbouse, A. P. Hotaling, A. Block, A. K. P. Harmon, G. S. Johnson, W. O. Wilson, A. W. Bowman, H. L. Dodge, Charles R. Story. Alameda County Branch—V. D. Moody, Chauncy Taylor, A. C. Henry, Robert S. Farrelly, Joseph B. Marlin, W. B. Hardy, T. B. Simpson. San Diego—A. H. Wilcox. Sacramento—Mark Hopkins, D. W. Earl, Julius Wetzlar, James Carolau. San Jose—T. Ellard Beans, B. D. Murphy, A. Pfister, J. H. Dibble, J. S. Carter, Jackson Lewis, Jacob Rich, John Auzerais, Johu Balbach. Stockton—H. H. Hewlett, Chas. Belding, J. D. Peters, A. W. Simpson, H. M. Fanning. Marysville—D. E. Knight. Grass Valley—Wm. Watt, T. W. Sigourney. Portland, Oregon—W. S. Ladd, C. H. Lewis, P. Wasserman, B. Goldsmith, D. Macleay. Virginia City, Nevada—John Gillig, Isaac L. Requa. March 17.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.--UNIDN INS. CD. DF S. F.
The California Lloyds.---Established in 1861.---Nos. 416 and 418 California street. Cash capital $750,000 in Gold. Assets exceed $1,000,000 Coin. Fair Rates! Prompt Settlement of Loses!! Solid Security!! DIRECTORS.—SAN FRANCISCO—J. Mora Moss, N. G. Kittle, M. J. O'Connor, R. S. Floyd, Moses Heller, Adam Grant, Daniel Meyer, Antoine Borel, Charles Kohler, E. L. Goldstein, I. Lawrence Pool, A. Weill, Josepb Brandenstein, Charles Baum, James Moffitt, Benjamin Brewster, L. Cunningham, W. M. Hoag, Nicholas Luning, John Parrott, L. A. Booth, Julius Baum, Myles D. Sweeney, Jas. M. Goewey, Edward Cadwalader Bartlett Doe, Gustave Touchard, J. H. Baird, J. G. Kittle, George C. Hickox, C. Ducommun, Wm. Scholle, John Conly, Ig. Steinhart, W. B. Stone, J. O. Eldridge, A. B. Phipps.
GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, President. N. G. KITTLE, Vice-President.
CHARLES D. HAVEN, Secretary. GEO. T. BOHEN, Surveyor. Aug. 31.

THE STATE INVESTMENT AND INSURANCE CO.
FIRE AND MARINE.
Cash Assets, $450,000.---Principal Office, 218 and 220 San-some street, San Francisco. OFFICERS:—A. J. BRYANT, President; RICHARD IVERS, Vice-President; CHARLES H. CUSHING, Secretary; H. H. WATSON, Marine Surveyor. BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—Peter Donahue, James Irvine, C. D. O'Sullivan, A. Bocqueraz, R. Harrison, A. H. Rutherford, R. Bailey, E. W. Corbert, George O. McMullin, A. J. Bryant, Frank M. Pixley, E Burke, H. H. Watson, Dr. C. F. Buckley, P. J. White, E. M. Root, M. Mayblum, Richard Ivers, John Rosenfeld, Daniel Callaghau, P. H. Russell, Sacramento, John G. Downey, Los Angeles. Wm. Hood, Sonoma County. H. W. Seale, Mayfield. Geo. Rutherford, San Jose. Feb. 16.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HAMBURG.
Capital.....$1,125,000, U. S. Gold Coin.
Losses Paid in Gold Coin Immediately After Adjustment.
This Corporation holds contracts of fifteen other European Insurance Companies, re-insuring hy far the greater part of every risk, as soon as accepted in our office. The combined subscribed Capital which our policies therefore offer to the public,

Amounts to	*Of which*
$16,912,500, U. S. Gold Coin,	$4,328,750 is Paid Up,

Besides the Always Available Reserve Funds.
GEORGE MARCUS & CO., General Agents for the Pacific Coast,
March 15. 304 California street.

THE MARINE INSURANCE CD. DF LONDDN, ENGLAND.
[*ESTABLISHED 1836.*]
Whole Amount of Joint Stock and Guaranteed Capital..$5,000,000.
Whole Amount of Capital paid up..... 900,000.
Cash Assets December 31, 1876..... 3,710,000.
The undersigned have been duly authorized to issue Policies at current rates on Freight and Shipments to or from England, Europe, New York, Japan, China, Australian Colonies, Sandwich Islands, and Northern Coast Ports. If desired, policies made payable at port of termination.
WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., Agents,
Aug. 10. 218 California street.

THE SWISS MARINE INS. COMPANIES COMBINED.
Switzerland, of Zurich, Capital 5,000,000 francs; Helvetia, of St. Gall, Capital 10,000,000 francs; Baloise, of Basle, Capital 5,000,000 francs. These three Companies are liable jointly and severally for all losses that may be sustained. Losses made payable in all the principal seaports of the world. In the settlement of all claims under an English policy, these Companies will strictly adhere to the conditions and customs adopted at Lloyds, and submit to English jurisdiction.
June 9. HARRY W. SYZ, Agent, 225 Sansome st., S. F.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSUR. CD. DF BOSTDN.
Has transacted the business of Life Insurance for nearly thirty-five years. Its assets amount to over FOURTEEN MILLION DOLLARS. The law of Massachusetts makes all its Policies nonforfeitable. It is a Purely Mutual Company, dividing every cent of surplus among Policy-holders. This is the ONLY Company on the Pacific Coast governed by the Massachusetts Lapse Law. This company has complied with the new Insurance Laws of California.
WALLACE EVERSON, General Agent.
Sept. 22.] 328 Montgomery street.

BRITISH AND FDREIGN MARINE INS. CD. DF LIVERPDDL.
Capital $5,000,000.---Agents: Balfour, Guthrie & Co., No. 316 California street, San Francisco. Nov. 18.

LETTER FROM AN "OLD CONTRIBUTOR"

NEW YORK, Aug. 12, 1879.

Dear News Letter: The receipt of the *News Letter* containing those "old familiar faces" reminds me that I have postponed too long to show my hand, though not my face, in your ever welcome and refreshing pages. I scarcely needed the accompanying "Key" to tell me many of the names, and I was glad indeed to recognize in one and another phiz, so little changed, the "fortemque Gyan, fortemque Cloanthum" of the San Francisco of ten years ago. Your own jocund visage was the first my eye fell upon, and it rejoiced me to see that "Time writes no wrinkle on thine azure brow," but that such as the *News Letter's* dawn beheld we see thee now.

Amid the burst of admiration at the rare collection of "crowned heads"—heads of beauty, intelligence, wealth and enterprise—which you have brought together "At the Play," I could not but remark that you had here and there indulged your lively sense of humor in one or two cases of juxtaposition. For instance, you have, with *malice prepense*, placed side by side that *par nobile fratrum* of opposite theologies, the Right Rev. William Ingraham Kip, D.D., and the Rev. Horatio Stebbins, D.D., the Athanasius and Arius, so to speak, of Californian church history. But do you seriously believe that Athanasius could have sat patiently beside Arius "at the Play?" Would he not have felt it his Christian duty to say to the arch heretic, "Get thee behind me, Satan," and have used his orthodox motors and extensors in punching the misbeliever's head? Or, if you answer that, as they are sitting in "reserved seats," they are bound to be "reserved" in their treatment of each otber, don't you think it cruel and unchristian, to say the least, to put a Socinian acid and an Episcopal alkali in such dramntic contiguity. Have you forgotten that wheu Stebbins's bright and cheery predecessor, the late Thomas Starr King, addressed some words of Christian wisdom and kindliness about eighteen years ago to an Episcopal Sunday School, the poor Bishop took to his bed with inflammation of the tympanum when told of it, and had to put his head in gruel and take a sea voyags before he got over it? Have times so changed, and is the Horatian hexameter, "Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis," true after all? Are Christians more peaceable to-day than they were in the fourth century, when Athanasius (who, by the way, neither wrote nor ever heard of the Athanasian Creed which the Bishops of England are now trying to bolster up by an explanatory and apologetic note) cursed old Arius and his heresy? The least you can expect for putting Kip and Stebbins side by side is, that the former will excommunicate you from the altar of Trinity Church, and that the latter will insist on your partaking of "coffee and pistols for two." I think that, instead of gazing around you with a gratified air "At the Play," you ought to be sitting on the stool of repentance and undergoing a penitential diet of Kip's sermons with crackers and water gruel. You migbt at least bave put yourself as a "neutral salt" between these theological extremes, and if any personal collision should take place between Stebbins and the Bishop, you ought to be held accountable. Why not, at least, havs put the Congregational Stone as a medium between them, so that when both

> "Proved their doctrines orthodox
> By apostolic blows and knocks,"

his flinty ribs might have received the concussion?

Barring your theological mixings, the tableau is in every way admirable, and I may tell you that it has created a lively interest in literary circles in New York, as well as in that large but scattered public who have visited California and remember many of its worthies. Only tbs other day I was taking a casual dip in the surf at Coney Island, when I came in contact with a marine body of "too solid flesh," which at the first shock I took to be a porpoise. Who do you tbink it was but the venerable and stalwart Mrs. Harris, whom you and I so well remember for her "Wayside Gushings" in the *News Letter* a few years since? "Well, I declare! who'd a' thought it?" exclaimed the fleshy poetess, turning gracefully on the small of her hack and screeching "I'm afloat on the sad sea wave, which if I was to sink this minute, if there ain't that gal Sayrah a-waltzing "*do Tom*" [I perceived she meant *deux temps*] with the grocer's young man round the corner, and him 'alf dead with the rbeumatics." You will remember that Mrs. Harris's language, like her drinks, was always somewhat "mixed." I could do no less than give her a turn or two in the mazy dance, and then invited her and Sayrah to take a seat (their own, for there were no benches) upon the yellow sands, and join me in some clams, while we talked over our Californian reminiscences. "'Ow is the Old Boy?" inquired Mrs. Harris, and I knew sbe must refer to you. "Salubrious by last accounts," I answered. "I guessed as much," said Mrs. H., "for, 'appenin' along Broadway, which it was Toosday week, with Sayrah, I see on a news stand that there weritable *Noos Letter*, with "At the Play'—Inquire Within" on the outside as large as life. In course, I bought a copy, and you might have knocked me down with a feather when I saw that there pictur'. As for Sayrah, she 'ollers, 'Lawk, missus, p'raps he's got us among the 'igh-toned females in the dress circle.' 'Out o' sight out o' mind,' Sayrah,' says I, 'other poets have long since put me out of his 'owdaciou 'ead. But this I will never denige, that if ever a human bein' 'ad sn inventive genus, the Old Boy is that indiwiddle, which is no more than I said when he took me up with him in his Avitor and dropped me ont 'alf way between this globe and a planet 'overin' over the next block, under the wague pretext tbat it was necessary to throw out ballast."

I took a note at the time of Mrs. Harris's recollections, knowing that her favorable opinion would be grateful to you. Neither she nor Sayrah look a day older than when you saw them last.

We have had very changeable weather here for some time, excessively hot days, alternating with unpleasantly cold ones. Everybody has been sick, and even my clock has a *tic doloureux*.

Hoping to write again next week, I remain ever, Dear *News Letter*,
Yours chronically, AN OLD CONTRIBUTOR.

Just in Time.—Constant Traveler: "Hullo, Johnson! you here? Have you left the 'Great Mudley goods yard?'" Retired Sbunter: "Yes, sir. There were ten of us when I joined eight years ago; so, as the otbers were all smashed, I thought it was about time for me to leave!"—*Punch.*

An elegant assortment of Gold Watches and Chains at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Recorded in the City and County of San Francisco, California, for the Week ending August 20th.

Compiled from the Records of the Commercial Agency, 401 California St., S.F.

Thursday, August 14th.

GRANTOR AND GRANTEE.	DESCRIPTION.	PRICE
Moses Selig to J Schoenfeld	Sundry lots in Batcher Tract	$ 1
Jno G Krausgrill to Conrad Bill	N Cards alley, 113.6 w Stockton, 24x62:6	2,400
Dolores A de Laveaga to Robt Day	W Leavenw'th, 87:6 s Jackson, 25x87:6	2,350
Geo Paterson to Hannah Fischel	N Clementina, 125 w 8th, w 25x75	3,000
J M Shotwell to Emile Boesch	Se Mission, 100 ne 2d, ne 25x80	5,000
B Cannon to Patk Leonard	S Dore, 230 nw Harrison, nw 25x80	3,675
Rosanna Robey to J R Hall	W Nebraska, 300 s Yolo, s 133 x w 25	1,200
Peter G Peltret to Jno McCarthy	W Alabama, 100 s 26th, s 25x100	450
Thos C Marrum to Jno J O'Brien	N 21st, 117:6 w Guerrero, w 25x114	2,800
Anthony Quill to Jas Curlin	N 21th, 180 w Noe, w 25x114; n 24th, 130 w Noe, w 25x114	5

Friday, August 15th.

Mary P Tilton to State Inv Ins Co	S Filbert, 137:6 w Pierce, w 275x275	20,542
Marg O'Connor to B R Prince	Ne Fulton and Laguna, e 55x120	5
Michl O'Connor by Exrs to Same	Same	12,500
W S Thoane to Ann J Martineaut	Lot 69, West End Rd; and lot 3, blk 81, Excelsior Homestead	2,000
C P Robinson to J L Brown	Sundry lots in Market nnd 14th St H'd	5
E N Thayer to Nicolas Cousin	S Oak, 45 w Van Ness, w 22, etc	8,200
Jno B Lewis to Honora Cannon	Sw Dora, 230 nw Harrison, nw 25x80	10
Rebecca Gregory to T D Riordan	Nw Clementina, 75 ne 5th, ne 25x80	2,800

Saturday, August 16th.

Max Morgenthau to Jno Center	Se 21st and Columbia, s 260x100	$ 5
Jno Center to Saloman Roth	E Harrison, 104 s 20th, s 26x100	87 5
Danl Giovannini to M Lordan	N Army, 187:6 w Church, w 27x114	1,000
E W Burr to Frank Barnard	All of 50 v 3, in Western Addition	5
Odd Fells Sav Bk to S Mosgrove	S 19th, 155 w Church, w 50x328	1,500
Robt McElroy to Same	S 19th, 205 w Church, w 50x115	1,500
A Himmelmann to C B Elliot	Sundry lots in Western Addition	1,837
M Reese by Exrs to C O'Connor	Sundry lots in different parts of city	450
Peter G Peltret to Patk Noonan	W Alabama, 125 s 26th, s 25x100	450
Wm Hollis to Jno Cowie and wf	N 18th, 100 e Misson, e 35, n 113, etc	2,450
J H Cummings to S F Savs Union	E Howard, 120 s 23d, n 120, e 59:6, etc	11,000

Monday, August 18th.

Emma A Dymot to John Lynan	N Valley, 155 e Noe, e 25x114	$ 400
Peter Cassou to Jacques Sarthou	Lots 1 to 8, blk 15, University Ex H'd	1,700
J Sarthon to J P Cassou	Und ½ Same	1
Kate O'Brien to Elizth O'Brien	Ne Dora, 105 nw Harrison, nw 25x75	Gift
J D Walker to H E Hempel	E Broderick, 27:7½ s Washn, 27:6x110	1,250
Harry W Taylor to Wm Nicol	W Michigan, 125 n Sierra, n 25, etc	1,200
Kate Dean to J De La Montanya	W Folsom, 100 ne 13th, w 138, etc	14,617
Jno Hunt Jr to Cutting Packing Co	B & W lot No 614	350
J F Liston to Jas Taylor	S Green, 177:6 w Hyde, w 28:9x77:6	2,000
Jno Nightingale to Jas G Carson	O L hlks 994 and 995	5
H C Newball to Ambroise St Paul	Und ½ same	500

Tuesday, August 19th.

Wm Tardif to Jno Donnelly	S Frederick, 125 w 1st, w 20:3x80	$1,300
Matthew M Rhoads to W W Wade	Und 1:10 in blk bd by Iowa, Yolo, and Indiana and Nevada	
Moise Engelman to S Lipman	Sw Turk and Steiner, w 106:3x122:6	5
Chas B Elliot to Wm Irvine	Sundry lots in Western Addition	5
J M Comerford to A J C Jarratt	W Sanchez, 108 n 27th, n 6x80	110
Jno W Barney to City & County	o Army, w line of P V lot 76, ne 58, etc	1
Mary Earls to Patk Gunnan	Nw McLea Court, 135 ne 9th, ne 23x75	1,300
N Reynolds to Geo C Thompson	Nw Filbert and Mason, n 120, etc	9,871
Zenas Cushing to Lyman Nichols	Nw Jones Alley and Washn, 137:6x125	9,000
N W Pierce and wife to Same	Same	5,400
G H Mower and wf to Same	Same	3,600
Masonic Cem Ass'n to Peter Craig	Lot 8 and s ½ of 10 sec 25, N A of Cem	425
Peter Craig to E K Howes	Same	425
E K Howes to Thos J Shackleford	Same	425
Chas D Upton to Geo Edwards	Lot 4, blk 182, University Ex Hd	5
Mark Kelly to Jno Curley	W Mission, 190 s 26th, s 3:7, sw 62:6, etc	114
Church of Christ to Ferd Levy	Se Minna, 342:9 sw 4th, sw 45x80	4,500
Alex Mann to Moses Meyerfield	Lot 38, blk 9, Flint Tract Homestead	500

Wednesday, August 20th.

Philip Caduc to C J Janson	E Valencia, 142:8 n 22d, n 90:2, etc; and w Valencia, 114 s 22d, n 114x405	22,500
Thos B Bishop to Jno C Gouldin	W Valencia, 114 n 22d, n 114, w 386, etc	20,000
E M Hall to Martha G Charles	S Pacific, 68:9 e Steiner, e 68:9x137:6	1
Robt R Givens to Arthur U Foster	N Clay, 137:6 e Hyde, e 105x137:6	5
A U Foster to Robt R Givens	N Clay, 200:6 e Hyde, e 42x137:6	5
Same to Marion E Cassell	N Clay, 137:6 e Hyde, e 63x137:6	5
A J C Jarratt to Geo Edwards	W Sanchez, 92 s Army, s 28x80	5
Mary Conway to Michl Shiel	Lot 27, blk 210, Gardenville H'd; and lot in 50 v 874 and 50 v 887	4,000
Kim Wing to Mah Loong Chong	E Dupont, 97:6 s Pacific, s 50x55	500
Geo Black to Jemima Webster	N Eddy, 230 w Devisadero, w 45x137:6	1,100
S Rosenblatt to Abraham E Hecht	N Cal'a, 129:9 e Fillmore, e 25:6x132:7½	2,400
Patnam Rohson to Robt F Morrow	Nw Folsom, 137:6 sw 13th, s 87:6x137:6	5

NEWTON BOOTH, C. T. WHEELER, Sacramento. | J. T. GLOVER, W. W. DODGE, S. F

W. W. DODGE & CO.

Wholesale Groeers, corner Front and Clay streets, San Francisco. April 1.

CASTLE BROTHERS,

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1850.

Importers of Teas and East India Goods, Nos. 213 and 215 Front street, San Francisco. Jan. 13.

J. M. Neville. **REMOVAL.** Geo. H. Bryant

BAGS, TENTS AND HOSE.

NEVILLE & CO.,

No.'s 31 and 33 California Street, S. E. corner of Davis, SAN FRANCISCO. [Aug. 2.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,

Fourteen-Mile House, San Bruno.

The above Institution will be open on and after Sunday, August 3d, 1879. [Aug. 9.] AUGUST JENEVEIN, Manager.

THE MAYORALTY.

The candidates for the Mayoralty are now before the citizens. Of the man Kalloch we have our say in another column. We have endeavored to do him justice, but are conscious of failure, arising from the impossibility of describing indecency in decent language. His candidacy for the highest city office is an insult to the honor of men and the virtue of women. To describe him adequately is impossible. His name has become so identified with evil, that it carries with it its own meaning. That it does is perhaps the best reason why it should he hidden away out of sight and out of hearing. It is not a thing to read every morning, and to hear pronounced every evening in the family circle, as representing the person of the city's chief magistrate. It has come to be an unsavory sound, indicating an incarnation of moral filth, for which there is no other name but that of —Kalloch. He can and must be defeated. Mr. Flint has been nominated by the Republicans. A reputable man of responsibility, of business experience, of cleanly habits and good repute, he would make a safe and respectable Mayor. Mr. David Farquharson, the well-known architect, has been nominated by the fushionists. He is a candidate of undoubted availability. Honest, firm, resolute, genial, widely known, generally respected, capable and experienced, it would be difficult to select a man more generally acceptable to taxpayers. As a leading architect, he has been a man of affairs, who has been brought into contact with business men and with mechanics. His business capacity and executive ability have inspired the confidence of those who have employed him, while his contact with workingmen has given him an intimate knowledge of, and close sympathy with those whom he has employed. Acceptable to men of property, he ought to he equally so to workingmen. An owner of houses in several portions of the city, all of which are the results of the earnings of work, he satisfies the conservative taxpayer as he ought to satisfy the mechanic and laborer. He has the advantage over Mr. Flint that he is better known and has had his good qualities more thoroughly tested. Both are life-long Republicans, and either should he acceptable to that party. Why they are both candidates is more than we can tell. Both are conservative men, sincerely anxious, it is to he presumed, to save the city from the disgrace of electing Kalloch. We suppose it is too much to expect either to retire in favor of the other. Failing that, the taxpayers will unite upon the one that is most likely to win. We believe Mr. Farquharson has the best chance. One hears his name favorably mentioned on the streets a dozen times for every single allusion to Mr. Flint. The one candidate is more widely understood and better known than the other. This is no disparagement of Mr. Flint, it simply means that Mr. Farquharson has been longer here, has had more experience, and has come into contact with more people. He is, therefore, the more popular candidate, and is, in consequence, the best calculated to defeat the candidate of the slums and the sand-lots. We are not concerned whether Mr. Flint or Mr. Farquharson wins. But we are concerned that one of them shall win. We are persuaded that neither of them will, unless there is a general understanding among conservative men to unite on the strongest candidate, irrespective of party affiliations or newspaper predilections. The dailies, one and all, vannt their pretended regard for the city's welfare; yet they are working their level best to bring upon San Francisco the greatest disgrace that ever befell it. They insist upon rival candidates, knowing full well that the probable effect will he the election of Kalloch. A plague upon such a press! What the papers refuse to do, that thoughtful citizens ought to accomplish. There should he a tacit understanding to unite upon the conservative candidate whose strength before the people is the greatest. That is the imperative duty of the hour.

THE SUPREME BENCH.

The outward and visible signs appear to us to indicate the success of the Republican State ticket, and there is danger that the entire Supreme Bench may he Republican. We have no objection to offer to the political portion of the ticket, but the judicial is a very different matter. It would be a misfortune to have all the judges of one political party; moreover, there are at least two men on the Republican judicial ticket who are unfit to he there, and certainly ought to he badly scratched even by their own party. All honest men, whatever their politics, are interested in the integrity and capability of our judges. Before the law men are not known for their politics, but for the righteousness of their cause. A Republican who goes into court with a good case, would sooner have it tried by an incorruptible and able Democrat than hy a doubtful Republican. Then why should not Republicans vote for the best men? Their nominee, Richards, has just had to submit to a most scathing rebuke. He has been repudiated hy his own party friends at his home. They have refused to print his name on the ticket, and have substituted a most able Democrat, in the person of Judge E. W. McKinstry. They are neighbors and party friends of Richards, and knowing him, they declare him to he unfit for the position to which he aspires, and act accordingly. Their example is worthy of all praise, and ought to be followed throughout the State. Their decision ought to he final as to Richards. It ought also to be conclusive as to the election of McKinstry. That is so much gained. Then Wheeler is on the ticket. He ought not to have been placed there, and we understand he would not have been but for an accident. There was much confusion in balloting, and it is by no means certain to this day that he really secured a sufficient vote. Had the matter been reconsidered, he would have been defeated. But, beyond all this, he is an unfit man to elevate to the Supreme Bench. A doubtful lawyer, his decisions have been frequently reversed; naturally an indolent man, his cases are in arrear; weak, he too frequently succumbs to prominent members of the bar. When these truths are stated, enough is said to show his unfitness. If we were to cut a little below what appears on the surface, we might exhibit sores that would he even more couclusive. There ought not to he any hesitation in scratching his name and substituting that of McKee, or Thornton, or Sharpstein. If Republicans generally will do this, (and why should they not?) then there will be two honest, capable Democratic Judges to five Republicans—a result that ought to satisfy the most straight-laced member of the party that is likely to win. We think it a pity that party nominations for the judiciary were made at all; but having been made, the concession we have suggested is one that ought to recommend itself to the fairness and good sense of Republican voters generally. Let us have a Supreme Bench that will inspire the confidence of men of all parties. Richards and Wheeler, being at best but weak nominees, should he scratched by Republicans everywhere.

At Wimbledon--Work for a Carver.—To cut out our crack shots. Why don't you, Doctor?—*Punch.*

KALLOCH'S CHEEK.

From the time that he was littered
At the top of "Bitter Creek"
(Where all the bad men come from),
'Twere impossible to speak
In terms too strong in praise of
This Evangelist of Cheek!

From the germ of his existence
To his lusty middle age,
The record of his life presents
A foully blotted page,
Yet disgrace and scorn of honest men
His cheek cannot assuage.

When a parson he a ewe-lamb
Deliherately "mashed,"
And, with her kind assistance,
The seventh commandment smashed,
For which both matron and divine
Deserved to be well thrasbed.

While practicing adultery,
Morality he'd preach,
And, though a crooked rogue himself,
Straight godliness he'd teach;
O! where's the limit of the hight
That Kalloch's Cheek can reach?

And now he's going to run for Mayor—
This loathsome moral wreck
Would have the place that should he kept
Most free from flaw and fleck!
Why, if he stood upon his head
His gall would break his neck.

POLITICS IN THE CITY.

There has, perhaps, never been an election in this city of more importance than that which will take place on the 3d of September. We have witnessed many objectionable appointments to office, but the nominations of the Workingmen, now that they have formed themselves into a distinct party and come out in their true colors, are, in the main, altogether unacceptable. They have acquired a fictitious importance through the advocacy, now abandoned, of two papers running a race of injury to the State, hy their disgraceful rivalry, and the strength the Workingmen's Party have thus gained makes it not improbable that they may carry the city. Any such result would he a calamity and a disgrace, and the utmost efforts of responsible citizens ought to he brought to bear on indifferent voters, so as to bring as many as possible to the poll to defeat the Workingmen's candidates. A party that nominates such a list of, for the most part, totally unsuitable men, is unworthy of support or countenance; hut the fact of three tickets heing in the field makes the Workingmen strong in the contest. The nomination of such a man as Kalloch for Mayor—a man of undoubtedly disreputable character—speaks volumes for the unfitness of the Workingmen to act an honorable part where they presume to dictate. If disgraceful antecedents are to be a recommendation, rather than a har to promotion to high office, then it is about time that vigilance committees were heing formed to take some means to counteract the effect of the votes of ignorant and irresponsihle numhers. There never was yet a workingmen's party in the history of the world that worked out a long and praiseworthy career. Honest poverty may be a very admirable thing, though, on the whole, people prefer honest riches—and if honest riches cannot he obtained, then a very large class of people will prefer dishonest riches. But honest poverty always has heen, and is now, a very precarious condition of life, and one that those living in it are perpetually desirous of exchanging for a more comfortable existence. The consequence has heen that in all ages poor men have succumbed to the temptation of wealth, and workingmen's parties have been wrecked through the corruption of their leaders. The present Workingmen's Party in this State may possihly succeed in this city, if no where else; but one single success will he fatal to them. Jealousy and envy, acting on corruption, dishonesty and incompetence, will soon terminate their prospects, if they once get into office and come under the fierce glare of public criticism. How can Kalloch, the spotted parson—the very type of the unworthy citizen, who has no virtues and is deeply stained with vices—wash out his damning spots, or be anything hut an unworthy and disgraced representative of a great city like our own? He may htly represent San Quentin and its citizens, whose appropriate reward is to he in durance vile; hut that he should ever be able to climh into the highest civic office would hs an infamy of the deepest dye to a city which has not yet embraced the creed of ruffianism and villainy. Yet, there is undoubtedly very great danger that through the votes of irresponsihle and communistic numhers, Kalloch will be the next Mayor of the city, and thus it hecomes the duty of every honest, responsible citizen to do his utmost to avert a calamity that would stamp this city with disgrace over the whole civilized world.

THE HARD TIMES COMMITTEE.

This governmental junketing party, accompanied by their sisters, cousins and aunts, have come, and, thanks he to God, have gone again. They traveled over the continent in a palace car, at the expense of the Government; tbey dined and wined and lodged sumptuously at the Palace Hotel, and now they have gone to visit the big trees and the Yosemite Valley, all in the interests of labor! During their brief sojourn in this city they hob-nobbed with the kings of the Sand-Lot, and proclaimed in advance open hostilbty to Chinese cheap labor. They visited the sweet smelling alleys and avenues of Chinatown, and sought out all the antagonistic testimony they could find, and having thus faithfully completed their alloted task, now betake themselves home again, fully educated to a complete understanding of the important mission in which they are engaged. We shall look with interest for the report of this most potent labor committee. Without doubt, the transcript of their investigations will have a powerful effect upon the minds of the American people at large, especially the references to the hotel accommodations and the big trees! It is well, however, to state, for the information of our readers at the East, that the investigation, as conducted by the Committee, was a farce from its reception to its exit. It was notoriously unfair and one-sided, and such heing the case, all the volunteer testimony given was of the nature of special pleading. It is about time that the authorities at Washington should stop all such diaholical expeditions as the one under crucifixion. These Committee-men fully demonstrated by their action here that they have the "hard time" business in hand merely as a free pass for a continental tour; and this heing self-evident, their "impressions" should he noted only to be immediately forgotten. From all such committees hereafter, good Lord deliver us!

Col. James A. Laven is the nominee of the Democrats and Workingmen, for Supervisor from the Ninth Ward. As a School Director, he has shown special aptitude for public business, and an earnest desire to do his whole duty. He has made a record that is the best evidence that he will make an intelligent and honest Supervisor.

THE TOWN CRIER.

"Hear the Crier"' "What the devil art thou?
"One that will play the devil, sir with you."

"He'd a sting in his tail as long as a flail,
Which made him grow bolder and bolder."

"My Country 'tis of Thee." Scene——Ward Workingmen's Club, regular weekly meeting. Full attendance, with fun in prospect. After the usual routine, Mr. Rafferty rises to address the chair and says: "Misther Prisidint, I roise to a pint of ordher." Mr. President—"Shtate your pint, sor." Mr. Rafferty—"Sor, I roise to shtate that there is now, sor, in this assimblage, sor, an immissary of the inimy—a shnake in the grass—a voiper that we've nnrchured in our huzzums, a sloinuy, top-knotted thraitor——" Mr. President—"Mr. Rafferty, shtate, if you plaze, the gintleman's cognomen and don't be wasting our valyable toime." Mr. Rafferty—"Sor, I saw him wid my own two oyes last noight and the noight before at the Dinicrat and Bilk club meetings, and he wor ilamagnzlin and conyuhiatin wid thim an' I heerd him wid my own two ears oferin' to sell the saycrets of this organization to the Bilk prisidint; and I now mov' and Jimmy Dwyer 'll sicond the motion, that one-eyed Dolan be expilled from this club, at wonst, for thraison." Mr. Dolan—"D'ye mane to shtate, Mr. Rafferty, that oim a thraitor, or that I war gallivantin' wid the inimy?" Mr. Rafferty—"Oi do, an' d'ye dar denoy it?" Mr. Dolan—"Who pounded the Widow Hoolahan's goat?" Mr. Rafferty—"An' who shtole Andy McGuhbin's tarrier?" Mr. Dolan—"D'ye mane to say oim a dog-shtaler as well as a liar? D'ye now?" Mr. Rafferty—"I do, ye durty, schaming, red-headed louse!" Mr. Dolan—"The curse o' Crum'll on ye! Take that, an' that, an' that!" Set-to, general uproar, free fight, everybody pummeling everybody else, heads in chancery, eyes in mourning, teeth lying around loose. Janitor turns off gas but confusion continues. President finally roars out: "I adjorn yees for a week to repair damages. It wor a foine hit of a scrimmage. Let's all g'out to Lanty McLaughlin's and take a dhrink." *Exeunt omnes.* "Sweet land of liberty, of thee I sing!"

A young lady correspondent, in that corporate cemetery known as Oakland, writes to ask us for directions for "selecting a good bow." Our interrogater doesn't spell as though she had graduated from Mill's Seminary, but, all the same, we can't bear to withhold the information she desires on so important a subject. In the first place, a beau to be one of promise (there is a joke to be dug out of this sentence by any one having plenty of endurance and leisure), should be about four feet and a half high, freckled, have red hair, no visible moustache, and the smallest amount of intellect possible for the purposes of human existence. In fact, in the latter respect, he need only possess that premature order of intelligence enabling one to hunt shelter when it rains, and it rains very seldom in this locality, as we all know. The material result of all this will inevitably be, that the young male being in question is the son of some one of the coin aristocracy of this favored locality, and his "guv" will "cut up fat" for a million or two. A beau of this eminently local discription will be very fatiguing to set up evenings with, and calculated to imbue his sweetheart with a week's settled gloom after a few laps round the gallery walking track of the Pavilion; but, then, the occasional jingle of the twenties in his vest pocket will cast the soft allurement of hope over the monotony of the thing. By all means, "Carrie," freeze to a beau of this sort. Tell him he wears the highest collar of any young man you know, and that he can probably make bigger runs at billiards than any other juvenile pumpkin in town, and your chances for prospective good clothes and unlimited Paris are first-rate. Go in, Carrie!

Bro. Pickering's morning paper suggests a new and infallible test of true greatness, by the application of which every American—and especially every Californian—citizen can promptly gauge the moral worth and intellectual caliber of illustrious foreigners who visit our side of the Atlantic on errands of business or pleasure. "When a truly great man," says the *Call*, "comes to this country from abroad, and receives those respectful attentions to which his merits entitle him, he is almost sure to return home well pleased. It was so with Dean Stanley; and the Duke of Argyll, who departed from our shores only a fortnight ago, was very free in expressing admiration of the way in which he had been entertained. He informed the friends who escorted him on board the ship that he had enjoyed his tour very much, and that he had learned a good deal that the Old World could not teach." Here is the true touch-stone by which to try the merits of our visitors from abroad. If they "crack us up they are truly great men. If, on the other hand, they criticise our climate, our institutions or our manners, they are dyspeptic critics and peripatetic hook-makers, swollen with aristocratic prejudices and anti-republican malice.

A person acquainted with Perkins from his youth up arrived in the city last week, and gives some curious particulars of the future Governor's life. Perkins was always something of a monopolist. He wore his own coats and trowsers, and kept them for his own use; and he was mean enough to do his own eating, instead of hiring a poorer boy to do it for him. These detestable practices he still keeps up. At no time in his life has he been known to give away a handful of molasses; and when he has grudgingly yielded to a prayer for a drink of water, he has always compelled the unfortunate sufferer with raging thirst to take the liquid into his own throat. His desire to get all he can has even led Perkins to swallow his pills, whether sugar-coated or not; so that the nauseous mixtures, which the soul shudders at, go into the mouth of this monopolist as if they were good. Such and so hateful is avarice! Is a man like this fit to govern a fair commonwealth like California? Had he a spark of generosity, he would hire a workingman at five dollars a day to take his medicine, but he meanly saves the money and does his own working.

It is the wonder of wonders that all the paragraphers in the country have not long ago been consigned to the Insane Asylums, not on account of any especial strain on their unfortunate minds, but simply from the fact that every fat-wit of their acquaintance makes it a point to daily button hole them in some corner and inflict them with a recital of a "devilish neat thing Brown said the other night, my boy. I'm sure you can work it up into a good thing." No wonder Mark Twain and that king of the craft, Max Adler, so earnestly advocate the abolition of capital punishment. They want to feel safer than they now do when compelled to lure off into a solitary spot some such individual as above described, and murder him in cold blood.

The testimony before the Hard-Times Committee is published in a garbled form by the daily papers. We have had access to the notes, and are able to give a few items which were suppressed: *Q.*—Is the presence of white men desirable on this coast? *A.*—It is not. White men are liable to dirty faces, in our prevailing dust storms, and their presence is obnoxious to the Indians. *Q.*—Do white men purchase land, as a general thing? *A.*—They do not. As a general thing they prefer to steal it, or squat on the Sand-Lot. *Q.*—Do white men readily adopt Christianity? *A.*—If they think they can make something by it, they do; if not, not. *Q.*—Are white men ready and willing to work? *A.*—Yes, at draw poker or pedro; but they always require two hits to get across the hay, and then they are not strong enough to get there. *Q.*—Are there any workingmen out of employment in the city? *A.*—Not one. They are all working hard for the coming election. *Q.*—Are there any individuals with large landed estates in their hands? *A.*—Any number of them, that have not seen soap and water since they got here. *Q.*—Do you think you've said enough? *A.*—Almost.

And now let all good citizens rejoice, and *Te Deums* be sung in all the churches. The fierce Democracy and the dignified aristocrats of the Plug Hat Brigade have joined hands. The *sans culotte* and the claw-hammer will be seen side by side in torchlight processions, marching on to victory, and San Francisco will have an honest municipal government. The cohesive power of public plunder has prevailed over the animosities of faction; the offices are fairly divided, the spoils equitably parceled out, and the *Chronicle* is happy. Charley De Young will name the Mayor, Auditor, Assessor, Recorder, County Clerk, City and County Attorney, Coroner, Superintendent of Public Schools, six Superior Judges, three Justices of the Peace, six School Directors and six Supervisors. He is content, and asks no more. The Democrats can have the leavings. Let Kearney tremble, and yell Hemp! with frantic energy. Let Kalloch fall upon his knees, and address his most fervent appeal to the Throne against the perils of this potent coalition, and let Cox shout Hallelujah! as he contemplates the prospective rout of his reverend enemy.

A young bank clerk, married just a week, is missing at Montreal. The night he disappeared he thoughtfully sent a note to his wife to say that he had an engagement, but would see her on Sunday. This entirely natural course of conduct in a bridegroom excites unpleasant and unbecoming comment in the Montreal papers, which cannot be too severely blamed. The least that can be done, when you find yourself unable to come to time, is to send a written apology, and the Montreal man acted with genuine courtesy, and deserves commendation. If his engagement is prolonged beyond the assigned limit, that may be no fault of his. It is possible he went fishing and got a bite, or he may have found that he had committed one mistake in marrying and thought that another could do no harm; or he may have left his family in order to marry and been recalled in haste; or, perhaps, he went to see a man, or to look for a balance of the bank's hooks. There are fifty reason's for a married man's staying away from home if he is respectable.

The Hard Times Committee are in ecstacies with our salubrious climate. They themselves have said it, and it's greatly to their credit, that before they came here they had no idea how much fog a man could swallow in a week and still live. All but one of the committee are under the doctor's care for neuralgia in face and ears, complicated in the latter organ with incipient chronic humming, which sounds like "Green peas and strawberries all the year." They have climbed Telegraph and Russian hills every day since their arrival to get a view of our glorious bay; and are going home under the impression that we shut it in with a white-washed fence for fear of its taking cold in our balmy summer air. Altogether, they are very glad they came, because they know too much to be caught a second time.

It is surprising how some usually notable men will occasionally let slip the most obviously profitable speculation. A well-known circus proprietor here, wishing to be the first in the field, last week telegraphed Conkling and Sprague, offering them their expenses and half the gate money to come here and fight it out at the Pavilion according to the amended rules of the prize ring. It will surprise the average reader to learn that not only was this handsome offer not accepted, but up to our going to press no answer had been received whatever. Is it possible for a couple of politicians to get so mad as to become blind to their own pecuniary interests?

A paper, generally friendly to the Irish, calls the Irish University Bill, just passed by Parliament, a sop to Cerberus; which rather stumped us. Consulting the dictionary, we found that Cerberus was a dog with three heads, that guarded the gate of Hell. The meaning of the allusion, therefore, appears to be that Irelaud is Hell, and the Home-Rule Party a three-headed dog; and we think this rather heavy on the Irish, especially from a friend.

An exhausted walker was found at Blue Cañon, two days ago. She had no money and refused food. We don't have to go so far to find these exhausted tramps in this region. All about the streets they refuse food, and want two bits. We can spare a few to Blue Cañon.

"Who," said a sarcastic H. B. speaker at Mendocino, the other day, on being interrupted by one of his audience, "Who brayed there?" "It was an echo," replied the disturber, and the disgusted orator sat down like a load of bricks.

Rough on Chicago.—The railroad combination has put up the price of passage for live hogs from Chicago to New York to forty-five cents, and most of the business men say they can't afford to travel at such rates.

The telegraph reports the Greeks under arms, but there's nothing new in it. They can be found in that condition at any hour of the day or night by the man who feels as if he had lost a few.

In dividing the assets of the late firm of Kearney & DeYoung the agitator secured the voters and virility, while his "pard" only got the Bilks and blackguardism. *Hinc illae lachrymae.*

Political Advice.—Republicans advise voters who are in doubt as to which candidate to choose for Mayor, to "pick their 'Flint.'"

Mush-rooms are springing up all over town. We mean the places where they give you oatmeal and milk for ten cents.

C. P. R. R.

Overland Ticket Office: Ferry Landing, foot of Market street.--Commencing Monday, May 19th, 1879, and until further notice, Trains and Boats wil leave

SAN FRANCISCO:

7.00 A. M. (daily), Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Landing — Connecting with Trains for Napa (Stages for Sonoma), Calistoga (the Geysers), and Sacramento. Connecting at Davis (*Sundays excepted*) for Woodland and Knight's Landing, and at Woodland for Williams and Willows.
(Arrive San Francisco 8:10 P.M.)

7.00 A.M. (daily) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) and via Livermore arriving at Tracy at 11:30 A. M. and connecting with Atlantic Express. Connects at Niles with Train arriving at San Jose at 10:15 A.M.
(Returning, train from Tracy arrives at 6:05 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (daily), Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland (Or.), Colfax, Reno (Virginia City), Palisade (Eureka), Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Galt with train arriving at Ione at 3:40 P.M.
(Arrive San Francisco 5:15 P.M.)

Sunday Excursion Tickets to San Pablo and Martinez at Reduced Rates.

10.00 A.M. (daily) via Oakland Ferry, Local Passenger Train to Haywards and Niles.
(Arrive San Francisco 4:05 P.M.)

3.00 P.M. (daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry and Niles), stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 5:20 P.M.
(Arrive San Francisco 9:35 A.M.)

3.00 P.M. (daily) Northern Railway Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to San Pablo, Martinez and Antioch.
(Arrive San Francisco 9:35 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (daily) Arizona Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) for Lathrop (and Stockton), Merced, Madera, Visalia, Sumner, Mojave, Newhall (San Buenaventura, and Santa Barbara), Los Angeles, "Santa Monica," Wilmington, Santa Ana (San Diego), Colton and Yuma (Colorado River Steamers), connecting direct with Daily Trains of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Arizona for Maricopa (Daily Stages for Phœnix and Prescott), and for Casa Grande (182 miles east from Yuma), and end of Track (Daily Stages for Florence and Tucson).
"Sleeping Cars" between Oakland, Los Angeles and Yuma.
(Arrive San Francisco 12:35 P.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Landing), connecting with trains for Calistoga, (the Geysers), Woodland, Knight's Landing and Sacramento; and at Sacramento with Passenger Train, leaving at 9:35 P.M. for Truckee, Reno, Carson and Virginia.
"Sleeping Cars" between Vallejo and Carson.
(Arrive San Francisco 11:10 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Wash'n St. Wharf), for Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.
(Arrive San Francisco 8:00 P.M.)

4.00 P.M. (daily), Through Third Class and Accommodation Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) connecting at Lathrop with Train arriving at Los Angeles on second day at 11:55 A.M. (Arrive San Francisco 9:05 A.M.

4.30 P.M. (daily) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to Haywards, Niles and Livermore. (Arrive San Francisco 8:35 A.M.)

5.00 P.M. (daily) Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland Ferry and Northern Railway) to Ogden, Omaha and East.

Public conveyance for Mills Seminary connects at Seminary Park Station with all trains, Sundays excepted.

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS

From "SAN FRANCISCO," Daily.

TO OAKLAND.		TO ALAMEDA.	TO FERNSIDE.	TO EAST OAKLAND.	TO NILES.	TO BERKELEY	TO DELAWARE STREET.
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
B 6.10	12.30	7.00	B7.00	B 6.10	7.00	7.30	B 6.10
7.00	1.00	8.00	B9.00	7.30	10.00	8.30	8.00
7.30	1.30	9.00	B10.00	8.30	P. M.	9.30	10.00
8.00	2.00	10.00	P. M.	9.30	3.00	10.30	12.00
8.30	3.00	11.00	B5.00	10.30	4.30	11.30	P. M.
9.00	3.30	12.00	.....	11.30	FROM SAN JOSE.	P. M.	1.30
9.30	4.00	P. M.	.....	P. M.		1.00	3.30
10.00	4.30	1.30	.....	12.30		3.00	4.30
10.30	5.00	2.00	.....	1.00		4.00	5.30
11.00	5.30	*3.00	.....	3.30		5.00	B 6.30
11.30	6.00	4.00	.....	4.30		6.00	.....
12.00	6.30	5.00	.....	5.30		B 6.30	.....
.....	7.00	6.00	.....	6.30			
.....	8.10	B*7.00	.....	7.00			
.....	9.20	B*8.10	.....	8.10	A. M.	Change Cars at West Oakland	
.....	10.30	*1030	.....	9.20	7.00		
.....	B11.45	B*1145	.....	10.30	P. M.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	B11.45	3.00		

To "SAN FRANCISCO," Daily.

FROM DELAWARE STREET.	FROM BERKELEY.	FROM NILES	FROM EAST OAKLAND.	FROM FERNSIDE.	FROM ALAMEDA.	FROM OAKLAND. (Broadway.)	
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
B 5.40	B 5.40	7.00	B 5.10	B8.00	B*5.00	B 5.20	12.20
B 6.30	B 6.30	8.00	B 5.50	B10.00	B*5.40	B 6.00	12 50
8.00	7.30	P. M.	6.40	B11.00	*6.25	6.50	1.20
10.00	8.30	2.35	7.40	P. M.	7.00	7.20	1.50
12.00	9.30	4.30	8.40	B6.00	8.03	7.50	2.50
P. M.	10.30	FROM SAN JOSE.	9.40	.....	9.00	8.25	3.20
1.30	11 30		10.40	.....	10.03	8.50	3.50
3.30	P. M		11.40	.....	11.03	9.20	4.20
4.30	1.00		P. M.	.....	12,00	9.50	4.50
5.30	3.00		12.40	.....	P. M.	10.20	5.20
B 6.30	4.00		1.25	.....	1.00	10.50	5.50
.....	5.00		2.40	.....	3.00	11.20	6.25
.....	6.00		4.40	.....	*3.20	11.50	6.50
			5.40	.....	4.00	.....	8.00
		A. M.	6.40	.....	5.00	.....	9.10
Change Cars at West Oakland.		7.10	7.50	.....	6.03	.....	10.20
		P. M.	9.00	.....	B*7.20	.....	.....
		1.30	10.10	.....	B*8.30	.....	.....
			.....	.....	*10.00	.....	.....

B—*Sundays excepted.*

*Alameda Passengers change cars at Oakland.

Creek Route.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*Daily*—B5:40, B6:30, 7.20, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A.M. 12:15, 1:15, 2:25, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6.15 P.M.

FROM OAKLAND—*Daily*—B5:30, B6:20, 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A. M. 12:05, 1:05, 2:15, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05 P.M. B—*Sundays excepted.*

"Official Schedule Time" furnished by RANDOLPH & Co., Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St., S. F.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt.
A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.

SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD

Commencing Monday, June 2d, 1879, and until further notice, Boats and Trains will leave San Francisco as follows:

7.10 A.M., from San Quentin Ferry, daily (Sundays excepted), connecting at San Rafael with Mail and Express Train for Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Cloverdale and way stations. Making stage connections at Geyserville for Skaggs' Springs; Cloverdale for Ukiah, Lakeport, Mendocino City, Highland and Bartlett Springs, Soda Bay and the Geysers; connection made at Fulton for Korbel's, Guerneville and the Redwoods. Returning, arrive in San Francisco at 6:25 P.M. Passengers going by this train will arrive at the Geysers at 2 P.M.

3.00 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted), Steamer "James M. Donahue" (Washington Street Wharf), connecting with Mail and Express Train at Donahue for Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Cloverdale, and way stations. Making stage connections at Lakeville for Sonoma. Returning, arrive in San Francisco at 10:10 A.M.

Sunday Excursions at Reduced Rates.

8.15 A.M., Sundays only, via San Quentin Ferry and San Rafael, for Cloverdale and Way Stations. Returning, arrive in San Francisco at 7:55 P.M. Fares for Round Trip: Petaluma, $1.50; Santa Rosa, $2.00; Healdsburg, $3 00; Cloverdale, $4.50; Fulton, $2.50; Laguna, $3.00; Forestville, $3.50; Korbel's, $3.75; Guerneville, $4.

Freight received at Washington st. Wharf from 7 a.m. till 2.30 p. m., daily (except Sundays).

A. A. BEAN, Sup't. A. HUGHES, Gen. Manager. JAS. M. DONAHUE, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.
[June 7.]

Natural beauty surpasses anything which can be imparted by artificial means. PHOSPHATE SOAP gives health to the skin simply by removing impurities and eradicating the poisons which give rise to skin diseases.

Not only for daily use on the face and hands, but for bathing the entire body, there is nothing equal to PHOSPHATE SOAP. It is a thorcugh disinfectant and removes offensive odors of every kind.

☞ Ask your Druggist for it.

NORTHERN DIVISION SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Commencing Monday, April 21, 1879, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave San Francisco, from Passenger Depot on Townsend street, between Third and Fourth streets, as follows:

8.20 A.M. daily for San Jose and Way Stations. ☞ Stages for Pescadero (via San Mateo) connect with this train only.

9.30 A.M (Sundays only) for San Jose and Way Stations. Returning, leaves San Jose at 6 P.M.

10.40 A.M. daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad and all Way Stations. ☞ At PAJARO, the Santa Cruz R. R. connects with this train for Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz. ☞ At SALINAS the M. & S. V. R. R. connects with this train for Monterey. ☞ STAGE connections made with this train. (Pescadero Stages via San Mateo excepted.)

Parlor Car attached to this Train.

(SEATS AT REDUCED RATES.)

3.30 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose, Gilroy, Pajaro, Hollister, Tres Pinos and principal Way Stations.

☞ ON SATURDAYS only, the Santa Cruz R. R. will connect with this train at PAJARO for Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz. RETURNING, leave Santa Cruz at 4.45 A.M. Mondays (breakfast at Gilroy), arriving in San Francisco at 10:00 A.M.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.—The run of this Train to Salinas on Saturdays having been discontinued for the season, those intending to visit Monterey will take the train leaving San Francisco at 10:40 A.M. daily.

3.30 P.M. (Sundays only) for San Jose and Way Stations.

4.25 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose and Way Stations.

5.00 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

6.30 P.M.—daily, for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates

To San Jose and intermediate points sold on Saturdays, and Sunday mornings, good for return until following MONDAY inclusive.

Also, EXCURSION TICKETS to Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Monterey, sold on Saturdays only—good for return until the following Monday inclusive.

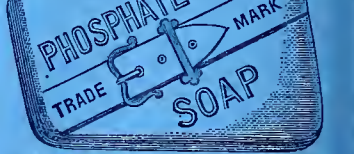
☞ Principal Ticket Office—Passenger Depot, Townsend street. Branch Ticket Office—No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Supt. H. R. JUDAH, A. P. & T. A.

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

Commencing Monday, May 19th, 1879,

☞ Passengers for points on the Southern Divisions of the road will take the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad via OAKLAND, leaving SAN FRANCISCO via Ferry Landing, Market street, at 4:00 P.M. daily (Arizona Express Train), and making close connection at GOSHEN for Sumner, Mojave, Los Angeles, Wilmington, Anaheim, Colton, Colorado River, YUMA, Maricopa and Casa Grande (182 miles east from Yuma). May 31.



Ladies who have injured the skin by the constant use of cosmetics may do much to restore their faces to that beauty which nature alone can give by constantly using PHOSPHATE SOAP.

For chapped hands the constant use of PHOSPHATE SOAP will be recommended by all who give it one fair trial.

If you want a nice article of Toilet Soap and something that is beneficial to the skin, buy PHOSPHATE SOAP.

Ladies who wish to make the skin look beautiful and natural should use PHOSPHATE SOAP.

Manufactured by "Standard Soap Co.," 204 Sacramento St., San Francisco.

NOTABILIA.

THE PEDDLER'S SONG.

Lawn as white as driven snow;
Cypress black as e'er was crow;
Gloves as sweet as damask roses;
Masks for faces and for noses;
Bugle-bracelet, necklace, amber;
Perfume for a lady's chamber;
Gold quoifs and stomachers,
For my lads to give their dears;
Pins and poking-sticks of steel.
What maids lack from head to heel:
Come buy of me, come; come buy, come buy,
Buy, lads, or else your lasses cry.

WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE.

That dreadful affliction, Epilepsy, Convulsions or Fits, soon becomes firmly fixed hy habit, each attack increasing the liability to a return, and adding greatly to the difficulty of arresting the disorder. In the absence of proper treatment, a mere faintness, with slight muscular twitchings, occurring at long intervals, in time become violent convulsions of great frequency, and the patient gradually sinks into imbecility. If relief is obtainable at all after the disease is thus firmly seated, it must he from some treatment which is permanent in its effects, and which not only has a tendency to suppress the attacks, hut which will remove the morhid tendency to relapse. Dr. Jayne's Alterative has happily heen fouud to answer this purpose admirably: it gradually changes the morhid coudition of the system, removes the cause of the disease, and when its use is continued for a sufficient length of time, produces a permanent cure. Let the afflicted try it. Sold hy Crane & Brigham, San Francisco.

The secret causes of the Zulu War are heginning to leak out at last, and, as usual, there is not only one woman in the affair hut a whole hevy of women. One of Cetewayo's wives was presented hy Sir Bartle Frere with a packet of Madame Rachel's Enamel Bloom, and the use of this so enhanced the heauty of the dusky helle that the Zulu King transferred his affections to her, and left his former queen to hurst with envy. The wrath of South-African Dido turned against all concerned, most of all against Sir Bartle Frere and the Government he represented; and hy a series of intrigues a collision was hrought about, and the fatal gift destroyed. But Chas. Langley & Co. have supplied all druggists with a fresh lot.

Odd.—It is very strange that the "Flogging in the Army" discussion should have proved so *serious* an affair, for we quite thought a dehate upon "cats" would necessarily he *amewsing.*—*Fun.*

The neatest, prettiest and most fashionahly trimmed honnets, it is almost unnecessary to say, are at Mrs. Skidmore's, 1114 Market street. Her stock of fashionahle hats, just received from Paris and New York, is enough to make an old hachelor at once enthusiastic and generous; and we know one of these shellhacks who has heen pretty well plucked hy his two young nieces this past week. The girls, who had seen some perfect loves of honnets at Mrs. Skidmore's, just too sweet for anything, and so they laid hold of Uncle Ned and hauled him off in the way that the good uncles go. He growled, of course; hut he is immensely proud when he escorts his nieces down town.

In New York they have a Cool Burgess, who seems to he somewhat of a puhlic character, and is honored with a paragraph in the daily papers occasionally. This shows that New York is a long way hehind us, since we have a good many thousand cool hurgesses, who cross the hay every day or two to hathe in the soft, warm waters of the Long Branch Alameda Baths, where the hottom is a clear sand and the tides come in fresh from the Pacific. The level is constantly maintained a little above that of high tide hy force-pumps; and the exposure to the sun keeps the temperature delicious. The towels are as soft as velvet, each one going through their complete laundry as fast as used.

A Solitary Exception.—The one dog who hasn't had his day this year—the hlue skye.—*Punch.*

What is the depth of depravation? Some hold it to he a nomination to Congress, others an election to the Board of Education, others to be mistaken for Henry Ward Beecher, and a few to he without oyster sauce for the turkey; hut these are all wrong. The lowest deep to which human heings can fall is to be ignorant of the virtues of Landsberger's Private Cuvée, hecause this shows a brutal insensibility to the highest of human joys, the due and delicate absorption of genuine champagne. The orders for this supreme product of our generous California sun and soil are multiplying daily.

Tapestry Brussels, $1 per yard and upwards; fine new patterns. Call and see them. Window shades, 75 cents and upwards. Window lace, 12½ cents and upwards. Cornices, wall paper, etc. Oilcloths, 50 cents per yard and upwards. Hartshorn & McPhun, 112 Fourth st., near Mission.

Every man who uses the pen—and this means 100 men out of every 90—knows what a nuisance it is to stop every few minutes to dip it into the ink. Why should not ink flow like a mountain spring, or a widower's tears, or the Widow Crusoe's oil jug? This thought has found expression in the McKinnon Pen, which is filled in the morning and serves for twenty-four hours' steady writing of the most rapid reporter or long-winded minister. The McKinnon is elegantly finished in various sizes, can be carried in the pocket, and is always serviceable. Agents, A. S. Spence & Co., 24 Geary street.

Ex-Senator and Ex-Gov. Sprague, it is confidently affirmed, never speaks of Mrs. Sprague without calling her his "infatuated" wife. A deplorable case if true; and Mrs. Sprague is forced to defend herself by alluding to her "fatuous" husband. It is bad when people who should be so dear to each other are brought to the use of such terms; and the public, naturally interested in the matter, is now in a position to decide which of the two hits the nail on the head, since Bradley & Rulofson have brought out perfect likenesses of both, in their unequaled photograph gallery.

Not more than 20,000 shares of the Panama Canal stock have heen disposed of, and there seems to be a kind of indifference to the undertaking in the public mind of both continents. This is much to he regretted, for we all need the canal to civilize us a good deal more. At the same time, the demand for those admirahle hats from White's, 614 Commercial street, would make De Lesseps turn green with jealousy, since there is positively no limit to the number to be disposed of, and the demand grows with every day. Canals we may have, hut hats we must; and White's are all we want.

At last all the voters are registered, or, if they are not, there is no chance for them this year, and they will have to wait. The proud privilege of American citizenship has its drawhacks when a freeman finds the door shut in his face for a mere technical detail; hut there is solid comfort in the reflection that at Swain's, 213 Sutter street, the registration office is always open, and every one who knows a good meal is entitled to rights of citizenship. No previous declaration needed. One has only to walk into this cosiest of all restaurants and enjoy the hest in quiet.

The Moors are providing themselves with Armstrong guns from England, and mounting their batteries at Tangier, nohody knows for what; hut the general impression is, that they are tired of heing alluded to in English hallads as "desolate moors," and mean to go into the husiness of making other people desolate. Which seems sensihle; hut how much hetter it would he if all Moors, Christians and white people provided themselves with Union Ranges, from J. De La Montanya, Jackson helow Battery, and eat their perfect dinners in peace.

When you find a good thing, freeze to it. In this energetic way does the slang of the day, that protoplasm of coming speech, lay down an excellent principle of conduct for the guidance of the householder. A man with a family to hring up needs to rememher this admirable maxim; and when he is looking for a man to make his hoots and shoes, let him go to 327 Dupont street, and set Frese to it. There he will find an artist, who uses only the very hest leather and makes a perfect fit.

The visitors to the Fair are many and their tastes infinitely varied, and this is a hlessing; hut all of them live in houses, and have need of water and light, and nowhere, in or out of Fairs, do they find any firm ahle to supply their needs in these matters as well as McNally & Hawkins, under the Grand Hotel. This old, pioneer house keeps itself at the head for style and heauty in fittings, chandeliers, lamps, etc., and for finish and thoroughness in plumhing.

We see by the daily papers that American citizens are playing the part of Turkish slaves, under the heel of a grinding Railroad monopoly; and we shudder at the awful picture of despair and degradation long drawn out. Who can think of these things and not weep? But how much worse it is to find free Americans, who ought to know good whisky from had, drinking anything hut F. & P. J. Cassin's O. K. Golden Plantation? This is, indeed, worse than Turkish slavery.

Any man who complains of feeling dry in the mouth and dull of head, with a general all-over-ishness, deserves his fate if he lets the thing go on, when Napa Soda is at hand, ready to sparkle and hubhle all the nonsense out of him aud make him bright and cheery in two days. There is no such wholesome heverage, at once a tonic and a corrective.

Henry B. Williams. Henry B. Williams.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 218 California st., S. F. [July 27.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF CAL.

Attendance, daily, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., by the under-signed, to receive subscriptions and donations, and to furnish all information relating to the Society. J. P. McCURRIE, Secretary,
Oct. 23. 730 Montgomery street.

LAVER & CURLETT,

Architects.

Furnish Plans, Specifications and Superintendence for the Construction or Renovation of Dwelling Houses, and every description of Building. Office: 19 S. F. Stock Exchange Building, Pine street, San Francisco. [Take the Elevator.] June 15.

MME. B. ZEITSKA'S

French, German and English Institute, Day and Boarding School, for Young Ladies, 922 Post street, between Hyde and Larkin. KINDERGARTEN connected with the Institute.
Oct. 26. MME. B. ZEITSKA, Principal.

NOTICE.

For the very best photographs go to Bradley & Rulofson's, in an Elevator, 429 Montgomery street. Oct. 29.

FREDERICK A. BEE,

His Imperial Chinese Majesty's Consul.

Office: 917 Clay Street. *Residence: 620 Eddy Street.*

COHEN'S FALSIFICATION AND SEABOUGH'S CRAZE.

Historical, Personal and Interesting.

The astute, wiley Cohen, usually so shy and hard to trap, is just now presenting a sight most curious to behold. He is floundering in a sea of false figures. His errors heing detected and exposed, he cries, "help, help!" And he gets it. The ahle-hodied editor of the *Chronicle* comes to his relief—not one moment too soon. If relief were to come at all, that was ahout the only quarter from which it might be expected. The truth is—and it might as well now be fully told—that Seahough is the emhodiment of all there is in the anti-railroad craze in this State. He is at once the father and mother of the thing. To his fecund brain it owes its conception; he delivered it, and has nursed it these many years. It has always heen a lame, halting, crazy hantling; hut, with true parental instinct, he loves his poor cripple hetter than all ths rest of his offspring. It has cost him many weary days and many sad nights of watchful care. In sore travail of hody and deep anguish of spirit it was brought forth, and, from the hour of its hirth until now, it has demanded never-ceasing, never-ending solicitude, in order to keep its sickly life in its puny hody. Life has seemed, time and time again, to almost ehh out of it; hut, with a marvelous fertility of resources and with a soul-ahsorhing passion that has amounted to a frenzy, he has imparted to it renewed vigor—a sickly, spasmodic vigor, to he sure, hut, nevertheless, whatever of vigor it possesses.

Seahough was a Sacramentan. He loved his village of the plain, and prided himself that the idea of the great transcontinental railroad was a local production. In those days he was a railroad man. He threw himself into the advocacy of the project with the ahsorbing passion that is characteristic of the man. He urged the loaning of the credit of the State and nation to the great undertaking. He never tired in his self-appointed position of chief writer to the concern. The road was a military necessity; its construction was essential to the unity of the country; nothing less would suffice to keep California and the Pacific Coast in the Union; its completion would exalt the nation in the eyes of the world, and, ahove all, it would cover Sacramento with imperishable glory and cause the name of Seahough to live forever, for was not he the brains of the great project? It was certain that he himself thought so. He succseded in stirring the heart of Sacramento, and Sacramento was at that time to him all the world.

But while he was at work building the road in words, others were engaged in huilding it in fact. It might he well enough, in its way, to enlist the sympathies of the Sacramento villagers, hut it was the hard coin of the world that was needed. Credit had to be established at home and ahroad, financing, on a large scale, had to he conducted with skill and success, material had to he brought round the Horn, the Sierras had to he mounted and the alkali plains crossed. In short, the mighty work had to he *done*—not merely talked ahout. Editorial articles were well, in their way, hut *they didn't build the road.* It was Seahough's great mistaks that he early thought, and still vainly imagines, they did. That error has been the father of many suhsequent ones. The time came when *doing*, and not *talking*, was essential. The day of the constructor of words had passed, and that of the actual constructors of the road had hegun. The editorial writer was superseded in importance hy the engineer, the machinist, and the navvy, and suhsequently by the traffic superintendent, the freight manager and the ticket agent. The theories of the editor had to give place to the practical doings of the experts. Seahough found himself at sea. His occupation was gone. The stage having passed at which he was capahle of advising, his advice was no longer listened to. This was more than the imperious spirit of the Great Villager could stand. Had not Sacramento conceived the thing, and was not Seahough the hrains of Sacramento? But the nohlest Sacramentan of them all, though he might he, he yet reasoned most falsely. He seemed to say: "Is thy servant a dog, that his heard should he thus spit upon?" He would he revenged, that he would. He who had huilt (or rather, thought he had) could also destroy. He who, with his Sacramento *Union*, had constructed the railroad, and raised up its kings, could dethrone them and confiscate the road. Thus was the great anti-railroad craze horn. From that hour Seahough has nursed it and warmed it, and coddled it, until at last he is a monomaniac who can think of hut one suhject, write only on one topic, and live for hut one purpose—the destruction of the railroad.

It may seem extravagant to attribute the craze of the many to the mania of one; but it is true, nevertheless. Mania, if not infectious, is often exceedingly seductive. Its victims talk with so much earnestness and frequently with such seeming good sense that listeners are often fooled, and even experts are sometimes deceived. In the case hefore us, it is said that the mad doctor who was called in has been infected with the virus. Dr. Shurtleff is believed to have hecome as hadly railroad-crazed as is his patient, Seahough. Anyhow the thing spreads. Seahough hrought the proprietors of the Sacramento *Union* completely under its spsll. They allowed him to permeate the paper with his mania, and it died of the disease. That result terrihly irritated Seahough's trouhle, which grew fearfully and wonderfully worse in consequence. Upon the death of the *Union*, he went to the *Bulletin* and affected that almost unto death. Even Fitch was hrought completely under the influence of the mania, until cured by the skillful, compromising arts of his senior partner, who was not hrought so closely in contact with the influence of Seabough's spell. Newton Booth was hrought under the same influence at Sacramento, and it was only when he escaped to Washington that he got rid of Seabough and his mania at the same time. He now looks and acts as if he were entirely convalescent. Then Seahough went to the *Chronicle.* De Young, heing forewarned, thought himself forearmed. He wouldn't let Seabough write on railroad topics, and he didn't for quite awhile. But such is the suhtle character of the mania, so certainly does it work its way into the system, that even De Young has got it hadly. He is showing worse symptoms than the *Union* did when it died, or than the *Bulletin* did when it called in an experienced physician. Circumstances arose which predisposed De Young to the disease. His husiness opponents came to a sound and healthy conditiou of mind ou the railroad question. Now, it is one of the idiosyncrasies of De Young that whatever his rivals are, that he is not. When they were anti-railroad he was pro-railroad. When they suddenly came over to De Young's side, De Young went as suddenly over to theirs. This made Seshough's mania invaluable. It is now all there is to the political, and, therefore, financial, stock in trade of the *Chronicle.* Seahough is the brains and genius of the whole husiness—for it *is* a husiness. At least, it is so with De Young, though with Seahough it is a passion of the mind. Yea, verily, as ahsorhing a passion as can fill the soul and fire the intellect of a man of strong feelings and great talent. Others besides De Young are in the husiness part of the arrangement. The revengeful A. A. Cohen is in it. He is in it for hlood and vengeance. The railroad people grew tired of paying him a high salary, to make, as their agent, fat contracts with himself, to his own great profit, hut to their great loss. They dismissed him, and he has ever since heen trying to get even. His latest method of accomplishing that end is an endeavor to spread Seabough's anti-railroad mauia. All at once, he who never concerned himself about anyhody hut Cohen, is deeply, if not disinterestedly, anxious ahout the welfare of the "dear people." He is traveling up and down the State for the public good, of course.

What a terrihle hlunder he made in his figures has heen made perfectly apparent to all readers of the *News Letter.* He proclaimed that a reduction of the railroad's income of one-third was just the right thing. Hs had figured it out, and was prepared to demonstrate the correctness of his position. He invited criticism and defied it—that he did. Well, his invitation was accepted, and his defiance hurled back. The extraordinary fact was disclosed that he had attempted to foist upon the puhlic credulity figures that were false. It was an exposure that at once destroyed every atom of prestige he might have claimed as a railroad authority. It showed that he had listened to Seahough, hut had not sufficiently imhihed his teachings. When he departed from the original source of his information, he floundered into error. The most amazing error, too, it was that ever man made. Eliminated from his calculations, the result was to prove that, according to his own method of determining the fact, railroad fares and freights are now helow the figure which he says is equitable and just. He calculates what he supposes is the railroad's income per mile, and says that it ought to he one-third less than that. Well, it is. He made it more than one-third larger than it really is, so that when his error is suhtracted, the result is the present income. To that miserahly impotent conclusion is he driven hy the inexorahle logic of his own corrected figures. He took the gross earnings of the Central Pacific, and its connections, at $16,986,926, and divided them hy 1,213, the number of miles he credited to the Company. This showed earnings per mile of $14,003, which, he claimed, was extortionate when compared with the $10,752 per mile earned hy the New York Central. His fatal error consisted in adopting a false divisor. The length of the Central Pacific, *and its connections*, from which the gross earnings were derived, was 2,073 miles, and not 1,213, as erroneously assumed by him. Take the corrected divisor, and then the *true* income per mile is ascertained. It turns out to hc $8,854.80, and not $14,003. That makes all the difference. It sweeps away Mr. Cohen's entire argument, and if he cared to he consistant with his own position, he would admit that the income per mile, heing *less* rather than more than what he claimed it ought to he, justice is satisfied and Cohen answered. Whether he admits it or not, the truth remains ths same. The true income of the road per mile is helow that which Cohen says it ought to he. Moreover, it is lower than that of many Eastern roads that are supplied with cheaper fuel and pay lower wages. That is the hroad fact that cannot he either successfully denied or lied away.

But Seahough comes to the rescue. He sees his pupil getting badly heaten. He comes with a helping hand. But it is one thing to keep a man out of a mess altogether, and quite another to get him out of ons when he is in it. Seahough would have advised Cohen not to enter into details, not to show his calculations, hut merely to give conclusions. He would have advised that it was entirely safe to say the railroad ought to be cut down one-third, hut that it would he hazardous to go into figures intended to demonstrate the results. He would have avoided the difficulty himself. He knows another, if not a hetter way. If you must hurl figures at your opponent, let him have them in a loose and disjointed way, so that they may mean anything, or nothing, hut, of all things, bs mindful not to pin yourself to precise and exact deductions from them. That was Cohen's mistake. He pinned himself to a statement of what the road ought to earn per mile. It turns out that it earns rather less than that, hence his difficulty. Seabough comes to his aid with three columns of figures. But most of these are heside the question, and are intended to hefog it. We do not propose to permit a hack door escape in that way. It is plain that a gross error has been made, that goes to the very root of Cohen's figures and overthrows them completely. Seahough, in a confused kind of way, tries to correct Cohen, hy calculating the earnings of the Central Pacific's *leased lines twice over*, and hy this process hrings up the gross earnings from $16,471,144 (which is the true amount) to $19,689,673, which is an error of nearly three and a quarter millions. He admits Cohen's error, hut attempts to correct it by another. This shall not avail Mr. Seabough. He pretends to get his information from the official report. To that we take him, and point out that the "gross earnings of gold, silver and currency for the year ending Decemher 31, 1877, from the Central Pacific and its leased lines was $16,471,144." That the total mileage was 2,074, and that as a result the income per mile was $8,854 80, and not $14,003, as Cohen falsely made out, and as Mr. Seabough now most wickedly endeavors to maintain. These most monstrous errors, detected and exposed as they are, show the great wrong of pledging railroad commissioners heforehand to cast-iron pledges in favor of particular figures. When the commission is duly established it can call for papers and hooks and examine witnesses *under oath.* They ought to be free to make up their judgment from evidence derived in that way, and not he forced to decide now upon figures that can he proved to hs grossly fraudulent and false.

D. V. B. Henarie. Edward Martin.

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April 5. *408 Front Street, San Francisco.*

JOHN JENNINGS

Hooper's South End Warehouses, corner Japan and Townsend streets, San Francisco. First-class Fire-Proof Brick Building, capacity 10,000 tons. Goods taken from the Dock and the Cars of the C. P. R. R. and S. P. R. R. free of charge. Storage at Current Rates. Advances and Insurance Effected.

J. C. MERRILL & CO.,

Shipping and Commission Merchants, Agents for the Sandwich Islands Packet Lines, 204 California street, S. F. April 13.

FOR GOVERNOR.

We change not from our opinion that the Honornble George C. Perkins will be the next Governor of the State of California. We still think that the signs all point that way. All over the State his meetings are largely attended and enthusiastic. His party is united, his friends are working like beavers, and he himself is doing what his hands find to do with all his might. He is not half-hearted in the business, like his principal opponent, but is making one of the most thorough canvasses that has ever been made of the State. He improves as he goes along, his speeches are models in their way, and what is perhaps better, is that *they take*. They hit the popular fancy exactly, and for the good reason that they are the hearty, whole-souled utterances of an honest man. The truthfulness of his replies to charges, his fairness in meeting everything, and his happy, good natured references to his rivals, all tend to win him friends wherever he goes. White has no chance of success, and we decline to discuss that which does not exist. He will, however, poll a larger vote than was at first generally supposed, but that fact only serves to strengthen Perkins, for White's converts come from the ranks of the Democrats and New Constitution party. Glenn is heard of, but not seen. He mingles not in the fray. He will have been a candidate for Governor without knowing anything of politics. He sought not his nomination, and is doing nothing to further his election. If his methods, or rather lack of methods, achieve success, then, indeed, have politics ceased to be politics. Orators may prate, newspapers may howl, and the political winds may blow never so adversely, but yet Glenn troubles not his soul with these things. Whether he is in or out of the State at this moment, no man seems to know, and few seem to care. If he does not deem his defeat a foregone conclusion he certainly acts as if he did. We are persuaded that he does so believe, and in that we do not disagree with him.

The Republican forces march together with a spirit that forebodes success. Their leader has their confidence and is strong in his own. He believes in them and in himself. That confidence invites success and begets it. Democrats from the country generally admit that he will be elected. So he will be. We think nobody will have cause to regret that result. Mr. Perkins has done himself honor throughout the campaign; he has stood fire like a man; he has faced the enemy with a courage horn of conscious integrity; he has proved his capacity for public station, and we are sure will attain to it and adorn it. He will be every man's Governor. Accessible and pleasant to all, he will, we are assured, render himself the most popular Governor the State has ever had. The sterner duties of the office he will perform without fear, favor or affection, for he is a man of principle and of convictions. Having piloted his own way to success in the world he will he equally self-reliant in office. His election may be viewed with satisfaction hy men of all parties.

For City Surveyor.—The office of City Surveyor is one in which it is not wise to change the incumbent unnecessarily. The Surveyor has need to he acquainted with the established grades, with previous surveys, and with a host of details in regard to properties, streets and sewers, that cannot easily he picked up hy a new man. When the right man is in the place he ought to he kept there. This has hitherto been the general feeling, and accordingly Mr. W. P. Humphreys, the present efficient City Surveyor, has outlived many vicissitudes of political parties. Whether Democrats, Repuhlicans or Taxpayers carried the city, he has invariahly heen re-elected. As a result, their has been no confusion in our city surveys, which is eaying not a little when we hear in mind the experiences of other cities. Mr. Humphreys has had exceptional training as a surveyor and engineer. His father was Chief Naval Constructor for the United States. His brother is now Chief Engineer of the U. S. Army. In company with these distinguished relatives, Mr. Humphreys learned his profession. Hie local knowledge is as superior to that of other candidates, as his opportunities of acquiring it has exceeded theirs. He has re now heen honored hy nominations from all parties, and his able and upright official course ought now to receive the indorsement of all good citizens, irrespective of party nominations.

For Public Administrator.—Colonel William Doolan has been renominated hy the Democrats and New Constitution Party for the office of Public Administrator—and we are glad of it. He is a genial gentleman and an honest and capable officer, as all who have been brought into contact with him will cheerfully testify. Colonel Doolan is an old resident of the State of California, having come here in pioneer times from Davenport, Iowa. By profession he is an attorney, and during his business career has heen specially interested in matters pertaining to real estate—as agent, counsel and otherwise. He is a prominent member of many of our henevolent, literary and social societies, including the Academy of Sciencee, the libraries, Art Association, and other institutions whose mission is to help our city and offer advantages to its citizens. He is well known as a man of culture and refinement, of rare business qualities, of unimpeachable integrity, and as having made a good record in an office that has not always heen acceptably filled. He is sntitled to the indorsement of a re-election. He ought to be re-elected hy a handsome majority.

The re-election of Alexander Badlam, as Assessor, seems to he a certainty. He has heen renominated by the Repuhlicans, Democrats, and New Constitution party. It is a high tribute to Mr. Badlam's capability and honesty to find his course so heartily approved hy men of all shades of politics. But, to do him justice, he has fully merited this rare and exceptional recognition of his faithful services. He took the office when it was an unpopular hranch of the city government. Its duties had been performed in a manner that had created a wide distrust. Properties were assessed high or low at the mere whim of the Assessor. All this has been changed. Values are now determined upon fixed principles. The appeals have been few, and early sustained. Mr. Badlam's knowledge of city values has done the city good service. His re-election is eminently wise and proper.

The nominees of the Republican party for the Board of Supervisors inspire confidence. In the Third Ward the residents have chosen Mr. J. M. Litchfield, a citizen well knowu and highly respected, a man long engaged in husiness among us, and with an honorable record. His past is a guarantee for hie future; and we congratulate the public in advance on the prospect of his election. That party cannot he in the wrong which nominates good men, and every voter should remember this.

William A. Stuart has been nominated for the position of County Clerk. He is well acquainted with the duties of the office, being a deputy under Mr. Reynolds, and filling the important position of Clerk to the Probate Court. Mr. Stunrt was formerly a member of the firm of Stunrt & Elder, commission merchnnts, Front street, nnd, as a business man, secured n wide circle of friends. He is esteemed highly capable, by those who have enjoyed the best opportunities of judging. Judges and lawyers, who have had business with him in his present position, warmly indorse his candidature. The office of County Clerk is a highly important one, demnnding exceptional skill and experience. It would be a misfortune to have it filled by a novice. Mr. Stuart ought to he elected, undoubtedly.

Mr. M. C. Conroy is, we are glnd to see, the nominee of the Republicans for the Senate from the Ninth District. An old Californian—he arrived here in 1848—he became prominent in political matters at an early day and joined the Republican Party, to which he adhered until 1874, having for a long time held position as Assistant Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee. In 1874 he took part with the Independents. He was a member of Assembly in the last Legislature, and has always been known as a steadfast friend of the people and an enemy to all oppression. His fight has always been made on principle, and the question to-day ie overwhelmingly one of principle.

W. W. Traylor, the regular Repuhlican nominee for State Senator from the Ninth Senatorial District, is a man far above the average. Long a resident in the State, he is acquainted with its every requirement. Possessed of rare tact, of wide experiences and of undoubted ability, he will not fail to make his mark in the Senate. Legislation will be entirely safe in his hands. Familiar with men and their methods, he will not be entrapped by lobbyists nor be beguiled by the putters up of jobs. Honest and square in all his dealings, he will make a record worthy of himself and creditable to the city.

Thos. H. Reynolds, our worthy County Clerk, firmly declines a renomination for office. If he had consented to run again, we are persuaded he would have been elected. It will be recollected that, at the last election, he secured a handsome majority, though running on a ticket that was, for the most part, unsuccessful. His popularity has been increased since then, by his singularly able discharge of most onerous duties. He will retire from office with an enviable record, with the warm esteem of his deputies and with the respect of the general puhlic, whom he has faithfully served.

We notice with pleasure that the Republicans of the Fifth Ward have nominated, to represent them in the Board of Supervisors, Dr. J. D. Whitney, one of the most accomplished and popular physicians of the city. Dr. Whitney inherits and worthily upholds a name of great professional distinction; and his friends, who appreciate his practical intelligence and energy, cannot but feel that the residents of the Fifth Ward have honored themselves in selecting one every way so worthy to watch over and advance the best interests of the community.

A good nomination—that of William Ford for Tax Collector. He should be elected, and every voter having the welfare of the city at heart should cast his hallot for this gentleman, whose real worth, integrity and honesty we all so well know. His business qualifications eminently fit him for the place; his knowledge of the routine of the position, which he has already filled to the satisfaction of our property owners, as well as his strict attention to the affairs of the office, point him out as *the* man for Tax Collector.

Dr. C. C. McGovern is the Workingmen's candidate for Coroner, and one of the hest men on their ticket. He was formerly a surgeon in the U. S. Army.

Artistic Novelties, manufactured from California quartz, at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Company's steamers will sail as follows at 12 M:
CITY OF TOKIO, Oct. 4th, Dec. 27th, March 20th—CITY OF PEKING, Nov. 15th, Feb. 7th, May 1st—for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG.

CITY OF PANAMA, August 28th, for PANAMA and NEW YORK, calling at ACAPULCO.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Sept. 5th, for PANAMA and NEW YORK, calling at ACAPULCO, SAN JOSE DE GUATEMALA, LA LIBERTAD and PUNTA ARENAS.

Tickets to and from Europe by auy line for sale at the lowest rates; also to Havana and all West India ports.

AUSTRALIA, September 1st, at 12 o'clock M., or on arrival of English mails, for HONOLULU, AUCKLAND and SYDNEY. $10 additioual is charged for passage in Upper Saloon.

CITY OF CHESTER, Aug. 30th, for VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, SEATTLE, and TACOMA, connecting at TACOMA with Northern Pacific Railroad for PORTLAND, Oregon. Tickets must be purchased before 11 A.M. on day of sailing, at Wharf Office. For freight or passage apply at the office, cor. First and Brannan streets. [Aug. 23.] WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., Agents.

FOR PORTLAND AND ASTORIA, OREGON.

The Oregon Steamship Company and Pacific Coast Steamship Company will dispatch every five days, for the above ports, one of their new A1 Iron Steamships, viz.: OREGON, GEORGE W. ELDER, and STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

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Aug. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 30. | Sept. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, and 29.

At 10 o'clock A. M.

Connecting at Portland, Oregon, with Steamers and Railroads and their connecting Stage Lines for all points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories, British Columbia and Alaska.

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No. 10 Market street, San Francisco.
Aug. 2.

CRADLE, ALTAR, AND TOMB.

CRADLE.

BAND—In this city, August 17th, to the wife of H. F. Band, a son.
CASSIDY—In this city, August 15th, to the wife of Andrew Cassidy, a son.
COHEN—In this city, August 18th, to the wife of Joseph Cohen, a daughter.
DEUTSCH—In this city, August 17th, to the wife of M. Deutsch, a son.
EDWARDS—In this city, August 17th, to the wife of Wm. H. Edwards, a son.
FRANK—In this city, August 15th, to the wife of Capt. I Frank, a daughter.
GARCELON—In this city, August 15th, to the wife of H. F. Garcelon, a daughter.
HALLET—In this city, August 16th, to the wife of James Hallet, a daughter.
HECHT—In Fair Oaks, San Mateo Co., to the wife of A. E. Hecht, a son.
MACK—In this city, August 17th, to the wife of Jacob Mack, a son.
NEWMAN—In this city, August 16th, to the wife of George A. Newman, a son.
PETERSEN—In this city, August 13th, to the wife of John Petersen, a son.
SCHULTZ—In this city, August 14th, to the wife of L. Schultz, a son.

ALTAR.

GREFFOZ-SHEPPARD—In San Rafael, Julian J. Greffoz to Miss May F. Sheppard.
HALLAHAN-DENNING—In this city, August 3d, Thos. Hallahan to Mary A. Denning.
JOSEPHI-FRAZER—In this city, August 18th, Wm. M. Josephi to Louise E. Frazer.
KIDD-STUBERT—In Oakland, August 17th, Thos. R. C. Kidd to Annie M. Stubert.
MILLER-AYER—In Petaluma, August 14th, D. E. Miller to Lizzie Ayer.
ROGERS-UNDERHILL—In Cloverdale, July 2d, Walter E. Rogers to Angie P. Underhill.
ROSS-CONNELL—In this city, August 16th, Alexander R. Ross to Mary Anu Connell.

TOMB.

ARNOLD—In this city, August 17th, Sarah B. Arnold, aged 31 years.
BROWN—In this city, August 15th, Sammat J. Brown, aged 19 years and 6 months.
BEATTY—In this city, August 17th, James Beatty, aged 32 years.
CONRAD—In this city, August 16th, Fannie H. Conrad, aged 38 years.
CORR—In this city, August 17th, Owen Corr, aged 60 years.
CRANE—In this city, August 17th, Johanna Crane, aged 35 years.
DAVIS—In this city, August 16th, Mrs. Helen M. Davis, aged 60 years.
EDGAR—In this city, August 16th, Mrs. Catherine S. Edgar, aged 80 years.
GLOVER—In this city, August 18th, Alice E. Glover, aged 3 years and 1 montb.
HUMPHREYS—In this city, August 16th, H. P. Humphreys, aged 30 years.
MAGUIRE—In this city, August 15th, Ellen Maguire, aged 71 years.
MCBRIDE—In this city, August 17th, John McBride, aged 33 years.
MCGOVERN—In this city, August 18th, John McGovern, aged 49 years.
NICHOLAS—In this city, August 17th, Ruby May Nicholas, aged 2 years.
SILVERMAN—In this city, August 18th, Ida Silverman, aged 17 years.
SLATER—In Santa Rosa, August 15th, John L. Slater, aged 52 years.
SHIELDS—In this city, August 17th, George E. Shields, aged 26 years.
SAMPSON—In this city, August 17th, Mrs. Mary Ann Sampson, aged 33 years.
TYRER—In this city, August 17th, Wm. Henry Tyrer, aged 34 years and 8 months.
VAIL—In Forbestown, August 15th, Mrs. A. A. Vail, aged 64 years.
WUTH—In this city, August 18th, Carl G. Wuth, aged 36 years.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

A new and important factor among the grain producing countries of the world is about entering into competition with us for the great European trade, and it particularly behooves Californians to become well posted concerning what, in the future, must he, probably, our most dangerous rival in the British market. Long since we pointed out that the day was approaching when the great Argentine Republic of South America would he able to produce for export a surplus of wheat far in excess of our capacity, and that the reciprocity of trade which it was able to offer its European customers would effectually give it the preference with them, as also its greater proximity and the saving of time in the interminably long passage around the Horn. A prominent and reliable Eastern authority very recently asserts that the Argentine Republic will export in 1879 upwards of 6,000,000 hushels of wheat, which amount will he *doubled* in 1880, and *quintupled* in 1881. It will be remembered how California, not gradually but suddenly, acquired importance as a wheat exporter, owing to the stimulus of increased population and the consequent increased acreage of land opened to cultivation. Similar causes have been operating in the Argentine Republic, into which, for the past eighteen years, a large, continuous and increasing volume of immigration has flowed from Italy, Spain, France and Germany; the bulk of it, however, from the first-named country, aud carrying with it tbe industrious and frugal habits for which the Italians are everywhere noted. In the city of Buenos Ayres there are said to be not less than 20,000 Italians, and it is estimated that there are upwards of 200,000 foreigners in the entire Republic, located on the most fertile lands and adjoining the avenues of commerce. The total population is variously estimated at between two and three millions (including Indiaus), and the area in square miles of the Republic is 820,000, about one-half of which is cultivable. Running from latitude 22° to 41° south, and from longitude 54° to 71° west, it presents a climate greatly resembling that of California, hut is vastly superior to us in its great river system. British capital has of late years entered into railroad construction and steam navigation. When we consider that India, which a short time since produced no wheat beyond its own requirements, now exports 20,000,000 bushels annually to Europe with a capacity for indefinite increase, and tbat the Argentine Republic now promises even greater competition, it seems only a question of time when our agricultural interests must be varied to suit the new order of things. In this connection, it may not be out of place to remark the growing importance of our wine and brandy shipments to New York, where they are crowding out French importations. The wine interest will doubtless outrank all others in the future.

NICE YOUNG MEN.

Among the numerous pests of San Franciscan society none holds so prominent a position as the "nice young man." Of course he attends divine service, and that with a regularity and decorum which wins for him the confidence of mothers and the entrè to many a house which would be otherwise inaccessable. Very possibly he sings in the choir also; if so, he is considered a *very* "uice young man," and is even more sought after and trusted than his pious but unmusical brother. The nice young man is usually a sneak of the first water, and is ever ready with some disparaging tale concerning his seemingly more worldly rivals. Many a lover's quarrel, and many a broken off engagement is to be accounted for hy some malicious tittle-tattle of the "nice young man." If the said young man drinks (he seldom does, for he has no *bon hommie* in his composition), he drinks on the sly. For he, and such like impostors, the back entrances to saloons and pawn brokers' shops were especially constructed. The "niee young man has usually several affairs "*de cœur*" going on at the same time, and being an adept at dissimulation, generally manages to steer clear of trouhle. Occasionally, however, he gets caught at his little game, and receives the well-merited application of the big brother's boot and the sister's silent scorn. Many a young lady's reputation has been blasted for life by tbis domestic viper, for he is never at all modest about boasting of his conquests, and of claiming familiarities which his lady friends would blush to hear mentioned, much less permit. We do not say that all young men who attend church, sing in choirs, belong to the Young Men's Christian Society, or wear the blue insignia of the water babies, are of the class named, but we must add that the above belongings are enough to excite suspicion and challenge inquiry.

A GOOD PLAN.

Anybody can learn to make money rapidly operating in Stocks, by the "Two Unerring Rules for Success," in Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s new circular. The combination method, which tbis firm has made so successful, enables people with large or small means to reap all the benefits of largest capital and best skill. Thousands of orders, in various sums, are pooled into one vast amount and *co-operated* as a *mighty whole*, thus securing to each shareholder all the advantages of the largest operator. Immense profits are divided monthly. Any amount, from $5 to $5,000, or more, can be used successfully. *N. Y. Baptist Weekly*, September 26th, 1878, says: "By the combination system $15 would make $75, or 5 per cent.; $50 pays $350, or 7 per cent.; $100 makes $1,000, or 10 per cent. on the stock, during the month, according to the market." *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, June 29th: "The combination method of operating stocks is the most successful ever adopted." *New York Independent*, Sept. 12th: "The combination system is founded upon correct business principles, and no person need be without an income while it is kept working hy Messrs. Lawrence & Co. *Brooklyn Journal*, April 20th: "Our editor made a net profit of $101.25 from $20 in one of Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s combinations." New circular (mailed free) explains everything. Stocks and bonds wanted. Government bonds supplied.
July 26. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, 57 Exchange Place, N. Y.

SWANTON HOUSE, PESCADERO.

This Popular Hotel, together with the detached Cottages, which are not the least of its attractive features, have been newly furnished throughout, and are now open for the reception of guests. Those desiring to visit the most enjoyable of all our sea-side resorts, can make no mistake in deciding upon Pescadero.

IT IS EASILY REACHED,

and is unsurpassed in the excellence of its climate, the beauty of its scenery, and in the attractiveness of its truly remarkable sea beach. Those extraordinary pebbles, among which are to be found agates, opals, sapphires, etc., were never so numerous as now, the past Winter having thrown up immense numbers of curiously-shaped stones, which for ages have been subjected to the everlasting motions of the tireless Pacific. GOOD TROUT FISHING is obtainable in the Pescadero river.

☞ **The hotel prices are fixed to suit the times.** [April 27.

"THE SAN FRANCISCO MERCHANT,"

A Weekly Trade Paper.

Published Every Friday Morning.--Especially devoted to the Groeery, Tobaeco, Provision, Drug and Wine and Spirits Trades. The ADVOCATE OF HOME MANUFACTURES. Able editorials on live topics. Newsy comments on all affairs appertaining to business. The fullest and most reliable market reports, and the liveliest and most entertaining trade paper published in the United State. Subscription, Two Dollars a year, in advance (postage included), and received by all newsdealers, Postmasters and agents of Wells, Fargo & Co. Sample copies, free. July 19.

WAKELEE'S AUREOLINE

Produces the Beautiful Golden Hair so Much Admired.

SUPERIOR TO THE IMPORTED ARTICLE

—BY REASON OF ITS—

FRESHNESS AND CARE USED IN ITS PRODUCTION.

PRICE, LARGE BOTTLES. $2.

Manufactured by H. P. WAKELEE & CO., Druggists, corner Montgomery and Bush streets, S. F. [Aug. 2.

MITCHELL'S MAGIC LOTION.

Quick and sure cure for bruises and sprains--relieves the pain instantly; perfectly harmless; will prevent the eye turning dark after a blow; good for aching feet; gives instant relief from soreness after horseback riding or any over-exertion; very serviceable as a gargle after speaking or singing. Mr. A. W. Hussey, Stock Broker, says: "After my runaway accident, my eye was much discolored and I could not bend my knee. The next day after using your Lotion, my knee was as well as ever and the bruise marks nearly gone from the eye. It is wonderful stuff and everybody ought to know about it." Sold by all Druggists and by GEORGE H. MITCHELL, 507 California street. Price, 25 cents. Aug. 2.

THAMES AND MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(Limited),

Of Liverpool, England.

Capital.....$10,000,000.

W. C. HARRISON, Agent,
Aug. 2. *413 California street.*

FRED H. BUSBY,

No. 412 Market street, San Francisco, Manufacturer of Archery Gloves, Finger Tips, Arm Guards, Boxing, Fencing and Base Ball Gloves, for Catchers, Long Wrist Fishing Gloves, Belts for Uniforms, etc. Archery Clubs supplied at reduced rates. Busby's Archery Clubs are the only ones in the market that will stand service and give satisfaction. July 12.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Gold Medal, Paris, 1878.

Sold by all Stationers. Sole Agent for the United States: MR. HENRY HOE, 91 John street, N. Y. Jan. 5.

HAPPY CHILDREN.

The rosy-cheeked children of San Francisco is the evidence the JERSEY FARM DAIRY has of the purity and richness of its milk.
Aug. 2. City Depot: 837 HOWARD STREET.

COKE CHEAPEST FUEL.

Reduction in Price: Wholesale Price, 50 cents per barrel: Retail Price, 60 cents per barrel, at the works of the SAN FRANCISCO GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, Howard and First streets, and foot of Second st. Jan. 12.

$777 a year and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address,
June 7.] P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

"NO JEWS ADMITTED."

It is amazing that a discreditable prejudice of bygone times should be revived in a great cosmopolitan city, made up of nondescript people from all parts of the world. But so it is. New York bonifaces object to admitting Jews. Hilton so determined, and Corbin, undaunted by the storm with which Hilton's course was met, ostentatiously follows his example. This is passing strange. These caterers for the public must surely find some sympathy, or they would hardly venture to act upon an offensive prejudice to their own loss and injury. Yet it seems incredible, in these enlightened days, in this liberty-loving country, and among a people drawn from all quarters of the globe, that so outrageous a prejudice is fostered against a most estimable class of citizens. The Jews have no reason to be ashamed of their past or present. Certainly, in point of education, refinement, wealth and social distinction, they to-day occupy a high position in many lands, where solid worth and not mere showby come to the front. A famous leader of the best London society is just dead. The Queen of England sent a letter of warm sympathy to her husband, the Prince of Wales sent another, and the King of the Belgians, and various people of the highest social distinction in Europe telegraphed their sorrow. The favor of Lady Waldegrave was a passport to social recognition, and, socially speaking, her circle was one of the most desirable in England. Yet if Lady Waldegrave should have come to this country, it is odd that in a land where even the African is constitutionally guaranteed social rights, she, one of the first ladies of aristocratic Europe, would not have been allowed to stay at a beautiful watering-place hotel, *because she was a Jewess!* Every Irishman, Cockney, Bowery Boy, Bagman and Tramp would be admitted, nor is there any disagreeableness or vulgarity that would be excluded, if it could not be called Jewish. It is stated that these exclusive hotel proprietors observe the old fashion of putting a Bible in every room. It is odd that the Book of Books, the sacred book of christendom, which is thus selected as the one book for every guest, is the history of the Jewish people—the divinely chosen nation—and the record of the teachings of the Master whom the great part of christendom reveres as God, taking flesh as a Jew. It is odd what reflections these facts suggest. It is very odd, also, to consider what the Company at the hotel would be if all the influences which have molded its life and education and thought, and which are due to the Hebrew genius, were suddenly taken away. If civilization had written over its gates "No Jews Admitted," and could have kept them out, half of its characteristic charm, half of the refinement of modern thought and life would be wanting. Here in San Francisco the Jewish people are second to none other in point of morals, of refinement, culture and good citizenship. A large proportion of the best homes that cluster around the city are owned by them. Take away the social influences of the Jews, and half of the best life of the city would be gone. The same is true in regard to their influence in business. Their capital and their energy are entitled to no mean share of the credit for making San Francisco the monument of enterprise that it is.

THE NATIONAL BALANCE SHEET.

The balance of trade is now largely in favor of the United States. We export a very great deal more than we import. This is a great change within the last five years, that means a good deal. It indicates that we are, as a people, spending less and producing more. The total imports of goods into the United States during the fiscal year ending the 30th of June last, amounted to $445,792,141, against $437,051,532 for the year preceding, and the value of domestic produce and merchandise exported last year was $710,428,743, against $694,865,766 in 1878. The statistics show that during the nine years ending with June, 1873, our imports exceeded our exports by amounts annually fluctuating between $72,716,277 in 1865, and $182,417,491 in 1872, the year next preceding the panic; the average yearly excess being $98,800,000. During the six years succeeding the panic the exports have, on the other hand, exceeded the imports on an average by $125,000,000 per annum. In other words, during the nine years preceding the panic we imported $889,467,923 more of goods than we paid for with goods; while for the last six years we have exported goods valued at $772,121,109 more than the goods we have imported. Taking into account the specie movement, we find that for the nine years preceding the panic, our net export of specie amounted to $527,000,000. Deducting this from the excess of merchandise imported over merchandise exported, we find the commercial balance against the United States to have been $362,467,923. For the six years following the panic, when our net export of specie amounted to $174,000,000, and our merchandise exported exceeded in value the goods imported by $772,121,109, we find on the contrary that the commercial balance *in favor* of the United States was $946,121,109! That is truly a marvelous showing. It is the indubitable evidence of that returning prosperity in the Eastern States of which we hear so much. The country has undoubtedly entered upon a new era of prosperity, and although California is a little slow to feel the effects of the flowing tide, it will presently make itself felt on this side of the continent, and carry our people along with it. If we could, in our State, put politics and politicians to sleep for a while, and reassure capital and capitalists of their entire safety against communistic legislation, widespread and general prosperity would not be long in reaching the Pacific Coast.

Drilling Rocks by Electricity.—M. Gaston Planté suggests a novel use for electricity, namely, as a borer of rocks, taking the place of the black diamond. "We have seen," he writes in a volume recently published, "that one of the electrodes which conveys a current of a certain electromotive force, on being put in contact with glass in presence of a saline solution, acts as a graver or diamond in cutting furrows on the surface of the glass, plowing it even deeply. Rock-crystal can also be attacked, despite its hardness, by the same method, and, if it does not yield regularly, it at last bursts into pieces under the action of the electrode, and ends by breaking up. In America black diamonds are employed in rock-drilling for wells and mines. Could these expensive tools not be replaced by the action of the electric current in conditions analogous to those which have been described, and the perforation of rocks be performed by electricity? Electrodes of platinum would not be necessary, for it is not the metal of the electrode which alters, but the silicious matter in presence of the saline solution. Metallic points or studs conveniently distributed at the end of the drill and put in rotation, would direct the electric discharge to the rock, which it would pulverize, as in the case of the diamond drill. The recent advances in the production of electricity by mechanical means would facilitate this application."

T. A. BARRY, Agent for Naglee's Brandy, is at No. 116 Montgomery Street.

GEO. STREET, Agent News Letter, 30 Cornhill, E. C., London.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS OF LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, which are calculated to deceive the public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their signature, "LEA & PERRINS," which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see name on wrapper, label, bottle and stopper. Wholesale and for export by the proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, etc., etc., and by grocers and oilmen throughout the world. To be obtained of Nov. 16. MESSRS. CROSS & CO., San Francisco.

ROWLAND'S

MACASSAR OIL strengthens the Hair and prevents it falling off. The bottles have a glass stopper, and *not* a cork.

KALYDOR beautifies the Complexion and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Prickly Heat, Eruptions, etc.

ODONTO whitens the Teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

EUKONIA is a new and delicate toilet powder.

Ask for ROWLAND'S articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid cheap imitations. Sold by Druggists, Bazaars, etc., all over the world. May 3.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

Finest and Cheapest Meat-flavoring Stock for Soups, Made Dishes and Sauces. March 2.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful. See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," etc.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

Caution—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature, in blue ink, across Label. "Consumption in England increased ten-old in ten years." March 2.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

To be had of all Store-keepers, Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only), C. David & Co., 43, Mark Lane, London, England. March 2.

STOCK COMBINATIONS.

How to Operate Successfully on TEN DOLLARS.

MARTIN TAYLOR & CO.,
June 21.] 429 California Street.

FAIRFAX MINING COMPANY,
426 CALIFORNIA STREET, ROOM NO. 2.

President.....JOHN W. COLEMAN.
Treasurer.....GEN. O. H. LA GRANGE.
Secretary.....O. C. MILLER.
[October 12.]

GEO. C. HICKOX. E. C. MCFARLANE.

GEORGE C. HICKOX & CO.,

Commission Stock Brokers (San Francisco Stock Exchange, No. 230 Montgomery street, San Francisco. May 4.

J. A. RUDKIN,

Member S. F. Stock and Exchange Board, 423 California street. STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Active Accounts. Oct. 26.

L. H. Newton. **NEWTON BROTHERS & CO.,** M. Newton.

Importers and wholesale dealers in Teas, Foreign Goods and Groceries, 204 and 206 California street, San Francisco, Cal May 25.

W. Morris. **MORRIS & KENNEDY,** J. F. Kennedy.

Importers and Dealers in Moldings, Frames, Engravings, Chromos, Lithographs, Decalcomanie, Wax and Artists' Materials, 21 Post street, nearly opposite Masonic Temple, San Francisco. Feb. 4.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership of Snow & May was dissolved on the 6th instant.
FRANK C. SNOW,
WM. B. MAY.

I shall conduct the business under the name of SNOW & CO., and liquidate the affairs of the late firm at No. 20 Post street. FRANK C. SNOW.
San Francisco, May 31st, 1879. June 14.

ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY,

No. 310 Sansome street, San Francisco, Wholesale Dealer in Furs. Sept. 21.

"BIZ."

Money continues to be exceedingly plentiful within the iron vaults of our many Banks, Savings and Loan Societies; yet with all this plethoric supply of the precious metals—gold and silver, for no paper promises to pay circulate with us to any extent—horrowers find it very difficult to get control thereof without producing Government honds, gas or water stock, or other gilt-edged securities. Our Banks loan cautiously upon honanza and other mining securities, and, consequently, huyers of stock upon margin are less numerous than heretofore. Merchaudise in warehouses is a favorite article with some of our Banks and moneyed men, who are inclined to load freely upon staple goods at two-thirds its market value, at from 7 to 10 per cent. per annum.

Business seems to revive materially now that the Fall trade has set in. The demand for goods, wares and merchandise from the interior of our own and horder States and Territories upon the Pacific slope is now in very considerable volume. The Sugar requirement is notably large for the season, showing most conclusively a largely increased consumption upon this coast, and marts depending upon us for their supplies, which nowadays consist almost exclusively of the different grades of Refined. Our Coffee stock is many thousand hags less than it was a year ago, and the statistical position of the market, for the balance of the year, favors a rise in price ere long.

The Bag combination has been a subject of absorbing interest for weeks past. This ring is said to have under full control at least 10,000,000 of Burlap Grain Sacks; some place it at 15,000,000. At the time prices were fixed, some weeks since, at 11@11½c, it was thougbt hy the parties in interest that they had *coralled* the entire stock held upon this coast as well as that to arrive—2,000,000 hags upon the Naturalist, now 200 days out from Calcutta, are no doubt out of the ring, prohably lost. It is a fact that every week since the combination price was publicly announced that auction sales of standard Bags have heen of weekly occurrence and at prices far helow those fixed by the so-called ring. These auction sales have varied in extent as well as in price. Since our last issue several invoices have heen sold hy S. L. Jones & Co. Three days since 30,000 Calcutta Standard sold at 9 05 cash, and since then other large lots have been offered upon 'Change at ahout 9¼c, and at this price, no douht, purchases for cash could he made to some extent. Messrs. Wm. T. Coleman & Co. are the agents for the Bag ring, and they seem to he determined to hold to the fixed combination prices, while Mr. Wilson White, the broker, is hard at work outside to "fix up things" so that the machine may work witbout further luhricating. The fact is, however, that the discovery has been made within a few days past that two California street commission houses hold 500,000 Grain Sacks over and ahove what is controlled hy the Bag ring. and, more than this, it is now asserted upon 'Cbange that the next steamer from Hongkong will have not less than 500,000 Calcutta Bags that were not expected or looked for by the combination, aud some say there are even 600,000 Bags on the steamer. The Royal Sovereign, from London, just at haud, has also ahout 500,000 yards of Burlaps, which adds to the depression. Now all these things operate as a surprise to those most deeply interested in this Bag ring. Some considerahle difference of opinion exists as to the actual cost of these Calcutta imports of Standard 22x36 Grain Sacks, hut upon diligent inquiry we find that the range for the season has heen 8⅞@9¼c, c. f. & i., so that it is fair to say that the average cost of this year's importation is 9c. Of course we all know that some of the Bags held by the combination are two, three and four years old, if not more. Of course there is a hig interest and storage account to he charged up against them, hut, if we are correctly informed, the original holders and importers of these old Bags sold out all their right, title and interest to the combination at 8¾@9c, or thereabouts, so that last year's Bag ring does not, as a whole, constitute that now in vogue. There is also some difference of opinion as to the probable wants and demands for Grain Sacks during the balance of the year. Some contend that the low prices long ruling and the long threatened lock-up of the stock drove all parties in need, and who could muster cash or credit, to purchase all the hags they required, and hence the actual consumptive wauts of this State, Oregon and Washingtou Territory are now much less than is expected hy present holders.

Salmon.—The market for Case Salmon seems to he badly demoralized since the announcement made that the Columhia Rivsr catch this season would aggregate ahout 450,000 cases. It is now stated upon 'Change that Oregon 1-lb Salmon, in lots, by the car-load, are offered to Chicago merchants at $1 05 ₱ dozen, while this may be said to he the California price of the day. Of course, we are yet to learn the extent of the Salmon catch on Fraser River, or that of the Puget Sound fisheries uow in full hlast. Ahout three weeks since we puhlished in the *News Letter* an item respecting a false claim for "swell head" damage to Salmon, made by an English house on the Oregon packers. It appears that there was an error made in the figures as therein stated, hut as the names of the parties so offending were not given, no damage has occurred to any. We, however, give herewith a correct report of the same, furnished by the parties aggrieved. The memoranda sets forth that it is respecting a disputed claim for allowance on Salmon: "In the summer of 1878, the Cutting Packing Company, of this city, sold 9,000 cases of Devlin's Salmon to go to Liverpool, suhject to the customary guarantee against swelled cans. Seven thousand cases went to one prominent Liverpool house, and two thousand cases to another; all the Salmon being fresh packed, and presumably equal in quality and condition. Reports as to out-turn were received in usual course, showing a loss hy swellage of rather less than one-half of one per cent on the 7,000 cases, and of 3.85 per cent on the 2,000 cases. The latter claim was substantiated hy the certificate of the purchasers, countersigned hy two othsr parties—one of whom appears to have heen their own warehouseman, and the other the warehouseman of the firm to whom they resold the Salmon. Although on the face of it the claim was in due form, and the managing partner of the Liverpool house offered to swear to its correctness, yet the extraordinary discrepancy between it and the account rendered of the larger parcel of same Salmon, induced the Cutting Packing Company, in their capacity of agents for Messrs. Devlin & Co., to withhold settlement until they could get satisfactory corrohoration of the huyers' statement as to the amount of loss. To this end, they requested friends in Liverpool to investigate the matter, and arrive, if possihle, at the facts. After considerahle delay and difficulty, the parcel of Salmon was discovered intact in possession of tbe party to whom the importing house had sold it, and a careful examination showed the following result: Two cases short landed hy ship; 1,991 23-48 cases sound; 1 26-48 cases stained; 1 8-48 cases short; 3 39-48 cases swelled; 2,000 in all. At the time when the examination was made the Salmon had lain over six months in warehouse at Liverpool, and would naturally he in a worse rather than a hetter condition than when first landed. It will be seen hy the foregoing that a loss of actually less than a quarter per cent was magnified into 3.85 per cent hy the purchaser."

This exhibit speaks for itself, nor are we authorized to make mention of the house making this fraudulent claim, hut which, hy the way, has gone into hankruptcy, and is no longer in the field to practice like deceptions upon hrother merchants.

Coal.—The market is poorly supplied witb Steam, and prices exhihit much firmness—say $6 75@$7, for Sydney. The cargo of 900 tons Scotch, per "City of Shanghae," is said to have heen sold prior to arrival at $8. California Mt. Diablo Steam, $4 50@$5.

Coffee.—The market is firm for Central American prime No. 1 at 16c @16½c. Rio is dull of sale at 14½c@15c.

Sugar.—We have two arrivals from the Islands—the schooner "W. H. Meyer," with 6,583 hags, and the "Cyane," with 3,480 hags Hawaiian, chiefly refining grades. The market is steady at old prices—say 9⅞c@10c for White refined, and 7⅞c@8¼c for Yellow.

Rice.—We note sales during the week of 1,200 sacks Hawaiian Table at 5⅜c, now held at 6c; stock light. The ship "Edith," from Hongkong, brought 41,000 bags, and the hark "Vesuvius" 14,000 bags. We quote Mixed China, 4⅝c; No. 1 China, 5⅛c; No. 2 China, 5¼c. The stock of China is very large.

Furs and Skins.—The steamship St. Paul, from Ounalaska to the Alaska Commercial Company, has arrived with 85,000 Seal Skins and 157 packages Furs and Skins, Oils, Ivory, etc. The entire season's catch of Seals, 100,000, has been secured, and the halance will arrive here ere long. This large and valuable cargo will he at once packed in casks and sent to the London market for the Fall sales. These will, no douht, go overland, via Philadelphia, although last year the St. Paul carried the entire season's catch to Panama, and from thence sent across the Isthmus.

Quicksilver.—There has been quite an upheaving in the market recently, hy reason of a short supply and an active export demand from China at 36@37c, running up to 37½@38c, while some holders now ask 48c. The London market shows a rise of 5s. per hottle from the lowest price of the summer, now £5 2s. 6d. The Gaelic, sailing this day for China and Japan, will carry upwards of 3,000 flasks—possihly 4,000, if they can he had in season. The Quicksilver exports by sea from August 19th are as follows:

To Mexican ports per Granada, August 19th:

	Flasks.	*Value.*
Tbannhauser & Co.	400	$10,560
Totals	400	$ 10,560
Previously since January 1st	38,517	1,104.333
Totals since January 1st, 1879	38,917	$1,114,893
Totals same period 1878	21,406	713,340
Increase in 1879	17,511	$401,553

Receipts for the week, 1,291 flasks.

Freights and Charters.—Several ships have quite unexpectedly dropped in upon us, seeking, that have caused a slight temporary depression in the market, grain charters having been written this week at 43s@45s to a direct port, with the usual addition for ports of call—to Continent, 50s. The British bark "Cormorant," for Cork, obtained £2 10s; the British hark "Yarra Yarra," £2 5s to Liverpool and Cork; U. K., £2 7s 6d; to Continent, £2 12s 6d. The disengaged fleet, 35 vessels, of 38,000 registered tons.

The Flour Market is without animation. We quote shipping Extras for China, $4.75@$5, and of which the Gaelic, for Hongkong, will carry 1,000 tons; Common Superfine, $4@4.25; Extra Superfine, $4.50@$4.75; Bakers and Family Extras, $5@$5.50 per 196 lbs., all in cloth.

Wheat.—The market is only moderately active at $1.60@1.65 for Shipping, and $1.67½@170 ₱ ctl. for good to choice milling. The daily receipts ars liheral, and exports free. Since July 1st our Grain fleet to Europe aggregates 25 vessels, with 963,000 ctls., against same time last year of 40 vessels, with 1,327,750 ctls.

Barley.—The receipts are very heavy, and the market depressed for Feed to 65@70c; Brewing, 95@100c; Chevalier, $1 50 for coast, and $1 70@$1 72½ for bright shipping lots. The M. P. Grace, for Livsrpool, carried of this latter 26,592 centals.

Corn and Oats.—The market is sluggish, witb light transactions at low and nominal rates.

Wool.—The market is active, stock ligbt at 25@27c for best Northern Fleece. Fall, 12@14c.

Hops.—A few of the new crop have made their appearance, and may he quoted at 15c@20c, with no sales; some lots of very choice held much higher. Contracts for Walla Walla have heen made, to arrive, at 20c.

Fruits.—The market is ahundantly supplied with Pears, Peaches, Plums, Grapes, etc.,—prices low and within the reach of all consumers. Melons of all kinds are very cheap and ahundant.

MILLS' SEMINARY.

The next Term of this well-known Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, July 30th, 1879. For Circulars, giving particulars, address REV. C. T. MILLS,
Aug. 2. Mills' Seminary, Alameda county, California.

EDWARD BOSQUI & CO.,
Printers, Engravers, Lithographers and Bookbinders,
Leidesdorff street, from Clay to Commercial.

HIBERNIA BREWERY,
Howard Street, Between Eighth and Ninth.
Dec. 7.] *M. NUNAN, Proprietor.*

ARIZONA.

In another column we give the particulars of the formation of a syndicate in New York, the workings of which are calculated to do a great amount of good to the vast mineral resources of the Territory.

The stock of the Central Arizona Mining Company was placed on the Stock Exchange at New York on the 31st ultimo.

The Tombstone Mill and Mining Company, whose headquarters are in Philadelphia, have declared a dividend of ten cents per share, payable August 11th. The company has a capital of $5,000,000, in shares of the par value of $10 each.

The reported sale of the Silver King Mine to New York capitalists is somewhat premature. We are advised that certain negotiations are pending, but as yet have not been completed. This valuable property continues to produce its regular quota of bullion, to the extent of $75,000 per month. The Keystone Mine, in Mohave county, has developed a large and well-defined vein, and all the indications are very encouraging.

W. H. Hardy, an old resident of Arizona, has just returned from New York, having made arrangements there for the introduction of considerable capital for mining purposes into the Mineral Park District. The Fairfield, Miner's Hope, Blue Bill, Cerbat and Tom Lawton claims are well spoken of.

The Iron Cap Mining Company, located in Silver District, Yuma county, are vigorously prosecuting the work on their various mines, and their prospects are most encouraging. The Head Center and Yellow Jacket mines, located in the Tombstone District, have been sold to Messrs. Moody and Farrish, of this city, for $30,000. These are valuable properties and will be immediately developed.

A very rich strike of chloride ore has been made near Summit Springs, Santa Catalina Mountains, and the camp there is lively and prosperous.

The Prescott Mining Company, owners of the Aztlan and Bradshaw mills, is well spoken of in Boston, and considerable of the stock of the company is held in that city.

Mining matters in the Meyer's District, on the borders of the State of Sonora, are looking well. Some fifty miners are at work prospecting the various leads with good results. Machinery is being introduced, and the steam whistle will soon be a familiar sound in this region, hitherto monopolized by the rattlesnake and the Apache.

At the Golden Chariot Mine, on Groom Creek, a lead of decomposed quartz has been discovered, which carries a large quantity of free gold. If the rock works to the extent of one-tenth of the assay returns, the owners of the property have an inexhaustible bonanza.

The Kit Carson, Silver Flake, Silver Belt, Agua Fria, Ida May, and other contiguous properties, are known in the territory as base metal mines, yet their values are assured, and we hope soon to hear of their development.

Captain Gains, Superintendent of the *News Letter* property, made an important shipment to this city last week. The assay value of the stones was very satisfactory. We anticipate grand results from his efforts in connection with his several properties, for he is a careful and practical operator, and learned his trade as a miner in the lowel levels of the Comstock.

As soon as the heated term in the territory is over, we are advised that a numher of capitalists of this city will proceed to the front. They hegin to realize that Eastern enterprise is getting a firm hold in that valuahle conntry, and are not willing to he distanced in the race. All such competition, however, is of material henefit to our neighhors, and we therefore welcome these sigus as harhingers of approaching good times and prosperity.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Editor News Letter—SIR: Typhoid fever has been unusually prevalent duriug the last few weeks. There have already heen 13 deaths this month, nearly all of young and promising persons. This represents, at a low estimate, more than 100 cases, and, as the deaths occurred in all parts of the city, it may he surely concluded that the poison germs are very generally diffused in the sewers, rendering the sewer gases unusually dangerous for many weeks to come. My first advice would he to have the sewers and drains at once and thoroughly inspected, and let no one rest satisfied with anything short of a perfect ventilation of the house drains, and the adoption of such precautions as shall secure the house, and particularly the bedrooms, from the entrance of these gases. Water-closets and haths in the neighhorhood of hedrooms should he regarded as most suspicious. The absence of smell is no criterion of safety. The doors into the house and bedrooms should he kept closed, and the windows open. Nine times out of ten the hath-room is a source of danger.

Let it also he widely known that the highest and lowest floors are most liahle to the invasion of sewer gases. Few hasements are free from rats, and where there are rats there are sewer gases. Sewer gases always rise to the top floors; if not through the waste pipes, hy the side of them. Nearly all persons take typhoid fever when asleep. It is, therefore, hopeless to attempt the treatment in the ordinary hed-room, where, spite of all precautions, the patient will prohahly continue to hreathe the poisoned air which produced his illness. When any memher of the family is even slightly indisposed, he should he removed instantly to the parlor floor, usually the safest in the house, if only from the ahsence of closets, haths and wash stands.

Lastly, let there he no attempt to "break up" the fever. Nature will do that far more safely than the "fever curer" if you will give her fair play. Typhoid fever is happily only contagious in a very low degree. Nurses and doctors rarely take it. It is only propagated in foul air. No one who enjoys reasonable health, pure air, wholesome food and sufficient rest need fear to take it. Nevertheless, in justice to the community, the evacuations should he carefully disinfected before their discharge into the sewers. At the present moment it may he said that no well water in this city is free from danger. None of the sewers are water tight, and there are thousands of situations where the wells may he contaminated hy escaping sewage.

Fever germs are not necessarily destroyed at the temperature of hoiling water. It will, therefore, he wiser to let water alone or to patronize Spring Valley.

M. R. C. P.

Mitchell's Magic Lotion is just the thing for a quick cure of sprains and bruises; and people so given as we are to exercises and sports of all kind have continual need of such a remedy. It relieves the pain instantly, removes soreness from riding or rowing, or any over-exertion; and its value is very great as a gargle and tonic for the throat. Singers and professional speakers find it extremely useful.

HIGHEST STOCK QUOTATIONS
For the Week Ending Aug. 22d, 1879.

COMPILED BY GEORGE C. HICKOX & CO., 230 MONTGOMERY STREET.

NAME OF MINE.	SAT.	MONDAY. A.M.	MONDAY. P.M.	TUESDAY. A.M.	TUESDAY. P.M.	WEDNESDAY. A.M.	WEDNESDAY. P.M.	THURSD'Y. A.M.	THURSD'Y. P.M.	FRIDAY. A.M.	FRIDAY. P.M.
Argenta	1⅛	—	1	—	1	—	⅞	—	⅞	—	⅞
Andes	1⅛	1⅛	1	1	1	1	1	1	⅞	⅞	—
*Alpha	24½	24½	—	23½	—	23⅜	—	23½	23	24	25
Alta	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—	6¾	—	6¾	—
Alps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Bullion	6½	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6⅝	—	6½	6⅝	6⅜
*Belcher	4½	4⅝	—	4⅝	—	3⅝	3⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	—
Best & Belcher	18½	18½	—	18⅜	19	19	18⅜	18⅜	—	18⅜	18⅜
Benton	4⅜	4⅜	—	4½	—	4½	—	4	3⅜	4	4½
Bodie	11½	—	10⅜	—	11½	—	11½	—	10⅜	10½	10⅝
*Cons Imperial	1½	1½	—	1½	1½	1⅜	—	—	—	1⅜	1½
Crown Point	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½	—	1⅜	—	4⅜	—
Chollar	7	6⅝	—	6⅝	—	6⅝	—	6½	—	6½	—
California	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	—
Con. Virginia	4⅝	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	5⅜	4⅝	—	4⅝	—	4⅝	4⅜
Caledonia	2½	2	2½	2½	—	2½	—	2	—	1⅜	—
Confidence	11½	11½	—	—	—	—	11½	—	—	11	—
Eureka Con	16	—	15⅜	—	15⅜	—	15⅜	—	16⅜	—	16⅝
Exchequer	6½	6½	6½	6⅝	—	6⅝	—	6⅝	—	6½	—
Fairfax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gould & Curry	11⅜	12	12	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	—	11⅜	11⅜
Gila	1½	—	1½	—	1½	—	1½	—	1½	—	1½
Grand Prize	3⅜	—	3⅜	—	—	3	—	—	2⅜	—	2⅜
Hale & Norcros.s	14½	14⅜	—	14	14½	13⅞	13½	13½	—	14	—
*Julia	4⅜	4½	4½	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	—	4½	4½	4½	—
*Justice	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3½	—	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3⅜
Jackson	4½	—	—	—	4½	—	5	—	5½	—	5
Kentuck	5	4⅞	—	4⅝	—	4⅝	—	—	—	4	—
Leopard	⅝	—	⅝	—	⅝	—	⅝	—	⅝	—	—
Lady Wash'n	1½	1½	—	1½	—	1½	—	—	—	1½	—
*Leviathan	—	⅜	—	½	—	½	—	1⅛	—	½	—
Leeds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Mexican	35½	36	37½	36	35½	35	34	33½	33⅜	35	35½
Modoc	1½	—	1½	—	1½	—	1½	—	—	—	1⅜
*Manhattan	3	—	2⅝	—	2⅝	—	2½	—	—	—	—
Northern Belle	—	—	—	4	—	—	4½	—	—	—	—
Gphir	36	36	37	36½	36	37	36½	35½	36	36½	36⅜
Overman	9½	9⅜	9½	9⅜	9⅜	9½	9½	9½	—	8⅜	—
Potosi	4⅜	5½	—	5	—	5	—	4⅜	4⅜	4½	—
Raymond & Ely	3⅜	—	3⅞	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Savage	13½	13⅜	—	13⅜	—	13½	13⅜	13	12⅜	12⅞	—
Sierra Nevada	46½	43½	44½	43	—	42	—	39½	46½	41½	42
*Silver Hill	1⅜	1⅜	—	1⅜	—	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—
Seg Belcher	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Solid Silver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Succor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silver King, Ar'a	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silv King South.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tip-Top	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Union Con	62	66½	61	59	57½	56	—	48½	49½	54½	54½
*Utah	21	21	20⅜	20⅜	—	20	—	18⅜	—	19½	19½
*Yellow Jacket	17⅜	17½	16¾	16¾	—	16¾	16¾	16½	—	16½	16½

Assessments are now due on the Stocks above marked thus *

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.,

For Japan and China, leave wharf, corner First and Brannan streets, at noon, for YOKOHAMA AND HONGKONG, connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghai.

GAELIC ..... August 23d, December 6th, February 28th.
GCEANIC ..... September 13th.
BELGIC ..... Gctober 25th, January 17th, April 16th.

For Freight, apply to GEGRGE H. RICE, Freight Agent, at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Wharf, or No. 218 California street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The S. S. GCEANIC, sailing from San Francisco Saturday, September 13th, will continue on from Hongkong to Liverpool, offering superior accommodations for Tourists en route Around the World. Freight will be taken for London and Liverpool. For Through Bills of Lading and Rates, apply at 218 California street.

T. H. GGGDMAN, General Passenger Agent.
LELAND STANFGRD, President. Aug. 23.

CUNARD LINE.

British and North American Royal Mail Steamships between NEW YGRK and LIVERPGGL, calling at QUEENSTGWN, sailing from New York EVERY WEDNESDAY.

SCYTHIA ..... July 16..Aug. 20..Sept. 24..Oct. 29.....
ABYSSINIA ..... July 23..Aug. 27..... ..Gct. 1..Nov. 5
BGTHNIA ..... July 30.....Sept. 3..Gct. 8..Nov. 12
GALLIA ..... Aug. 6..Sept. 16..Gct. 15..Nov. 19
ALGERIA ..... Aug. 13..Sept. 17..Gct. 22.... .....

Passage can be secured and all information given on application to
WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,
July 12. 218 California st.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Steamers of this Company will sail from Broadway Wharf for PGRTLAND, Oregon), every 5 days, direct, and for LOS ANGELES, SANTA BARBARA, SANTA CRUZ, SAN DIEGG, SAN LUIS GBISPG and other NGRTHERN and SGUTHERN CGAST PGRTS, leaving SAN FRANCISCO about every third day.

For Day and Hour of Sailing, see the Company's Advertisement in the San Francisco Daily Papers.

Ticket Office, No. 214 Montgomery Street, near Pine.
GGGDALL, PERKINS & CG., Agents,
March 15. No. 10 Market street.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

New York and Panama Line.

August 19th--Steamer GRANADA, calling at Mazatlan, San Blas, Manzanillo and Acapulco, connecting at Acapulco with Company's Steamer for all Central American ports, and touching at San Jose de Guatemala and La Libertad to land passengers and mails.

August 28th—Steamer CITY OF PANAMA, calling at Acapulco.

September 5th—Steamer SOUTH CAROLINA, calling at Acapulco, San Jose de Guatemala, La Libertad and Punta Arenas.

All these steamers make close connection with steamers from Aspinwall to N. York.
Aug. 16. WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., General Agents.

Sterling Silverware.—A large assortment of elegant designs at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

SKELETON SKETCHES.—No. 3.

[BY T. A. HARCOURT.]

The Man on the Wall.

When a student at Heidelberg, I occupied a very singularly situated suite of five rooms on the second floor of an ancient house, which stood—and had stood for centuries—close to the main gate of that most venerable and magnificent of European ruins, Heidelberg Castle. The street upon which the two front rooms looked out was narrow, tortuous, and steep beyond belief. Its grass-grown, shattered pavement and overhanging houses may have echoed merrily enough to the ringing hoofs and laughing voices of courtier-cavalcades long ago; but in my time it had few charms beyond its quaintness. These two rooms, therefore, I seldom entered, but kept one as a sort of state-chamber and the other as a spare bed-room for a belated friend. The three back rooms overlooked a very different prospect, for they opened on a fragrant and blooming wilderness, which had once been the castle garden. Of all the delightful retreats that the earth affords, I think a grand garden long since gone to waste is the most charming, and this one of mine was simply perfect. I say "mine," because the visitors to the ruins were not allowed to enter these once royal pleasure-grounds, but the husband of the old woman from whom I rented my rooms being nominally in charge of them, I was a privileged exception. I have not space to dwell upon the extreme beauty of the garden, with its marble terraces overgrown with moss, its winding paths, scarcely distinguishable any longer, its dense tangle of rare flowers and shrubs, untended for near two centuries save by the sun and rain, its statues of fauns and nymphs hidden in cool, dark corners, its choked and silent fountains, about whose damp basins the frogs croaked so musically on moonlight nights. I should have explained that though the rooms at the back were on the same floor as those in front, yet the former were practically on the first story, for the garden was many feet higher than the street, so that its grass grew only a few inches beneath the window-sills of my dining-room, bed-room and study.

It was on a sultry but beautiful night in August that I passed through the very extraordinary experience which I will now attempt to describe. That night I returned home late from attending a students' *Fackelzug*. Though very tired, the view from my study window was too magnificent to miss, for it was full-moon, and the old garden looked like fairy-land. Drawing an easy chair up to the window, therefore, I composed myself to enjoy the scene. I should have mentioned that a little to the right of the window, and about thirty paces distant, there lay an immense fragment of the wall of a round tower which had probably been the donjon-keep. What was left of the tower itself stood upon an eminence forty feet above the fragment. It had been blown up by the French in 1674, and this piece of the wall, at least fifteen feet thick and as many square, had been hurled to the spot where it now lay. I was gazing lazily at this huge detached mass of masonry, and reflecting how little the man who built the tower had thought that an agent would ever be discovered by which his work would be destroyed in a moment, when I fancied I heard something stirring in the bushes which clustered about its base. Then I faintly made out an object that seemed to be clambering up the side of the fragment nearest to me, which was in deep shadow, and immediately afterward there stood upon its summit a figure difficult to describe. It bore a general resemblance to a man, inasmuch as it stood erect, but the length of its mighty arms, its enormous breadth of chest, and short, bandy legs, showed it to be possessed of strength such as no human being ever had. Its face, being in the shadow, I could not see. For some minutes this indescribable monster stood motionless, as if drinking in the moonlight and fresh air; then gliding down from its perch it was lost in the gloom of the bushes. A moment later I heard a sharp click, as of a steel spring. Now, from time immemorial there had been traditions of secret subterranean passages which led from the garden into the recesses of the Castle. I had often sought for these in vain, but I now remembered that I had never looked at the foot of the fallen fragment of wall. It seemed madness to make a search now, just when that fearful brute had entered the passage, if there was one; but, in spite of myself, some hideous fascination enthralled me, and almost before I knew it I was out of the window and creeping through the lush grass toward the spot. Very carefully I put the bushes aside, and, after some examination, discovered that the ruin had fallen upon a large rock, which stood up out of the earth about four feet and had a flat face. "Here, then, must be the spring which I heard," thought I, and began feeling over the surface for some projection. Finding nothing of the sort, I was leaning against the rock considering where to look next, when suddenly my support gave way, and I fell backward down two or three steps into black darkness. As I fell I heard the same click as before, and knew that the door had closed behind me. Terribly alarmed, I regained my feet, and, feeling my way up the steps, sought eagerly but in vain for the spring. I had touched it by accident on the outside, but good-fortune would not favor me now that I was within. A cold sweat broke out all over me, and I bitterly lamented the folly which led me on such an adventure alone and unarmed. But the stifling air of the place told me that this was no time for idle lamentations. I reflected that if this was a secret passage it must have an outlet, and, although filled with terror at the thought of encountering the hideous shape which had entered before me, I saw no alternative but to follow the course which he must have taken. I could feel that the passage was about four feet wide and nearly six feet high, its floor, sides, and ceiling being all of damp and greasy masonry. Trailing one hand along the wall and feeling carefully in advance with the other, I proceeded slowly and noiselessly through the darkness. Presently I came to a sharp turn, and, peering cautiously round, saw at a distance of perhaps seventy feet a feeble glimmer of lamp-light. Shaking in every limb and filled with unutterable dread, I advanced toward it, and soon saw that it was shed into the passage from a room, or vault, on the right hand side. To go back was almost certain death, to go forward might be—what? Half crazed with fear I crept on. I had come out in my slippers, and stepped softly as a cat. Now, for the first time, I heard a low rumbling noise, such as might be made by some enormous brute breathing heavily in its sleep. Cold chills ran down my back, but still I crawled on. Keeping close to the left-hand wall, I was presently able to see the corner of the vault farthest from me, while I was still in the darkness. In a niche near the door stood a massive lamp of brass, which looked as if it might have been made centuries ago, and emitted a heavy yellow flame. An inch or two farther, and I saw an iron staple fixed into the wall, from which extended a rope, which occasionally moved a little. What was at the other end of the rope? Another step, and I knew. It was a woman, comparatively young, and of great original beauty of feature, but wan and emaciated in an incredible degree. The rope was attached to an iron chain round her waist. She was almost nude, and sat upon a rough stone block, gazing intently into the darkness where I crouched. Had she heard me with ears long accustomed to the silence of the tomb, or did she *feel* my presence? The heavy breathing which filled the vault came from the other end of the cell, which, of course, I could not see; but I was sure that there lay the creature I had seen in the moonlight. I knew that it was impossible for me to pass the sheet of light which fell in the passage without being seen by the woman; nor, to tell the truth, was I coward enough to wish to do so. It was evident that she was held captive by the sleeping horror. Perhaps without waking him we might both escape together. But would she not cry out if I showed myself? There lay the difficulty; but I resolved to risk it. Advancing my face into the light, I caught her eye in an instant, and enjoined silence with a gesture. She uttered a slight cry—whether of fear or joy I cannot say. For a moment the breathing stopped, and then went on as monotonously as before. This gave me a little heart, and, creeping close up to the door, I looked round the corner at the sleeper. His back was toward me; his huge bulk heaved beneath a bundle of rags. Now or never I had to act. Rising to my feet, I glided swiftly over to the woman. The rope was rotten—my strength was that of despair—I snapped the cord like thread. But that supreme moment was too much for her shattered nerves, and she sank fainting to the floor. The chain about her waist rattled, and, with the cry of a demon, the monster sprang from his filthy couch. His face—— but I can neither describe nor forget that awful visage. Wheeling rapidly about, I seized the great brazen lamp, and, as he rushed upon me with both arms raised, a thousand fiends glaring out of his eyes and his yellow fangs glistening frightfully, I dashed it full in his face. Then in the darkness I lifted the woman at my feet as if she had been a feather, and rushed out into the passage. On, on I fled, with superhuman strength and fleetness, miraculously and instinctively finding my way, as bats are known to do. At last, utterly exhausted, I stopped and listened. Then in the distance, but coming nearer and nearer, I heard a rapid flapping noise, as of great naked feet running on damp slabs. Too well I knew that the pursuer was on our track, and lifting my burden I sped on once more. But the halt had been fatal—the steps came nearer—he was close upon us—I felt his hot breath on my cheek—his great hand was upon my shoulder, and he shook me violently as he yelled: "Come, come! wake up, old fellow; you'll catch your death of cold by this open window. I've been shaking you for five minutes, and you were groaning as if your heart would break. How often have I warned you against lobsters for supper. I'm going to use your spare room to-night."

RUSSIA'S BAD MANNERS.

Russia has attempted to put a slight upon England by not including her in the invitation extended to all the other European Powers to send officers to witness the coming grand military maneuvers. This is eminently characteristic of Russia. In peace as in war she is an underbred barbarian. There is every reason to believe that England will survive the dreadful deprivation; still, it would have been a little more dignified, even in a Tartar, not to let international bad feeling interfere with the laws of international courtesy. Even in the heat of war opposing generals would never dream of showing any personal discourtesy to each other; much less would they in time of peace let past hostilities make them forget the conduct due from one gentleman to another. It is unnecessary to say that the rules which thus govern individuals are far more binding upon nations.

When England had her men-of-war before Constantinople, she very plainly invited Russia to advance and witness a grand naval display; and, when she had her armies in Afghanistan, the Czar could scarcely doubt that he was asked to take any part he chose in the little game of war going on there. But in neither case did his Imperial Majesty, or his Imperial Majesty's ghost of a government, or his Imperial Magesty's people, see the fun of attending these British "receptions." Perhaps, being accustomed to a cold climate, they thought the warmth of the said receptions might injure their constitutions. But, surely this is no reason why Russia should sulk when she has a little military tea-party of her own. The English were not offended by her refusal. On the contrary, should she again attempt to take Constantinople, or make sneaking overtures in Afghanistan, she would find England ready to receive, not only her officers, but also her men, with extended arms—of the latest pattern.

CAREY'S CASE.

Lieutenant Carey has reached England from the seat of the Zulu War, and declares that he was not on duty when the Prince Imperial was killed, but accompanied the fatal expedition merely "for his own information." If this is true, it is very singular that the world has not heard of it before now. Surely, the disastrous event has been talked and written about enough for such an important feature of the case to become known. It has even been the subject of official reports from the Cape, and we are much mistaken if these did not censure Carey for neglect of duty. One thing we are very glad to see, and that is, that the English people do not intend to let the unfortunate young officer be made a scapegoat of by the authorities without a vigorous protest. He had been in Plymouth but a few hours when he was presented with an address, bearing 3,000 signatures, declaring that he had been unwarrantably censured. How many such signatures may be expect from all England if one town promptly gives him this number? Since the above was written, the news reaches us by telegraph that the finding of the court-martial which sentenced Lieutenant Carey to be dismissed from the service has been declared unjustifiable and of no effect. Of course, we are not in possession of all the facts in the case, but it is our opinion that the members of the court-martial which passed such a sentence ought themselves to be expelled from the army as a lot of flunkies, who did not hesitate to sacrifice the honor and the future of a brother officer on the altar of toadyism. In this connection we may also mention that, as Lord Chelsmford has just received the Grand Cross of the Bath, he, too, must be beginning to have justice done to him.

St. John's Presbyterian Church, Post street, between Mason and Taylor. The Rev. Dr. Scott, pastor, will preach on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public cordially invited. Sunday School and Bible Classes, 9½ A.M. Prayer and Praise Service at 6½ P.M.

Price per Copy, 10 Cents. | ESTABLISHED JULY, 20, 1856. | Annual Subscription, $5.

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS-LETTER AND California Advertiser.

DEVOTED TO THE LEADING INTERESTS OF CALIFORNIA AND THE PACIFIC COAST.

Vol. 30. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUG. 30, 1879. No. 7.

Office of the San Francisco News Letter, Merchant Street, Nos. 607 to 615, San Francisco.

GOLD BARS—$10@$10.—SILVER BARS—8@18 ¾ cent. disc. Mexican Dollars, 9@10 per cent.

☞ Exchange on New York, 1-5@¼ per cent.; On London, Bankers, 49½; Commercial, 50⅛@50¼ l. Paris, sight, 5 francs per dollar. Telegrams, ½ per cent.

☞ Latest price of Sterling, 481¼@483½.

☞ Price of Money here, ⅝@1 per cent. per month—bank rate. In the open market, 1@1½. Demand active.

THE STOCK MARKET.

The past week has been exceedingly dull in Stock circles, and the street generally have accepted the inevitable delay attending the drainage of the North End Mines, and feel resigned to the situation, believing that in time important developments will be shown up. Under the prospect of an early drainage of the water for the Savage and Norcross, these Stocks have been moderately active, and show evidences of a coming deal. Bullion shows signs of improvement, based upon favorable reports from the diamond drill. The reports are premature, however, as the drill has not yet been used, and will not be in place for a week yet. Of the outside Stocks, Paradise Valley continues to improve, and reports from the mine justify the advance. At the close a general strengthening was observable.

SIR ROWLAND HILL.

This eminant man, whose career was one of continual labor for the good of the race, died on the 27th inst. in London, at the age of 84 years. He will be remembered in all time to come as the father of the system of cheap postage, which has been of incalculable benefit to mankind; and it is less generally known than it should be that he was the inventor of the cylinder printing press. Some fifty years ago, the proprietor of the *News Letter* was invited by Rowland Hill to view in Chancery Lane, London, his machine for printing from stereo-plates laid on the cylinder of a press. This first effort was so successful and so much approved of, that the University of Cambridge applied the idea to the production of the Bible, and now it is in daily use throughout the civilized world.

Baerbohm's Telegram.—LONDON AND LIVERPOOL, Aug. 29, 1879.—Floating Cargoes, rather easier; Cargoes on Passage, quieter; Mark Lane Wheat, quieter; No. 2 Spring off Coast, 42s. 6d.; Red Winter off Coast, 46s.; California off Coast, 47s.; California Nearly Due, 47s.; California Just Shipped, 47s.; No. 2 Spring for Shipment, 41s.; Liverpool Spot Wheat, dull; California Club No. 1. Standard, 9s. 9d.; California Club No. 2 Standard, 9s. 4d.; California Average—Western, 9s.; White Michigan, 9s. 5d.; Red Western Spring, 8s. @ 8s. 9d.; Extra State Flour in London, 12s. 6d.; Extra State Flour in Liverpool, 12s. 6d.; Liverpool Western Mixed Corn, 4s. 2d.; Liverpool Canadian Peas, 6s. 9d.; French Country Markets, firm; English Country Markets, firm; Liverpool Wheat, 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d., 9s. 5d., 9s. 10d.; Consols, 97 9-16; N. Y. St. Ex., 81½@83¾; Spring for Prompt Shipment, 40s. 6d.; Weather in England, fair; Cotton, steady; Uplns, 6 13-16; Orleans, 6 15-16; Market, quieter.

Latest from the Merchant's Exchange.—NEW YORK, Aug. 29th, 1879. United States Bonds—4s, 101; 4½s, 105¼; 5s, 102½. Sterling Exchange, 4 81½@4 83½. Pacific Mail, 16. Wheat, 105@114. Western Union, 93. Hides, 20@20½. Oil—Sperm, 75@76. Winter Bleached, 87 @ 96. Whale Oil, 35@40; Winter Bleached, 42@49. Wool—Spring, fine, 20@30; Burry, 11@14; Pulled, 25@35; Fall Clips, 14@18; Burry, 13@20. LONDON, Aug. 29th.—Liverpool Wheat Market, 8s. 6d.@9s. 6d.; Club, 9s. 5d.@9s. 10d. U. S. Bonds, 5's, 105½; 4's, 104⅝; 4½'s, 108¼. Consols, 97 9-16.

Californians Abroad, August 9th, 1879.—GENEVA: Mr. George Jait and family. BADEN-BADEN: Mr. Isaac Hecht and sons, Mrs. V. R. Shipley, Master Paul Shipley, Mr. C. Schoemann, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. A. Folger, Miss Lizzie B. Folger, Miss Emily A. Hochkoffler, Mr. Jackson McKenty.—*Continent and Swiss Times, Geneva.* PARIS: Mrs. S. Paxton. LONDON: C. M. and Mrs. Plum. DRESDEN: Mr. C. L. Catherwood and family.—*Continental Gazette, Paris.*

From August 1st to 28th, 23 ships were cleared with wheat from this port, and five more are full.

PRICES OF LEADING STOCKS AND GOV. BONDS.

San Francisco..... August 29, 1879.

Stocks and Bonds.	*Bid.*	*Asked*	*Stocks and Bonds.*	*Bid.*	*Asked*
Cal. St. Bonds, 6's,'57, (nom)	100	102	Fireman's Fund Ins. Co	110	112
S. F. City & Co. B'ds, 6s, '58	Nom.	Nom.	Home Mutual Ins. Co	70	80
S. F. C. & Co. B'ds, 7s (nom)	105	107	State Investment Ins. Co	105	108
Montg'y Av. Bonds (nom)	65	70	Union Ins. Co	115	117
Dupont Street Bonds	80	90	City R. R.	35	40
Sacramento City Bonds	26	28	Central R. R. Co	50	55
Stockton City Bonds, 6's	90	95	Clay Street Hill R. R.	22	—
Yuba County Bonds, 8's	100	—	Market Street R. R.	6	—
Santa Clara Co. Bonds, 7's	105	107	N. B. and Mission R. R.	65	66
Butte Co. Bonds, 10's, '00	90	—	Omnibus R. R.	30	32
San Mateo Bonds, 7's	100	—	Potrero and Bay View R. R.	30	35
Oakland City Bonds, 8's	112	115	Giant Powder Co	135	145
Bank of California	68½	69½	S. F. Gaslight Co (ex div)	89½	90
First National	89	90	S. V. W. W. Co. (ex div)	83½	84
National Gold	40	50	Real Estate Associates	—	—
Pacific	120	130	Merchants' Exchange	—	—
California Ins. Co	114	116	Safe Deposit Co	—	—
Commercial Ins. Co	75	80			

We still report a very dull market for investment securities. The transactions during the week have been very limited and at almost unchanged quotations. There is no change in the price of Money, which is freely offered at low figures, but is loaned only on choice collaterals.

ANDREW BAIRD, 312 California street.

The Treasury Department has prepared a statement of the receipts and expenses of the various Custom Houses in the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, as follows:

	Receipts.	*Expenses.*
New York	$98,045,900	$2,122,400
Boston	13,727,600	570,900
Philadelphia	9'008,200	312,800
San Francisco	6,354,700	341,900
Baltimore	2,095,100	273,700
Chicago	1,521,400	80,100
New Orleans	1,433,200	254,400
St. Louis	1,136,400	41,000
Burlington	552,400	66,400
Oswego	507,200	21,700
Buffalo	441,900	43,500
Cincinnati	427,600	27,800
Niagara Falls	319,100	43,900
Portland	279,500	71,000
New Haven	260,300	16,800
Key West	225,000	25,200
Totals	$136,335,500	$4,313,500

Fifty Cents each will be paid at this office for the following copies of the News Letter to complete our files: January 3, 10, 17, 24, 31; February 14; May 16; August 1st; September 5, 12, 19, 26; November 7 and 14; all of 1874.

The Oceanic.—The British steamer *Oceanic*, chartered by the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company from the White Star Line, will leave on September 13th for England, via Suez Canal. Many of her officers, who joined the vessel in this port, intend going with her to England.

Mr. W. H. Haverstick, the well known and popular exchange and money broker, has removed from his old stand to a more commodious office, at No. 500 Montgomery street, corner of Sacramento, where he will receive his numerous friends and patrons.

The Electric Light.—Niagara Falls are to be illuminated by electricity, the Prospect Park Company having contracted to supply the necessary apparatus.

Notice.—Owing to the City and State elections our usual supply of extracts from our innumerable foreign exchanges are unavoidably pushed out.

The quarterly interest on the 4½ per cent. bonds of the United States will be payable on Monday, September 1st. The amount is $2,812,500.

The steamer City of Panama will sail for Panama to-day.

London, Aug. 29th, 1879.--Latest Price of Consols, 97 9-16.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, Frederick Marriott, 607 to 615 Merchant Street, San Francisco, California.

SOMEHOW OR OTHER.

Life has a burden for every man's shoulder,
None may escape from its trouble and care;
Miss it in youth, and 'twill come when we're older,
And fit us as close as the garments we wear.

Sorrow comes into our lives uninvited,
Robbing our hearts of their treasures of song;
Lovers grow cold and friendships are slighted,
Yet somehow or other we worry along.

Everyday toil is everyday blessing,
Though poverty's cottage and crust we may share;
Weak is the hack on which burdens are pressing,
But stout is the heart that is strengthened by prayer.

Somehow or other the pathway grows brighter,
Just when we mourn there are none to befriend;
Hope in the heart makes the burden seem lighter,
And, somehow or other, we get to the end.

AN IMPERATIVE DUTY.

If ever thoughtful men had a stern, imperative and sacred duty staring them in the face, they have it now. The whole city is in danger of being put under the control of men who, having nothing to lose have everything to win, and whose every act indicates that they will take the most desperate means to accomplish their ends. Kearney and his mob hold every pernicious doctrine that has ever entered into the minds of low, vicious and ignorant men. Just now they are pretending to a moderation they do not feel. The original demon is temporarily hushed, not finally silenced. We all know the watchwords with which Kearney has conjured. He has told the people plainly enough what they are to expect. The Sand-lotters do expect those things to result if their nominees are elected, and, having the desire, they will prove to have the power to drive their representatives to accomplish every vain thing that has ever been promised in the heat of Sand-lot orations. The word has gone forth. It is: "Wait boys until after the election." When that event is over, their hour of triumph will have arrived. Kearney has told us, in days past, what will happen when he controls the city government. If those things don't happen, men are to wade knee deep in blood. We have been reminded that our city is "built of wood." Those who stand in his way are to be treated to "hemp." The Chinese must go, and must not stand on the order of their going, but go. So must capitalists, "lecherous" bondholders, and all who do not bow the knee to the oracle of the Sand Lots. For these purposes men have been put in possession of firearms, and trained to use them. The city authorities being representatives of the lawless classes, there will be no legal power outside of themselves to call upon the State government to suppress riot. We shall, in short, be bound hand and foot and delivered over to the tender mercies of a mob, more ignorant and more brutal than the one that inaugurated the "reign of terror." If any man doubts the possibility of these extremes, then we point him to the Sand-lot promises, and the means carefully and deliberately taken to render their enforcement a matter of certainty. We have briefly summarized those promises, we have called attention to the arming of men, and we have seen by what words they are held in check until "after the election is over." If these things mean nothing, then why such careful preparation? There is danger. It is always safer to extinguish a fire than to permit it to pass beyond control. Upon that conservative principle it is better to check the power of evil while it is yet a governable element, than to permit it to pass beyond restraining influences. It is better for thoughtful men to govern it, than permit it to govern them. Until Wednesday evening next it will be entirely within the competency of thoughtful citizens to keep the government in their own hands. They are in a majority. The one great misfortune is that they are divided into two opposing camps, instead of marching shoulder to shoulder in one solid phalanx against the common enemy. To unite divided forces, heal dissensions and close up the ranks of conservatism is the all-important duty of the hour. Any man, or party, who stands in the way of this strength in union is a traitor to his own and the city's best interests. There ought, at this moment, to be a gathering force of educated public opinion, that will serve to bring about this much-to-be desired unity. The time is fast spent, but it is not yet too late. Let anything and everything be done that is calculated to bring it about. Let merchants protest, let thoughtful men demand, let property owners insist, and let every conservative-minded man set up one loud, sustained cry for a UNITED TICKET. In safe and peaceful times we have joined together as "Taxpayer's," "Citizen's" and "People's" party. In the name of all that is dear to life and liberty, why cannot we now sink little differences, and unite to turn aside the most overwhelming disaster that ever threatened an American city? Nero fiddled while Rome was burning. The men who have made San Francisco the monument of enterprise that it is, are leering at one another with jealous eyes, whilst their homes are in danger of being sacked. This condition of things is unworthy of the city's past, and if not cured, will be destructive of its future. It cannot be too strongly enforced, that great as the disaster threatens to be, it can yet easily be averted. ONE COMMON BALLOT will accomplish all that is needed! It will keep the government in the hands of safe men, who will never permit mob law to rule. Let the word go forth that good citizens have united, without distinction of party, and there will be rejoicing in thousands of families, and a feeling, at home and abroad, that San Francisco has once again redeemed herself.

A Point Well Taken.—There were some persons in London who pretended to possess the power of foretelling future events, and were called the French Prophets. Holt, having upon occasion committed one of them to prison, a disciple of his came to the Justice's house and desired to see him. On being admitted, he said: "I come from the Lord, who bade me desire thee grant a *nolle prosequi* for John Atkins, his servant, whom thou hast thrown into prison." "Thou art a false prophet and a lying knave!" returned the Chief Justice; "if the Lord had sent thee it would have been to the Attorney-General, for the Lord knoweth that it is not in my power to grant a *nolle prosequi*."

Colonel J. H. Dickenson is the Republican nominee for Senator from the Tenth District. An able lawyer, a man of wide practical experience, and a gentleman, he is a candidate who does credit to his party, and, if elected, will do good service for the city.

GENERAL GRANT AND THE CHINESE.

By the steamer "Oceanic," which arrived here on the evening of the 26th instant in the unprecedented time of fourteen days and five hours from Yokohama, we have the latest news from this distinguished American. His intentions had been to leave Japan for this port on his homeward journey on the 15th inst., but if he should accept the position tendered him of arranging on the part of the United States for the arbitration of the matters in dispute between China and Japan, regarding the Loo Choo Islands, his departure may be considerably delayed. Prince Kung, the Prince Regent of China, and also the Emperor of Japan, have extended to General Grant especial and unusual honors. During his recent visit at Peking these two distinguished men, one representing the oldest of nations, with its 400,000,000 of population, and its traditions and deep-seated prejudices; the other a man of the American people, raised to his proud position through his own indomitable energy and firmness of character, and representing the progressive ideas of our advanced civilization, had prolonged and confidential conversations. We are advised that already important results are anticipated from these interviews. Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs, was most especially pleased with the visit of General Grant, and the unexpected length of hospitality to which he and his household have gone are certainly cheering signs of improvement, which will be hailed with pleasure by all the foreign powers alike. The reports of all these hospitalities and expressions of great good will toward the representative soldier and citizen of the United States should be properly appreciated here. The Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, has thus given an unmistakable sign of his friendly and progressive spirit. It required no little moral courage to stand forth before his detractors, who are always ready to taunt him with pro-foreign tendencies, and make these bold manifestations of friendship; and even now, through these friendly courtesies, comes a proposal to General Grant which may very easily settle the "Chinese Must Go" question, without any recourse to blood-shed or abrogation of treaty rights. Li Hung Chang, in the diplomatic manner so well known to the scholars of his country, expressed his great personal regard for General Grant, and suggested to him a method, practical and easy, of checking the migration of Chinese to this country. He said: "If the Cabinet at Washington will make the advance, the Government at Peking will sign a convention promising to check imigration for three or five years, after the lapse of which time further steps might be taken. No Chinaman would be permitted to leave for the United States without a passport, which would be granted only in exceptional cases—such as to merchants, students, tourists, etc.,—but not to coolies or laborers." Congress could co-operate in such an arrangement very easily, by providing that no passengers shall come without showing a passport from the Chinese authorities. If General Grant can, by his personal magnetism, find so easy a solution of the vexed Chinese question, can he not equally well settle the Loo Choo troubles, and thus add to his already overflowing record of good deeds to all mankind? Glad, indeed, shall we be to welcome him home.

MINISTER SEWARD.

At the dinner tendered by the Viceroy of the Empire of China to General Grant, at Tientsin, the following sentiment was expressed by Mr. Detring in behalf of the Viceroy, showing the high regard in which Mr. Seward is held in the land where he has represented his country so ably for upwards of fifteen years: "I am happy to be again called upon by his Excellency the Viceroy, to say on his behalf that having only too soon to separate from his distinguished newly gained friend (Gen. Grant), he feels the more gratified to be able to greet, on this occasion, an old one, and express satisfaction at his return to China, where, during a career of more than fifteen years, he has been known to represent the interests of his country in a manner which has tended to promote the friendly relations of two great nations. The Viceroy invites you, ladies and gentlemen, to raise your glasses and drink with him in honor of the U. S. Minister to China, Hon. George F. Seward." Mr. Seward responded briefly and feelingly, expressing himself in his usual forcible manner.

Death of Joseph French.—Mr. Joseph French, an old Californian, one of the first comers and one of the successful mining speculators, died on Thursday last at his residence, in Oakland, at the age of sixty-nine years. A man of genial and kindly temper, Mr. French was one of the most familiar figures in our thoroughfares, and on good terms with nearly all San Francisco. His general health was good, though he had been troubled for years with a tendency to gout, and his death was the result of an apoplectic stroke. The funeral will take place on Sunday, 31st, at 2 P. M., from the Rev. T. K. Noble's Church, Taylor street.

We give Captain Jack Crawford a last warning to stop grinding out doggerel—to cut his hair, clean his nails, and try to act like a civilized being. He can stay on the blood and gunpowder stage if he wants to, but that is positively all the indulgence he can safely ask of an already long-suffering and forbearing public. If he is really a good scout, why should he put in his time trying to make people think him a cross between a sign for a dime novel store and a new-fangled kind of idiot.

The steamer City of Chester will sail for Victoria at noon.

COKE CHEAPEST FUEL.

Reduction in Price: Wholesale Price, 50 cents per barrel; Retail Price, 60 cents per barrel, at the works of the SAN FRANCISCO GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, Howard and First streets, and foot of Second st. Jan. 12.

W. Morris, **MORRIS & KENNEDY,** J. F. Kennedy.
Importers and Dealers in Moldings, Frames, Engravings, Chromos, Lithographs, Decalcomanie, Wax and Artists' Materials, 21 Post street, nearly opposite Masonic Temple, San Francisco. Feb. 4.

QUICKSILVER.

For sale—In lots to suit, by Thomas Bell & Co., No. 305 Sansome street, over Bank of California. Nov. 16.

R. H. LLOYD,
Attorney-at-Law, Room 13, Nevada Block.

LIABILITY OF BANKS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

In Great Britain there are various degrees of liability incurred by the shareholders of banks. In some English banks, and in nearly all the Scottish banks, the liability is unlimited; that is, the possessor of one share is liable for all the debts after the other shareholders have been levied upon and are unable to pay any more. Then there are chartered banks, in which the liability extends to as much again as the amount of the fully paid-up share. There are also banks under the Limited Liability Act for ordinary public companies, and it is customary not to call up more than one half of the amount of the share, so as to leave the second half as a reserve to be drawn upon in case of need. In addition to these there are private banks, in which the partners are all liable for the debts, as in the case of ordinary business firms. Among the chartered banks are the Bank of British North America, with 20,000 shares of £50 each, all paid, and a liability of £50 per share; and the Bank of British Columbia, with 12,500 shares of £20 each, all paid, and 9,600 shares of £20 each, with £10 paid and £10 that may be called up at any time, and a further liability of £2 per share on the 22,100 shares. In the class of Limited Liability are the London and San Francisco Bank, Limited, and the Anglo-Californian Bank, Limited. The former has 60,000 shares of £10 each, all paid, with no further liability whatever; while the latter has 22,970 shares of £20 each, with £10 paid, and a further liability of £10 per share. In the case of the chartered banks, the shareholders can only be compelled to pay the amount for which they are responsible, in addition to the capital, if the bank becomes insolvent, so that it is a continuous liability; whereas in the case of the London and San Francisco Bank all liability of the shareholders has ceased by the payment in full of £10 per share; and in the Anglo-Californian Bank all liability may cease by the Directors calling up £10 per share, and thus making the £20 per share all paid up. The banking bill, which was lately introduced into the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is evidently intended to apply to banks like the Scottish banks, and some English banks, so that whatever the stipulations of their special charters may be, no shareholder shall be liable for more than an additional amount per share, equal to the amount subscribed per share. This will constitute a limitation of liability on all bank shares, but will still leave a considerable margin of liability for the benefit of the creditors of the banks.

In the national banks of the United States things are ordered differently. The Government holds United States bonds to more than the value of the notes issued to each bank, and each share in a national bank is liable, not as the Scottish banks, for the whole debts of the bank, but for its proportion of the whole of the debts of the bank. So that an American shareholder is liable for only his own share of debts, and it is of no importance to him whether his co-shareholders are solvent or insolvent. In the Scottish banks the solvent shareholders have to pay everything that the insolvent shareholders cannot pay. We may congratulate ourselves that the American system is more in keeping with justice and common sense than the Scottish or English, and more in keeping with justice than even the plan that the Chancellor of the British Exchequer now proposes. We trust, however, that the present bill will pass, so as to put the liability of the shareholders in British banks on a more rational footing, though we may remark that the same proposal limited to England only was talked out of the House of Commons, not long since, on the ground that it ought to apply to Scotland and Ireland also, which the present bill includes.

The following advertisement appeared in the columns of the London *Evening Standard*, the other day:

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.—Left her home, in London, on the evening of the 22d, a young lady, 17 years of age, 5 feet 5 high, dark eyes, fair hair, curled in front, white skin, rather freckled, slight figure, name Linda, and a cross tattooed on her right leg; dressed at the time in a serge dress, braided on collar and sleeve with gold braid, black hat lined with gold braid, navy blue silk stockings, initials L. D., and coronet on linen; had a small black-and-tan toy terrier; diamond screw ear-rings, self-winding gold watch, with L. D. and coronet, gold chain, heavy gold bracelet, diamond and ruby ring, opal and diamond ring, turquoise ring, silver and gold wedding ring. Whoever will give such information as will lead to the recovery of the young lady will receive the above reward on application to Messrs. Farrer, Ouvry & Co., solicitors, 66, Lincoln's-inn-fields, W. C.

Seeing that the young lady was only 17 years of age, that she had dark eyes and fair hair, that she was covered with jewelry, and that her watch and linen were marked with a coronet, twenty pounds does not seem an exaggerated sum to offer as a reward for the recovery of this missing and erratic young person. Married she must be, as she had two wedding rings; her initials must be L. D., and she must have a title on account of the coronet. No such English lady exists, therefore "Linda" must be a foreigner, for the names of the solicitors inserting the advertisement exclude the idea of a hoax. I see a Linda and a reward of £20 in every young lady of 17 that I come across, but they vanish while I am thinking how I can delicately put the question about the tattoo-mark.—*Atlas in the "World."*

MICROPHONIC STUDY.

M. Boudet de Paris has experimented with a microphonic transmitter, in which the carbons, instead of being pressed by a spring, are simply kept in contact by a bit of paper folded like a V. It was so sensitive that, with a single Lechlanché cell, and at a distance of 500 metres (1,640.4 feet), the receiving telephone reproduced the message so that it could be heard in all parts of the hall. By increasing the amplitude of the vibrations he found that they were of two kinds: 1. Large vibrations, or rather undulations, which always occurred in the same order for any given word or vowel. 2. Small vibrations, very short, very numerous, looped upon the larger ones. He thinks that the undulations are due either to the force of the breath which necessarily accompanies the emission of the voice, or to the inertia of the instrument.—*Comptes Rendus.*

The "Electrician" notices the close of the International Telegraph Conference, and the results arrived at, as follows: A word rate is to be introduced, and next year there will be only one rate from London to every part of the world. Great reduction in all the rates. Eight languages to be employed: Latin, English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese. Extra payment for figure telegrams to be abolished, and the number of figures allowed to count as one word reduced to three.

HEADQUARTERS DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,

319 BUSH STREET,

Rooms Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

T. M. O'Connor, Secretary. [Aug. 2] A. J. BRYANT, Chairman.

Workingmen's Nominee for Judge of the Superior Court,
A. H. TOWNSEND. [Aug. 30.

Regular W. P. C. and Democratic Candidate for District Attorney,
D L. SMOOT. [Aug. 30.

Regular Democratic and N. C. P. Nominee for Assessor,
THOMAS D. RILEY,
Of Riley & Test. [Aug. 30.

M. C. CONROY,
Regular Republican Nominee for State Senator,
Ninth Senatorial District. [Aug. 23.

Nominee of Democratic and New Constitution Parties, for Supervisor Ninth Ward,
COL. JAMES A. LAVEN. [Aug. 23.

Candidate for School Director,
L. WADHAM. [Aug. 23.

Regular Republican Nominee for County Clerk,
WM. A. STUART. [Aug. 23.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE.

DR. JAMES D. WHITNEY,
Candidate for Supervisor Fifth Ward. [Aug. 23.

Regular Democratic and N. C. P. Nominee for Sheriff,
ROBERT HOWE,
Of Howe & Hall. [Aug. 23.

For City and County Surveyor,
WM. P. HUMPHREYS,
Nominee of the Democratic, New Constitution and Municipal Reform Parties. [Aug. 23.

Regular Republican Nominee for Recorder,
WM. K. DIETRICH. [Aug. 23.

Regular Republican Nominee for Auditor,
GEN'L JOHN McCOMB. [Aug. 23.

D. J. MURPHY,
For District Attorney,
Present Incumbent. [Aug. 23.

Regular Workingman's Candidate for Coroner,
DR. C. C. McGOVERN. [Aug. 23.

For Justice of the Peace,
H. L. JOACHIMSEN, Aug. 23.

Nominee of Workingmen's Convention,
ADAM H. MURPHY,
For School Director, Eleventh Ward. [Aug. 16.

Regular Republican Nominee for Governor,
GEORGE C. PERKINS,
Of San Francisco. [July 12.

Republican Nominee for Assessor,
ALEX. BADLAM. [Aug. 16.

For State Senator, Ninth Senatorial District,
W. W. TRAYLOR, [Aug. 16.

Nominee of Workingmen's Convention, for County Clerk,
J. RICHARD FREUD. [Aug. 16.

Regular Workingmen's Candidate for Treasurer,
W. R. SHABER. [Aug. 16.

WILLIAM DOOLAN,
(Present Incumbent),
Candidate for Public Administrator. [Aug. 23.

Regular Nominee for Superior Judge,
J. F. SULLIVAN. [Aug. 23.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Special Notice.

The sailing of the steamer "City of Panama," for Panama and New York, is postponed until SATURDAY, August 30th, at 12 noon.

Aug. 30. WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., Agents.

MEXICAN CONSULATE,

215 Sansome Street, San Francisco.

The undersigned has been appointed Consul for the Republic of Mexico at San Francisco, Cal. Office hours from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Aug. 30. J. GARCIA CONDE.

QUICKSILVER

For sale in lots to suit by Maurice Dore, Agent for the Guadalupe Mine, 410 Pine street. Aug. 30.

IRVINE & LE BRETON

Have Removed their Law Offices to No. 217 Sansome Street.

[March 15.]

SKELETON SKETCHES.—No. 4.

[BY T. A. HARCOURT.]

A Complete Revenge.

The few hours of life that are left to me I will devote to writing a confession—not of the deed, for that I have never denied, but of the motives which actuated me and the manner in which it was accomplished. But because I do this, let none believe that I repent; on the contrary, I glory in what I have done, and would gladly suffer a second death—a thousand times more terrible than that which awaits me at sunrise—for the opportunity of repeating the deed.

From the first moment that I saw the Lady Hilda, I loved her—not with the weak and sickly sentiment which the poets miscall love, but with the fierce and irresistible passion of the tiger for his mate. That I dared not show the flame that consumed me, made this passion the more intolerable. Had I, the humble librarian and amanuensis of my lord, her father, presumed to lift my eyes to the sole daughter of his House, I should have been spurned from the door like a dog. It was far better to be near her and suffer, to sleep under the same roof and to kiss the ground she walked on, than to be driven from her presence forever. Besides, the indignation of the proud old Earl would have been nothing to bear in comparison with her contemptuous scorn. As it was, she scarcely seemed to know that I existed. If she entered the library while I was there, she took no more notice of me than if I were a part of the furniture, and I verily believe that if one of the chairs had declared its love for her, she would have been less surprised—certainly less scornful—than if I had done so. It was this absolute indifference, this utter ignoring of my existence, that galled me more than anything else. Yet, by some accursed contradiction of nature, it added fire to my passion. I would gladly have been her dog, to receive her caresses; or her hook, that I might meet her eyes; but to be only an unregarded human chattel in her father's house, was more than I could bear. My birth was lowly, and I was poor; but I was a man, as goodly to look upon as any of the butterflies that hovered about her, and infinitely more learned than they. I knew—for, with all my quiet and retiring manner, I kept my eyes and ears open—I knew that many of the noblest of these had sought her love in vain, and in secret I gloated over their discomfiture. But there came a day when even her cold, proud heart was stormed and taken. It was evening when I first met Sir Cyril and her walking in the park together. They did not see me where I lurked in the shadows of the great beeches, but I saw—aye, and heard—more than enough to rob me of my only comfort—that if *I* had not her love, at least no other had. Had I been armed, I believe I should have slain them both on the spot; but he was tall and powerful—as near my own build as possible—and even if I sprang upon him unawares, I could not kill him with my hands.

It matters not to tell the agony that I endured, month after month, for nearly a year. By day and by night I plotted to kill him, and full a score of times his life was in my hands at moments when he least suspected danger. But each time I hesitated till the opportunity was lost; not because I was afraid, but because murder would not satisfy my hate. At last I resolved to lay a scheme which should drag his name into disgrace. This I knew would be to inflict a thousand deaths upon both him and her. But I had hardly begun to contrive a scheme to this end when it was announced that their marriage would take place sooner than had been arranged, as Sir Cyril had to go abroad on an important diplomatic mission. There was only a week to act in, so I gave up all hope of bringing him to shame, and resolved to have his blood.

During that week I scarcely closed my eyes, so incessantly did I watch for an opportunity to murder him. But there was none, for he did not come near the house again till the morning of the wedding-day. I did not accompany the procession to the church. Had I done so I must have stabbed him at the altar, and I was determined to escape discovery long enough to witness *her* agony. Without that my vengeance would be barren—with it, it would be complete, and death would have no terrors for me.

The bride and bridegroom were not to set out for the Continent until the following morning, and that night there was to be a grand masked ball in the Earl's great banqueting-room. My chance must be then or never, and I swore he should die that night.

The servants and dependents of the family were graciously allowed to view the festivities from an obscure corner of the balcony surrounding the hall. On all former occasions I had scorned to avail myself of this permission. It reminded me of my hated position, and to see her dance with another prostrated me with rage. But this night I stood there among the domestics, and when she entered, costumed as Mary, Queen of Scots, I knew her in a moment. What was her disguise to me? I should have *felt* her presence had I been stone-blind. So with him. Though many masks addressed her, I noted none till he bowed low before her in the dress of Chastelard.

I saw him kiss her hand and place her arm in his, and I waited to see no more. Rushing to my room, I donned a false beard and muffled myself up like a traveler, and then stealthily glided through the deserted corridors to the library, which was situated in a somewhat remote part of the mansion. Ringing the bell, I asked the servant—who, after some delay, answered it—why the gentleman I had sent for had not come. Naturally supposing that some one else had shown me into the library and carried a message for me, the man replied that he would go and inquire if I would instruct him. I told him to go to the guest dressed as Chastelard, and inform him that a messenger awaited him in the library with important papers from the Government.

In less than five minutes the door opened. In less than five seconds thereafter Sir Cyril lay dead with a dagger in his heart. I had not even time to tell him why I killed him, and I cursed my good aim for that. Then I turned to flee, and as I did so a blessed inspiration seized me. With hands that trembled with excitement—not fear—I stripped off his magnificent costume and dressed myself in it. A slight change in the position of the shoulder-belt which supported the rapier sufficed to cover a blot of blood on the breast. Then, having adjusted the silk half-mask and thrown my great traveling-coat over the corpse, I left the room and walked straight to the banqueting hall. I have said that in build we were counterparts of each other; he had imitated the courtly strut of the French Ambassador, so could I; words need be few, and the mask would muffle them.

The Queen was waiting for her Chastelard, and with a beating heart but unfaltering step I gave her my arm. She was tired, and would go to the conservatory to rest. I bowed assent and led her there. We were alone in the dim light which the moon shed through the roof of clouded glass. Surely the Gods of Vengeance and of Love were good to me, and as I held her in my arms I thanked them with each burning kiss that I showered upon her face, and which she returned—for was I not her husband?

Suddenly there arose a tumult; a rushing to and fro, and a sound of fear-stricken voices. I knew what it meant. They had discovered the body. Then, holding her in my grasp as in a vice, I whispered hoarsely in her ear the whole story of my love, of her scorn, and of my vengeance. How much she heard I know not, but before I ended she had become the raving maniac which she is while I write, and will be till her dying day.

I made no attempt to escape. I would not accept life if they offered it to me. They are making merry music outside in erecting the gallows, and I await the rising of the sun with impatience. Chastelard will die once more for his love of Mary Stuart.

ARIZONA.

The weather in the Territory continues to be excessively warm, and mining matters are consequently quiet. Gov. Fremont reached Prescott in good health on the 23d instant, and was cordially welcomed by his many friends, who appreciate his endeavors for the good of their country during his prolonged absence at the East. In the old workings of the Silver King mine a deposit of 300 tons of very rich ore has been uncovered, and the developments in the new shaft continue to be most satisfactory. The Masterson Mill, on Turkey Creek, has been started on ore from the Goodwin mine, and is now running successfully. John Holmes has a mine in the same vicinity, with ore assaying as high as $1,800 per ton, and the mill will work a lot of it next week. The force of men at the Eureka Copper mine is to be increased, and a road to the property is being opened. The copper developments in this section are immense, and will eventually be very valuable. Lynx Creek miners are piling up large quantities of pay dirt, so as to be ready to take advantage of the fall rains. The people in this locality are prosperous and contented. The Golden Chariot mine has produced some wonderfully rich gold rock, and in the tunnel and shafts of the Cumberland mine the rock, according to a number of recent assays made in this city, is very valuable. In the vicinity of Prescott the number of gold-bearing leads being uncovered is truly astonishing, and great results are anticipated.

Ten Chinamen are at work at placer diggings in the vicinity of Pichaco, which they have rented for a term of months. The fifth shipment of bullion from the Tombstone mill has just been made to Philadelphia, aggregating $23,717. This makes a total of $108,485 shipped already from the mill. The stock of the company is freely selling at $6 75 per share in Philadelphia. The Yuma mill made a very satisfactory clean-up on the 17th instant, and the new machinery worked smoothly and well. The results have not been made public. The Prescott Mining Company is attracting considerable attention. The property of the company consists of six mines in Yavapai county, and it is estimated they have in sight some 18,000 tons of ore, the average assay of which is $90 per ton. The office of the company is established at No. 55 Broadway, New York. In the Dos Cabezas Mountains several mineral ledges have been recently found, carrying from $25 to $40 per ton, in gold, with traces of silver. The shaft of the Tough Nut mine is down 100 feet, and the tunnel is now upwards of 100 feet in length; the ore assays $283@$429 per ton. A party of gentlemen are organizing in this city for an extended tour through the territory, to leave here as soon as the weather becomes cooler. They will take with them all the necessary apparatus for assaying and testing ores, and their enterprise will be, we doubt not, a very interesting and profitable one, as they will be prepared to make arrangements for the purchase of desirable properties. As we note, from week to week, the items of interest from the territory and in connection with it, we are confirmed in our opinion that the successful future of our neighbor is secured.

A REMARKABLE GARMENT.

A day or two ago a motherly-looking woman of forty-five entered a Woodward avenue clothing store, having a man's linen duster on her arm, and when approached by a salesman, she said: "Some one in here sold this duster to my son yesterday."

"Yes, ma'am; I sold it myself," replied the clerk, looking at the garment.

"Did you tell my son that this duster could be worn either to a picnic, funeral, bridal-party or quarterly-meeting?" "I did, madam; and so it can."

"Did you tell him it made a good fly-blanket, when not otherwise needed?" "I did."

"That it could be used as a boat-sail, a stretcher, a straw-bed and a bed-spread?" "Yes, ma'am; I did."

"And that many people used them as table-covers?" "I did."

"And that they would last for years, and then make excellent stuff for rag-carpets?" "I did."

"And you only charged a dollar?" "Only a dollar, ma'am."

"Well, when John came home last night and brought the duster, and told me all you said, I made up my mind that he must have been drunk, and I was a little afraid that he stole the garment. I am glad it's all right."

"It certainly is all right, ma'am; and since he left here yesterday, we have discovered that the duster is a great conductor of sound, a preventive of sun-stroke, and that no man with one on his back ever dropped dead of heart-disease."

"Land save us!" she gasped, as she waited for the bundle; "but who knows that they won't fix 'em so 'fore long that they'll raise a mortgage off the farm?"—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Boston Advertiser, of August 19th, publishes an account of an interview with Mr. Thos. B. Lewis, of this city, in which this gentleman expresses the fullest faith in the resources of Arizona. After a preliminary sketch of the obstacles in the way of the territory, Mr. Lewis refers to Gen. Crook's expedition as the beginning of better times, and declares that the Arizona of "to-day is a new birth, and will grow rapidly to the importance and wealth of a great State." This confidence is based on the positive returns already made by the mines of the territory, and the indications of vast undeveloped resources to be met with in every direction.

The steamer Oregon sailed for Portland to-day.

SPORTING ITEMS.

Rowing.—Hanlan declines to row in any water except Toronto Bay, where he says he is willing to meet any one for $5,000 to $10,000 a side. This looks like a bluff.——The crews of the Pioneer and St. George Clubs, for the McKinlay ship race, will be composed as follows: Pioneers—1, A. Tobin (bow); 2, M. Sullivan; 3, N. Sullivan; 4, P. Murphy (stroke). St. George—1, H. N. Wallace (bow); 2, C. R. Browne; 3, D. Brown; 4, R. D. Girvin (stroke); No. 2 of the St. George crew has recently met with an accident to his thumb, which, unfortunately for the crew, is bad enough to retard practice.——The Dolphin Club celebrated their second anniversary at North Beach last Monday. They were visited by the Pioneer and Neptune Clubs. During the afternoon a scratch race was rowed, the Pioneers winning in their large *Colleen Bawn*. The Dolphin Club will most likely enter a crew for the St. George's regatta.——Cotsford, of Victoria, is getting an improved shell from Philadelphia. If it suits him he says he will agree to Leahy's terms for a race. A San Francisco lady oarsman has been challenged to a single scull race by a Boston lady, the race to come off at Long Bridge within a month.——Hoyt has declined to row Leahy, except in Whitehall boats.——It is said the *Alert* will not send a crew to the St. George's regatta.

Pedestrianism.—Messrs. Lawton and McNeil are to be congratulated for the success, so far as entries are concerned, for the coming six-days' walk. Already twelve gentlemen have paid their entrance fee, two of whom were contestants in the last match. The balance of the entries come from different parts of the State, and show the interest in the interior is as great as in the city. The Pavilion will be handsomely decorated, and a fine track laid, as well as good seating accommodations for visitors. As the managers are in constant receipt of letters from the best Eastern men, asking for particulars, it looks as if the liberal inducements they offer to competitors will attract all the first-class pedestrians to this coast.——We are informed that Von Berg has accepted La Chappelle's challenge to walk a six-days' match for $1,000 a side, and that the race will come off in about eight days.——Hawes, of the Olympic Club, has been presented with the Club's 100-yards championship medal. He will go East in a few days to represent the Club at the New York Athletic Tournament.——There will be a 25-mile go-as-you-please race at the Recreation Grounds to-morrow, for an advertised purse of $50. Start at 1:30 P. M.——McIntyre has gone into the country to train for the six-days' walk, under the care of Fred. Gotobed.

Baseball.—The unfair demands of the Military League for a large share of the gate money at the Recreation Grounds, has caused the Pacific League to refuse to play. As the persons who have that part of the grounds owned by the city only pay for it the nominal rent of $1 per month, and have a three-years' lease, while McCluskey pays over $100 a month for the remainder, it looks as if the threat to build a fence across it was taking a very mean advantage.——The Knickerbockers refused to play at the Recreation Grounds last Sunday, preferring to forfeit to the Eagles.——The game at Oakland to-morrow will be Knickerbocker vs. Oakland. Nolan will pitch for the knicks.

Yachting.—The model yacht race was won by Mr. N. Nichols' *Consuelo*. She is schooner-rigged and measures 44 inches on water line. Sec Zale's *America* came in second.——The yachts of the San Francisco Club will not go to Sacramento as was projected.——The Pacific Yacht Club hold their regatta September 9th.——The San Francisco Club give an entertainment at their club-house to day.——The sloops *Tommy* and *Lizzie Allen* raced to Vallejo and back last Saturday. The *Tommy* won. There was not enough wind to make anything like a good race. The time from Vallejo here was over fourteen hours.

Swimming.—As there is a full moon next week, the various swimming baths keep open till 10 P.M.——A swimming tournament will take place at Alameda September 13th, under the auspices of the Neptune Club. Prizes will be given as follows: Gold medal for boys under sixteen, gold medal for amateurs who have never won a prize; purse of $50, open to professionals; gold and silver medals for fancy driving. Entries to be made before September 10th to R. B. Cunningham, 410 California, or Mr. Solon H. Williams, 414 Clay street.

Shooting.—The tournament at the State Fair is already an assured success. Matches will be shot in the Fair grounds. Entries close to-day.——Ruth, of Oakland, will shoot a match with an unknown at Sacramento, Ruth to use rifle against his opponent's shotgun.——The coming season promises well; there will be an abundance of quail.——Wild geese have already been seen at Fresno.——At Birds Point, last Sunday, Mr. Maskey beat Mr. Lambert, shooting at twelve glass balls; score, 9 to 8. They then shot at twelve birds, making a tie, which was shot off at double birds, Mr. Lambert winning; score, 4 to 2.

Fishing.—Sutter Lake, near Sacramento, is full of fine large catfish, bred from those placed there by the Commissioners in 1877; they take the hook ravenously; angle or common worms are the best bait. This delicious fish is at present little known here, but is considered by epicures to be the finest flavored fresh-water fish in America.——Eastern brook trout are caught in Donner Lake.——The salmon laws are violated by Sacramento fishermen every day. What is the Sportsmen's Club up there about?

Boxing.—Until some more good men come from the East there will be nothing doing in this sport. We would advise some of our resident fistic artists to stop talking about how easily they could beat Chambers, now that he has gone East, or they will gain an unpleasant reputation as long-distance figbters.——It is rumored that Fred. Mackley will give Harry Maynard a surprise party at the coming set-to.

Coursing.—Arrangements for the coming meeting are not completed nor has the ground been selected. Owners of dogs are busy getting them in condition. A large number of entries are expected.——We saw *Bulldozer* a few days ago. He was in splendid trim and will be very near the front this Fall barring accidents.——Hares are plentiful in Santa Clara, but do not appear to be as stout as those around Merced.

Bicycling.—At Wolverhampton J. Keen beat F. Cooper for the one-mile championship by two yards and a half. No time taken.——The 150 mile championship of England was won by Cann, who had an easy race with Phillips.

Archery.—The tournament at Sacramento will be held at the Capitol grounds.——There is nothing being done by clubs just now except practice.

An elegant assortment of Gold Watches and Chains at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

REPUBLICAN MUNICIPAL TICKET.

Election: Wednesday, September 3d, 1879.

For Mayor ..... BRILSFORD P. FLINT.
For Assessor ..... ALEXANDER BADLAM.
For Sheriff ..... JULIUS C. GREEN.
For Auditor ..... JOHN MCCOMB.
For Tax Collector ..... WILLIAM MARTIN.
For Treasurer ..... J. T. HELMKEN.
For Recorder ..... W. K. DIETRICH.
For County Clerk ..... WILLIAM A. STUART.
For District Attorney ..... DANIEL J. MURPHY.
For Attorney and Counsellor ..... WELLINGTON C. BURNETT.
For Coroner ..... L. L. DORR.
For Public Administrator ..... CHARLES E. SCRANTON.
For Surveyor ..... RICHARD H. SAVAGE.
For Superintendent Public Streets, Highways and Squares ..... WM. PATTERSON.
For Superintendent of Common Schools ..... JOHN W. TAYLOR.
For Judge of the Superior Court ..... DAVIS LOUDERBACK.
For Judge of the Superior Court ..... F. P. DANN.
For Judge of the Superior Court ..... JOHN F. FINN.
For Judge of the Superior Court ..... H. D. SCRIPTURE.
For Judge of the Superior Court ..... JAMES C. CARY.
For Judge of the Superior Court ..... J. M. ALLEN.
For Judge of the Superior Court ..... W. H. FIFIELD.
For Judge of the Superior Court ..... T. K. WILSON.
For Judge of the Superior Court ..... CHARLES B. DARWIN.
For Judge of the Superior Court ..... JOHN HUNT, JR.
For Judge of the Superior Court ..... S. H. DWINELLE.
For Judge of the Superior Court ..... R. OUY MCCLELLAN.
For Police Judge ..... HALE RIX.

For Justices of the Peace.

WALTER M. LEMAN, L. W RANSOME, | W. H. AIKEN, H. L. JOACHIMSEN,
ETHELBERT BURRE.

For Supervisors.

First Ward	ANTONE SCHOTTLER.	Seventh Ward	HUGH FRASER.
Second Ward	JOHN MASON.	Eighth Ward	CHARLES L. TAYLOR.
Third Ward	J. M. LITCHFIELD.	Ninth Ward	MICAH DOANE.
Fourth Ward	SAMUEL DRAKE.	Tenth Ward	CHARLES A. BAYLY.
Fifth Ward	JAMES D. WHITNEY.	Eleventh Ward	ERASTUS N. TORREY.
Sixth Ward	FRANK EASTMAN.	Twelfth Ward	JAMES B. STETSON.

For School Directors.

First Ward	H. C. PATRIDGE.	Seventh Ward	GEORGE L DARLING.
Second Ward	LUMAN WADHAM.	Eighth Ward	HENRY KIMBALL.
Third Ward	PETER DEVENY.	Ninth Ward	CHARLES G. EWING.
Fourth Ward	JOSEPH W. OALLOWAY.	Tenth Ward	N. J. BIRD.
Fifth Ward	N. B. STONE.	Eleventh Ward	EDWARD E. HARVEY.
SIXTH WARD	LUCIUS THOMPSON.	Twelfth Ward	L. H. VAN SCHAICK.

For Auditor, Unexpired Term ..... JOHN MCCOMB.
For Tax Collector, Unexpired Term ..... WILLIAM MARTIN.
For Supervisor of the Third Ward, Unexpired Term ..... J. M. LITCHFIELD.

Against Chinese Immigration.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

AGAINST CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

For Governor:
HUGH J GLENN ..... of Colusa

For Lieutenant-Governor:
LEVI CHASE ..... of San Diego

For Secretary of State:
W J TINNIN ..... of Trinity

For Controller:
W B C BROWN ..... of Sacramento

For Treasurer:
A G ESCANDON ..... of San Buenaventura

For Attorney-General:
JO HAMILTON ..... of Placer

For Surveyor-General:
WILLIAM MINIS ..... of Yolo

For Clerk of Supreme Court:
D B WOOLF ..... of San Francisco

For Superintendent of Public Instruction:
HENRY C GESFORD ..... of Napa

For Chief Justice:
ROBERT F MORRISON ..... of San Francisco

For Associate Justices:
E W MCKINSTRY ..... of San Francisco
JAMES D THORNTON ..... of San Francisco
THOMAS P STONEY ..... of Napa
J R SHARPSTEIN ..... of San Francisco
E M ROSS ..... of Los Angeles
S D MCKEE ..... of Alameda

For Railroad Commissioners:
First District—G J CARPENTER ..... of El Dorado
Second District—GEORGE W THOMAS ..... of San Francisco
Third District—GEORGE STONEMAN ..... of Los Angeles

For Board of Equalization:
First District—A C BRADFORD ..... of San Francisco
Second District—CHARLES H RANDALL ..... of Tuolumne
Third District—C E WILCOXSON ..... of Sutter
Fourth District—T D HEISKELL ..... of Stanislaus

Nominations for Congress:
First District—CHARLES A SUMNER ..... of San Francisco
Second District—T J CLUNIE ..... of Sacramento
Third District—C P BERRY ..... of Sutter
Fourth District—WALLACE LEACH ..... of San Diego

CARD.

I take pleasure in announcing that I have completed arrangements with F. F. DE DERKY, M.D., whereby he will attend to my practice during my absence abroad. Dr. de Derky has been a successful practitioner of medicine in the Southern and Eastern States, and, though recently having become a resident of this city, I beg to commend him as worthy of your fullest confidence.

Yours respectfully, DR. D. ALBERT HILLER.

Relative to the above, I would say that my office is No. 17 Dupont street, Rooms Nos. 5 and 6. Office Hours: from 11 to 12 o'clock A.M. and 2 to 4 P.M.

Aug. 30. F. F. DE DERKY, M.D.

BALLADS OF BABYLON.

PHRYNE'S HUSBAND.

I stood at eve, as the sun went down, by a grave where a woman lies,
Who lured men's souls to the shores of sin with the light of her wanton eyes,
Who sang the song that the Siren sang on the treacherous Lurley hight,
Whose face was as fair as a summer day and whose heart was as black as night.

Yet a blossom I fain would pluck to-day from the garden above her dust;
Not the languorous lily of soulless sin nor the blood-red rose of lust;
But a sweet white blossom of holy love that grew in the one green spot
In the arid desert of Phryne's life, where all was parched and hot.

* * * * * * *

In the summer, when the meadows were aglow with blue and red,
Joe, the Ostler of the Magpie, and fair Annie Smith were wed.
Plump was Annie, plump and pretty, with a cheek as fair as snow;
He was anything but handsome was the Magpie's Ostler, Joe.

But he won the winsome lassie. They'd a cottage and a cow,
And her matronhood sat lightly on the village beauty's brow.
Sped the months and came a baby—such a blue-eyed baby boy!
Joe was working in the stables when they told him of his joy.

He was rubbing down the horses, and he gave them then and there
All a special feed of clover, just in honor of the heir;
It had been his great ambition, and he told the horses so,
That the Fates would send a baby who might bear the name of Joe.

Little Joe the child was christened, and, like babies, grew apace;
He'd his mother's eyes of azure and his father's honest face.
Swift the happy years went over, years of blue and cloudless sky;
Love was lord of that small cottage, and the tempests passed them by.

Passed them by for years, then swiftly burst in fury o'er their home.
Down the lane by Annie's cottage chanced a gentleman to roam;
Thrice he came and saw her sitting by the window with her child,
And he nodded to the baby, and the baby laughed and smiled.

So at last it grew to know him—little Joe was nearly four;
He would call the "pretty gemplun" as he passed the open door;
And one day he ran and caught him and in child's play pulled him in,
And the baby Joe had prayed for brought about the mother's sin.

'Twas the same old wretched story that for ages hards have sung:
'Twas a woman weak and wanton and a villain's tempting tongue;
'Twas a picture deftly painted for a silly creature's eyes
Of the Babylonian wonders and the joy that in them lies.

Annie listened and was tempted; she was tempted and she fell,
As the angels fell from heaven to the blackest depths of hell;
She was promised wealth and splendor and a life of guilty sloth,
Yellow gold for child and husband—and the woman left them both.

Home one eve came Joe the Ostler with a cheery cry of "Wife!"
Finding that which blurred forever all the story of his life.
She had left a silly letter—through the cruel scrawl he spelt;
Then he sought the lonely bedroom, joined his horny hands and knelt.

"Now, O Lord, O God, forgive her, for she ain't to blame!" he cried;
"For I owt t'a seen her trouble, and 'a gone away and died.
Why, a wench like her—God bless her!—'twasn't likely as her'd rest
With that bonny head forever on a Ostler's ragged vest.

"It was kind o' her to bear me all this long and happy time,
So for my sake please to bless her, though You count her deed a crime;
If so be I don't pray proper, Lord, forgive me; for You see
I can talk all right to 'osses, but I'm nervous like with Thee."

Ne'er a line came to the cottage from the woman who had flown;
Joe the bahy died that winter, and the man was left alone.
Ne'er a bitter word he uttered, hut in silence kissed the rod,
Saving what he told his horses, saving what he told his God.

* * * * * * *

Far away in mighty London rose the wanton into fame,
For her beauty won men's homage, and she prospered in her shame.
Quick from lord to lord she flitted, higher still each prize she won,
And her rivals paled beside her as the stars beside the sun.

Next she trod the stage half-naked, and she dragged a temple down
To the level of a market for the women of the town.
And the kisses she had given to poor Ostler Joe for naught
With their gold and priceless jewels rich and titled *roues* bought.

Went the years with flying footsteps while her star was at its hight;
Then the darkness came on swiftly, and the gloaming turned to night.
Shattered strength and faded beauty tore the laurels from her brow;
Of the thousands who had worshiped never one came near her now.

Broken down in health and fortune, men forgot her very name,
Till the news that she was dying woke the echoes of her fame;
And the papers in their gossip mentioned how an "actress" lay
Sick to death in humble lodgings, growing weaker every day.

One there was who read the story in a far-off country place,
And that night the dying woman woke and looked upon his face.
Once again the strong arms clasped her that had clasped her long ago,
And the weary head lay pillowed on the head of Ostler Joe.

All the past had he forgiven, all the sorrow and the shame;
He had found her sick and lonely, and his wife he now could claim..
Since the grand folks who had known her one and all had slunk away,
He could clasp his long-lost darling, and no man would say him nay.

In his arms death found her lying, in his arms her spirit fled;
And his tears came down in torrents as he knelt beside her dead.
Never once his love had faltered through her base unhallowed life;
And the stone above her ashes bears the honored name of wife.

* * * * * * * *

That's the blossom I fain would pluck to-day from the garden above her dust;
Not the languorous lily of soulless sin nor the blood-red rose of lust;
But a sweet white blossom of holy love that grew in the one green spot
In the arid desert of Phryne's life, where all was parched and hot.

—*George R. Sims, in London World.*

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HOME.....of Columbus.	UNION.....of Galveston.
NEW ORLEANS ASSOCIATION.....	TEUTONIA.....of New Orleans.
PEOPLES.....of Newark.	BERLIN-COLOGNE.....of Berlin.
REVERE.....of Boston.	LA CONFIANCE.....of Paris.
LA CAISSE GENERALE.....of Paris.	

Marine Insurance.

PARIS UNDERWRITING ASSOCIATION.....of Paris.
LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.....of London.
Capital Represented.....$23,000,000.

All Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. OF CALIFORNIA.

Principal Office, 406 California Street, San Francisco. Cash Assets, January 1, 1877, $595,291; Liabilities, $5,952; Surplus for Policy Holders, $589,339. J. F. Houghton, President; L. L. Baker, Vice-President; Charles R. Story, Secretary. R. H. MAGILL, H. H. BIGELOW, General Agents.

DIRECTORS.—San Francisco—L. L. Baker, John H. Redington, J. F. Houghton, R. B. Gray, Robert Watt, John Currey, L. L. Baker, W. F. Whittier, C. C. Burr, E. M. Root, W. H. White, J. L. N. Shepard, W. M. Greenwood, George S. Mann, Cyrus Wilson, W. T. Garratt, C. Waterhouse, A. P. Hotaling, A. Block, A. K. P. Harmon, G. S. Johnson, W. O. Wilson, A. W. Bowman, H. L. Dodge, Charles R. Story. Alameda County Branch—V. D. Moody, Chauncy Taylor, A. C. Henry, Robert S. Farrelly, Joseph B. Marlin, W. B. Hardy, T. B. Simpson. San Diego—A. H. Wilcox. Sacramento—Mark Hopkins, D. W. Earl, Julius Wetzlar, James Carolan. San Jose—T. Ellard Beans, B. D. Murphy, A. Pfister, J. H. Dibble, J. S. Carter, Jackson Lewis, Jacob Rich, John Auzerais, John Balbach. Stockton—H. H. Hewlett, Chas. Belding, J. D. Peters, A. W. Simpson, H. M. Fanning. Marysville—D. E. Knight. Grass Valley—Wm. Watt, T. W. Sigourney. Portland, Oregon—W. S. Ladd, C. H. Lewis, P. Wasserman, B. Goldsmith, D. Macleay. Virginia City, Nevada—John Gillig, Isaac L. Requa. March 17.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.--UNION INS. CO. OF S. F.

The California Lloyds.---Established in 1861.---Nos. 416 and 418 California street. Cash capital $750,000 in Gold. Assets exceed $1,000,000 Coin. Fair Rates! Prompt Settlement of Loses!! Solid Security!! DIRECTORS.—SAN FRANCISCO—J. Mora Moss, N. G. Kittle, M. J. O'Connor, R. S. Floyd, Moses Heller, Adam Grant, Daniel Meyer, Antoine Borel, Charles Kohler, E. L. Goldstein, I. Lawrence Pool, A. Weill, Joseph Brandenstein, Charles Baum, James Moffitt, Benjamin Brewster, L. Cunningham, W. M. Hoag, Nicholas Luning, John Parrott, L. A. Booth, Julius Baum, Myles D. Sweeney, Jas. M. Goewey, Edward Cadwalader Bartlett Doe, Gustave Touchard, J. H. Baird, J. G. Kittle, George C. Hickox, C. Ducommun, Wm. Scholle, John Conly, Ig. Steinhart, W. B. Stone, J. O. Eldridge, A. B. Phipps.

GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, President. N. G. KITTLE, Vice-President.
CHARLES D. HAVEN, Secretary. GEO. T. BONEN, Surveyor. Aug 31.

THE STATE INVESTMENT AND INSURANCE CO.
FIRE AND MARINE.

Cash Assets, $450,000.---Principal Office, 218 and 220 San-some street, San Francisco. OFFICERS:—A. J. BRYANT, President; RICHARD IVERS, Vice-President; CHARLES H. CUSHING, Secretary; H. H. WATSON, Marine Surveyor. BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—Peter Donahue, James Irvine, C. D. O'Sullivan, A. Bocqueraz, R. Harrison, A. H. Rutherford, R. Bailey, E. W. Corbett, George O. McMullin, A. J. Bryant, Frauk M. Pixley, E Burke, H. H. Watson, Dr. C. F. Buckley, P. J. White, E. M. Root, M. Mayhlum, Richard Ivers, John Rosenfeld, Daniel Callaghan. P. H. Russell, Sacramento. John G. Downey, Los Angeles. Wm. Hood, Sonoma County. H. W. Seale, Mayfield. Geo. Rutherford, San Jose. Feb. 16.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HAMBURG.

Capital.....$1,125,000, U. S. Gold Coin.

Losses Paid in Gold Coin Immediately After Adjustment. This Corporatiou holds contracts of fifteen other European Insurance Companies, re-insuring by far the greater part of every risk, as soon as accepted in our office. The combined subscribed Capital which our policies therefore offer to the public,

Amounts to	*Of which*
$16,912,500, U. S. Gold Coin,	$4,328,750 is Paid Up,

Besides the Always Available Reserve Funds.

GEORGE MARCUS & CO., General Agents for the Pacific Coast,
March 15. 304 California street.

THE MARINE INSURANCE CO. OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
[ESTABLISHED 1836.]

Whole Amount of Joint Stock and Guaranteed Capital..$5,000,000.
Whole Amount of Capital paid up.....900,000.
Cash Assets December 31, 1876.....3,710,000.

The undersigned have been duly authorized to issue Policies at current rates on Freight and Shipments to or from England, Europe, New York, Japan, China, Australian Colonies, Sandwich Islands, and Northeru Coast Ports. If desired, policies made payable at port of termination.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., Agents,
Aug. 10. 218 California street.

THE SWISS MARINE INS. COMPANIES COMBINED.

Switzerland, of Znrich, Capital 5,000,000 francs; Helvetia, of St. Gall, Capital 10,000,000 francs; Baloise, of Basle, Capital 5,000,000 francs. These three Companies are liable jointly and severally for all losses that may be sustained. Losses made payable in all the principal seaports of the world. In the settlement of all claims under an English policy, these Companies will strictly adhere to the conditions and customs adopted at Lloyds, and submit to English jurisdiction.

June 9. HARRY W. SYZ, Agent, 225 Sansome st., S. F.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSUR. CO. OF BOSTON.

Has transacted the business of Life Insurance for nearly thirty-five years. Its assets amount to over FOURTEEN MILLION DOLLARS. The law of Massachusetts makes all its Policies nonforfeitable. It is a Purely Mutual Company, dividing every cent of surplus among Policy-holders. This is the ONLY Company on the Pacific Coast governed by the Massachusetts Lapse Law. This company has complied with the new Insurance Laws of California.

WALLACE EVERSON, General Agent.
Sept. 22.] 328 Montgomery street.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INS. CO. OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital $5,000,000.---Agents: Balfour, Guthrie & Co., No. 316 California street, San Francisco. Nov. 18.

THE PEASANT GIRL'S SONG.

My lady has wealth untold,
My lady is strangely fair,
Bright jewels en circle her lily-white throat
And shine in her golden hair.
And yet it seems to me,
When proudly she passes by,
That with all her gold and her lands untold
She is not as happy as I.
My world is a world of song,
From the woods where the birdlings meet,
To the realms afar where each silvery star
Is singing a melody sweet.
Down at my lady's feet
Unnumbered suitors fall,
She rules with a wave of her slender hand
Those lords and courtiers all.
But not for the oldest name
Or the haughtiest title there,
Would I give the heart of the peasant lad
Whose home I have promised to share.
My world is a world of love—
Proud lady pass coldly by!
Your hands so fair and your jewels rare
Cannot make you as happy as I.

PUBLIC SCHOOL RESULTS.

Hope often proves but a barren expectancy—a delusion; and though steeped in the quintescence of improbability, is still nourished as an inalienable refuge against all and every antagonism of reason. Long before the continent of America was known to exist at all, and consequently long before the United States had any consistency as a government, public education, as provided for and enforced by governmental decree, was an old and well established institution in some of the older European countries; hut, singular as it may seem, the object desired and the effective result to he attained was precisely the reverse of the unmistakable and every-day experience we have to confront in this presumptuously fast age and country. When, in the olden times, school taxes were imposed that honest poverty might become enlightened, it was for no other purpose and with no other object in view than to enable the ambitious and industrious, though conditionally unfortunate, to acquire knowledge in reading, writing and cyphering, just sufficient to place them *above* the necessity of dependence upon mere manual labor. Our progenitors of antiquity had sense enough to know that conceit, based upon scholarly acquirements, in no way contributed to efficiency in any kind of manual labor. We, to-day, know so too, hut then there are more of us to he kept in degraded idleness since the taxpayers have done their best to make us unfit for any useful purpose—in fact, good for nothing.

A country, to he prosperous, must have within its boundaries great productive capacity in one way or another, and if it can he made to yield to the outside world the absolute necessaries of life, its importance is considerably enhanced, hut always *and only* when the manipulative labor in production is hy hands of a kind "native and to the manor born." It is hardly to he expected, nor is there any reason why anything half so foolishly ridiculous should he supposed possible, that young fellows, after spending six or seven years of the best part of a young life at high-flown schools, should emerge, full of academic glamour, and with mighty high ideas of mental superiority, fall to and make a decent livelihood in the harvest field or vineyard, by hard work in a trench, following the plow, or loading manure in a farm-yard. So far, our public schools have turned out no such miracles!! nor are they ever likely to do so; hut, instead, we have a yearly hatch, running up into the thousands, of worthless and criminally inclined, loafing and degraded bummers that will, at no distant day, make their mark in a way that may he anything but satisfactory to contemplate. All are fit and waiting for the plunder of office, hut none for anything like hard work! It need partake of notbing like daring to assert that the whole public school system is fallacious, unsound and wrong; that nine-tenths of the beneficial work of any country is of the drudgery order, that can he just as well done without as with anything hut the merest elements of education, and the sooner our present profligate and atrocious foolery is abolished, root and branch, the sooner will we he relieved of an incubus that is already and ever will be, so long as our present system is continued, a curse to the country.

A Dog's Affection.—The following narrative is from "Chambers's Journal." Some time ago the late Mr. H. possessed a collie shepherd-dog, which was very clever at its duty until it had a litter, one of which was spared to it. After this all the poor animal's affections seemed to be centered in her puppy, for she refused, or did most unwillingly, the work she had to do, which so vexed her master that he cruelly drowned the puppy before the mother's eyes, covering the bucket in which he left the body with a sack. He then went round the fields, followed by the old dog, who from that moment resumed her former usefulness. On the master's return in the evening, be hetbought himself of the hucket and went to fetch it to empty the contents into a hole which he had made in the manure-heap; he found the bucket covered as he had left it, but on pouring out the contents there was nothing hut water. He questioned his wife and other inmates of his house, but they knew nothing about it. The next morning Mrs. H. was struck with the piteous expression of the poor animal's face, and said to her, "Scottie, tell me where you have taken your puppy." The dog immediately ran off a distance of one hundred yards to the kitchen garden, jumped the feuce, and went direct to the farther end of the inclosure to a spot situated between two rows of beans; there, where the earth had apparently heen recently moved, she sat, and as it were, wept. Mrs. H. went again into the house, and without mentioning what had occurred, said to her niece, "Ask Scottie what she has done with her puppy." The question was put, and again the poor creature went through the same performance. These circumstances were mentioned to Mr. H., who pooh-poohed the idea of there being anything out of the common; hut to satisfy his wife he went to the spot and dug down a distance of three feet, and there, sure enough, had the faithful, fond mother huried her little one!—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Artistic Novelties, manufactured from California quartz, at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital.... $5,000,000
WM. ALVORD.... President.
THOMAS BROWN, Cashier | B. M'URAY, Jr., Ass't Cashier

AGENTS:

New York, Agency of the Bank of California; Boston, Tremont National Bank Chicago, Union National Bank; St. Louis, Boatman's Saving Bank; New Zealand, the Bank of New Zealand; London, China, Japan, India and Australia, the Oriental Bank Corporation.

The Bank has Agencies at Virginia City and Gold Hill, and Correspondents in all the principal Mining Districts and Interior Towns of the Pacific Coast.

Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world. Draw direct on London, Dublin, Paris, Berlin, Bremen, Hamburg, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Antwerp, Amsterdam, St. Petersburgh, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Christiana, Locarno, Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama. Nov. 4.

FIRST NATIONAL GOLD BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Paid up Capital $2,000,000, Gold. President, R. C. Woolworth; Vice-President, D. Callaghan; Cashier, E. D. Morgan.

DIRECTORS:—R. C. Woolworth, D. Callaghan, C. G. Hooker, C. Adolph Low, Peter Donahue, Isaac Wormser, Edward Martin, James Moffitt, N. Van Bergen.

CORRESPONDENTS—London: Baring Bros. & Co. Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China. Dublin: Provincial Bank of Ireland. Hamburg: Hesse, Neuman & Co. Paris: Hottinguer & Co. New York: National Bank of Commerce. Boston: Blackstone National Bank. Chicago: First National Bank. This Bank is prepared to transact a general Banking business. Deposits in Gold, Silver and Currency received subject to check or on special deposit. Exchange for sale on the principal cities of the United States, Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Commercial Credits issued available in Europe, China and Japan. Collections attended to and prompt returns made at the lowest market rates of Exchange. Jan. 19.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.—Capital paid up, $1,800,000, with power to increase to $10,000,000. Southeast corner California and Sansome streets. Head Office—28 Cornhill, London. Branches—Portland, Oregon; Victoria, New Westminster and Cariboo, British Columbia.

This Bank transacts a General Banking Business. Accounts opened subject to Check and Special Deposits received. Commercial Credits granted available in all parts of the world. Approved Bills discounted and advances made on good collateral security. Draws direct at current rates upon its Head Office and Branches, and upon its Agents as follows:

New York, Chicago and Canada—Bank of Montreal; Liverpool—North and South Wales Bank; Scotland—British Linen Company; Ireland—Bank of Ireland; Mexico and South America—London Bank of Mexico and South America; China and Japan—Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and Oriental Bank; Australia and New Zealand—Bank of Australasia, Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, and English, Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank.

May 18. FREDERICK TOWNSEND, Manager.

THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital Paid Up.... $10,000,000.
Reserve, U. S. Bonds.... 3,500,000.

Agency at New York, 62 Wall street.
Agency at Virginia, Nev.

Buys and sells Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers. Issues Commercial and Travelers' Credits. This Bank has special facilities for dealing in Bullion. July 5.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

Capital, $5,000,000, of which $3,000,000 is fully paid up as present Capital. Reserve Fund, $360,000. San Francisco Office, 424 California street; London Office, 22 Old Broad street. Manager, ARTHUR SCRIVENER; Cashier, WILLIAM STEEL. London Bankers, Bank of England and London Joint Stock Bank; New York, Drexel, Morgan & Co.; Boston, Third National Bank. This Bank is prepared to transact all kinds of General Banking and Exchange Business in London and San Francisco, and between said cities and all parts of the world. March 30.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

GUARANTEE CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $300,000.

Officers: President, John Parrott; Vice-President, Jerome Lincoln; Secretary, W. S. Jones; Attorney, Sidney V. Smith. Loans made on Real Estate and other Approved Securities. Office: No. 215 Sansome street, San Francisco. Oct. 14.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.

Deutsche Spar und Leihbank, No 526 California street, San Francisco. OFFICERS: President, L. GOTTIG. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—Fred. Roeding, Chas. Kohler, Edw. Kruse, George H. Eggers, N. Van Bergen, H. L. Simon, Peter Spreckels, Ign. Steinhart. Secretary, GEO. LETTE; Attorney, JOHN R. JARBOE. May 18.

THAMES AND MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(Limited),
Of Liverpool, England.

Capital.... $10,000,000.

W. C. HARRISON, Agent,
Aug. 2. *413 California street.*

H. FRESE,

(Late with Charles Dietle),

Boot Maker, No. 327 Dupont street, between Sutter and Bush, San Francisco, under the Ahlborn House. The Finest Quality and Latest Styles of Custom Work Neatly Executed. Repairing Done at Short Notice. [August 23.]

ANDREW BAIRD,

Negotiator of Loans and Commercial Paper,
Broker in Local and State Securities,
No. 312 California Street.... San Francisco.
[*P. O. Box 1,208.*] July 19.

J. K. PRIOR,

1128 Market Street and 21 Turk Street.

The Oldest Established Steam Gas Fitting and Plumbing Establishment on the Pacific Coast, where a complete assortment of new patterns of Gas Fixtures and Plumbing Material are offered at greatly reduced rates. Messages sent by American District Telegraph Company free. All jobbing promptly attended to. Established 1852. July 12.

"PLEASURE'S WAND."

"We Obey no Wand but Pleasure's."—*Tom Moore.*

Baldwin's Theater.—Lotta has played her third week to goodhouses. *Little Nell and the Marchioness* is a play in which she has scored her earliest successes. The two characters impersonated by the little lady exemplify and substantiate the remarks in this column last week. As ths sweet little flower of girlish innocence and tenderness, full of devotion and attention for her grandpa, Lotta is very mediocre. Her pathos, her love, her simplicity, are all depicted in a crude and mechanical way. As the poor, half-starved "slavey," thin and wan of face and sickly in appearance, hut healthy in spirits and mischief, Lotta is herself. To me the "Marchioness" has always heen a most amusing performance. The peculiar exuberance of animal spirits, so ridiculously unrestrained, seem to be in place; and still it can hardly he said that Lotta's conception of ths character is true to tbe author's creation. It is a relief to have her hound in arrayed in those dilapidated shoes and in that wonderful cap, with her face all smut and dirt, after enduring her profunctory rendition of "Little Nell." To this contrast between the hetter and poorer sides of Lotta's acting is perhaps due the agreeahle impression produced. Be that as it may, her "Marchioness" is a performance that delights and amuses. The introduction of the banjo and clogs does always seem to be incongruous, but time sanctions everything, so that remarks on this subject would he hypercritical and ante-dated. "Dick Swiveller" is a character that, in the hands of a good comedian, can he made a good deal of. The recollections of Lotta's engagement at the old Metropolitan Theater some seven years ago will always couple with her name th at of Robert Craig. He was a capital actor in bis line, and his "Dick Swiveller" a most artistic piece of work. However intelligent Mr. Bishop's efforts may be, his physique spoils tlem, for it disturhs the popular notion of the character. Mr. Bishop interpolates innumerahle gags, most of which are anything hut "Dickens" in their tenor, and jar unpleasautly upon the educated ear. Mr. Bishop is entirely too much addicted to the reprehensihle practice. Mr. Jenuings has proven himself, in every part he has taken, such an admirahle, eccentric actor that a remarkable performance of "Quilp" was a fair thing to expect. This expectation has not heen fulfilled, and a natural disappointment follows. Although in make-up and speech ths impersonation was all that could hs desired, it was so overacted at times that a disappointment was the natural result. A littls moderation exercised in the nse of his legs would have drawn away from the character much of the exaggeration that marred and spoiled an otherwise clever piece of acting. There is sufficient exaggeration and improbahility inherent in "Quilp," and more can hardly he called an improvement. Messrs. Barrows and Bradly deserve great commendation for ably and artistically filling their respective parts of "Sampson Brass" and "Grandfather Trent." Miss Revel made a very fair "Sally Brass," but Miss Walters, as "Mrs. Jarley," was an interestingly inadequate to the requirements of this most celehrated creation of Dickens'. The minor parts at this theater are usually well played, but at times they are entrusted to very indifferent heginners. This is strongly evidenced in the part of "Foxey Joe." Ambition is a laudahle thing in neophytes, hut it sbould always be subject to intslligent restraint. The stage management of this theater is its weak point. It is lax in the extreme, a fault fatal to the realization of a thorough *ensemble*. The orchestra contains some of the most ahls local violinists. Saveniers, Schlott, Moore, Homeir and Walther, are all performers of exceptional abibty. The selections of Mr. Widmer are always in good and popular taste, and the entre acts at this theater are among the most enjoyahle moments of ths evening. On Monday next *Zip* will he produced, with Lotta in the title role.

California Theater.—*The Comedy of Errors* is a whimsical affair in itself. It is perplexity personified. A good psrformance of this puzzling comedy is something rarely seen. The requirements of such a production are very great. The two actors impersonating the Dromios must he comedians of like style and manner, possessed of similar traits or tricks of speech aud movement, or afflicted with like mannerisms of tone and gesture. Or else they must he artists of sufficient ahility to sink their respective individuality and identity in common impersonations alike in all respects. Messrs. Crane and Rohson do not carry out either of these theories; they are admirahls comedians, hut antipodal in all respects, and hoth possessing so marked individual characteristics, that disguise is nigh unto impossible. They have, therefore, to adopt another plan, which, as laugbahle and mirth-provoking as it is, does not carry out the idea of a Shakespearean representation. It is simply a clever imitation of Mr. Robson hy his partner, Mr. Crane. Rohson simply plays his part artistically, and in his wonderfully humorous way, and Crane performs the arduous task of reproducing the former's peculiar squeaky intonation, his beamingly vacant stare, and his peculiar head movements. The intense difficulty of a successful reproduction of those idiosyncrasies is easily appreciated. As a whole, it may he said that Mr. Crane does it admirahly, though the strain is so strong that at times he forgets himself and relapses into his own tricks of comedy. In the mind of a casual theatergoer, sitting a good distance hack in tbe auditorium, confusion may exist as to the respective identity of the comedians, but that is impossihle in an old stager, and his amusement consists in laughing at Rohson's ahsurdities, and applauding Crane's great imitative powers. Since their first attempt in these characters, last season, they have greatly elahorated the "business," and correspondingly increased the fun. The house is in one ripple of laughter from the time the curtain rises until the side-splitting recognition scene of the two clowns. The physical resemblance was a wonderful one. The same may he said of the "Antipholus." Make-up has become a regular science. Keene and Wilson did very well in their two parts, and so did Pope Cook as "Ægeon." Of Miss Stanhope, the uew leading lady, it is not fair to judge by tbis first effort. "Adriana" is at best an unthankful character to represent. Miss Stanhope is an actress of evident intelligence and good method, hut one whoss voice is hardly clear or pleasant. Miss Lizzie Harrold is decidedly a plump and pleasing person, and judging from the limited opportunity given her in the idiotic farce of *Betsy Baker*, a souhrette of first-class merit. Her appearance captures the audience on sight, and predisposes them to a favorahle consideration of her efforts. She seems to he a legitimate souhretts, preferring to make her points naturally, and without recourse to gag or gallery appeals. Both of these ladies will soon have more ample opportunity to please us or otherwise; further reviewis, therefore, postponed. Mr. Withers inaugurated his regime with a well selected programme of music, and performed himself a violin solo. This could not exactly be called artistic, hut was decidedly popular in its exhibition of violin pyrotechnics. On Monday ths roaring comedy of *Champagne and Oysters* will bs produced. This is said to be excrutiatingly funny.

Bush Street Theater.—The chief merits of Haverly's Mastodon Minstrels lis in the fact that interest is created and amusement provoked hy the novelty of the performance. As compared with the former troups that hore the same name, it is helow it in individual excellence, hut this is mors than compensated through the peculiar effect produced hy massing the performers in the different acts. The California Quartette, one of the very hest on the minstrel stage, has heen impaired in its excellency hy ths loss of Freeth, its second hass. Besides this, Dixon is not singing as sweetly as of yore. His rendition of "Sally in Our Alley" was particularly disagreeahle, with poor Joe Maguire ever green in my memory. The voice of this gentleman is a peculiar one—the lower notes being a decided haritone, while the upper ones are of the purest alto. Harley sings with remarkahle sweetness. Roe is a capital haritone. The different choruses, particularly when sung in the usual minstrel *sotto voce* manner, are remarkably well rendered, and show considerahle practice. These quartettes are all harmonized by Roe, and give evideuce of considerahle skill. The clog tournament is one of tbe very hest things on the programme. It is ingeniously arranged, and is carried ont with great skill. The Picnic song and dance is amusing and ludicrous in the extreme, and the finishing ahsurdity, the *Burlesque Circus*, sends every one home in the very hest of humor. The particular stars are evidently our old favorites, Billy Rice and Harry Kennedy. The former's appearance in one of his wonderful lectures is anxiously awaited. Kennedy is a ventriloquist of very high order. It is difficult to detect the movement of his lips, or that of the muscles of his neck. He is also very clever in the way of introducing his little figures. While they are supposed to he talking, he assumes a perfectly unconcerned manner, that is very deceiving and amusing. The houses have heen very large.

German Theater.—Irschick is too good an actress to play anything badly. An artist of talent will always he ahle to grasp the peculiarities of any one part intelligently. But the gifts of nature and study will run in one groove and fit a person for excellence in one particular hranch of art. Perfect versatility is a talent rarely possessed, unless it exists from a mediocre standard. With these premises, it is not detracting from Irschick's great talent to call her impersonation of "Katherine" an uusatisfactory one. She lacks the pliahility of manner necessary to depict the contrasting phases of shrewishness and ohedient tenderness. Ths lady's stately, measured tones do not fit tbe vixenish, snappish lines of "Katherine." In the last act she was at her hest, the suhmissive manner of speech and gesture heing eloquent aud graceful. The epilogus was an admirable elocutionary effort. The performance, as a whole, was not up to the high standard of this excellent company. The concluding farce, *Monsieur Hercules*, gave Mr. Urhan full scope to display his ludicrous ahilities. Next Sunday *Deborah* (*Leah, the Forsaken,*) will he produced, and Sunday week, *The Two Orphans*. This last will he an exact translation of the original French drama.

Boscovitz's Concerts Intimes.—Mr. Boscovitz comes to us with a reputation ready-made, as we are told, in Europe; which statement we receive as information, to he used if needed. Judging his performancs dispassionately, he is very nearly perfect in the mechanism of fingering; hut his style of execution, though it displays great skill, cannot he called grand. As a pianist, he seems to give all his efforts to illustrating the Chopin School—a school which never can hecome grand, or train performers in a grand style. In a word, Mr. Boscovitz imitates and renders a master wbo is not truly a master; and uo European reputation will enable a performer to bewilder a San Francisco audience with perpetual pounding, and command genuine applause. Our people are far from the rest of the world, hut they are not in outer darkness. Artists of European fame, who could stand trial, have heen among us and have heen appreciated; and when we remember Miss Mehlig, Miss Goddard and Madame Sauret, all artists of the highest order, we find ourselves at once with real European judgments.

Mr. Piercy's Marriage.—Mr. Samuel W. Piercy, the popular actor, was married on Wednesday last to Miss Julia Dunphy, a lovely yonng Californian. The ceremony was performed hy Archhishop Alemany, at the residence of the hride's father, 111 Mason street, and the happy pair left the city yesterday for New York, Mr. Piercy having accepted an eugagement in that city.

Chit-Chat.—Clara Morris will open Haverly's new Brooklyn theater in Octoher.——It is positively stated that Capoul sails for America this month.——Boucicault's new play is called *Rescued; a Girl's Romance*. In the cast will he a numher of old San Franciscans—Rose Coghlan, Ada Gilman and Marie Prescott, among the ladies; and Harry Edwards and Billings among the men.——Joe Jefferson still rusticates among the hills of New Jersey. He appeared in a quadrille, for the first time in his life off the stage, at one of those parties given a few uights ago hy ons of his daughters, Miss Josie Jefferson, at Hoboken, N. J.——They say Nicolini thrashes Adelina. The Boston *Sunday Times* aptly says: "What is folly in society is sin in theatrical circles—what is a misdemeanor in the ante-room is crime in the green room."——"They are trying a lot of *Pinafore* singers in there," said Smith to Jones, as they passed a huilding whence floated strains of "A maiden fair to see," etc. "Glad of it," returned the misanthropical Jones, "hope tbey'll give 'em sixty days and costs."——Rose Eytinge has rented a pretty villa, called Drayton Lodge, in Regent Park, London.——Dog-show Pond is Talmage's agent in London.——May Howard, our old favorite, has heen living in a charming suhurban cottage in Bexton, England, hut has gone, or is soon to go, to Melhourne, Sydney and New Zealand, professioually.——An Italian translation of *L'Assommoir* has proved a dead failure in Rome.——J. M. Hill's three-years' engagement with Lawreuce Barrett is off.——The great Vienna souhrette, Josephine Guelmeyer, is coming to this country; terms, $200 a night.——Withers, the new leader at the California, is very proud of his mustache.——Although tbe Standard is closed, and its re-opening indefinite, Kennedy goes around with his usual smile.——Our lamented friend, Col. Cremony, was, in former years, a great admirer of the stage.——The *Dramatic News* continues its course of weekly ahuse of every one and everyhody. The actual authorship of its disgusting diatrihe against the local critics is as yet a mystery.——Lotta gets 60 per cent. of the gross receipts.——Wm. Withers, Jr., the new leader at the California. was leading the orchestra the night Lincoln was shot at Ford's Theater, Washington.

A FAIR CONTRIBUTOR'S LETTER FROM EUROPE.

BERLIN, July 26th, 1879.

Your very kind letter, with the newspaper scraps, were received this morning, and I cannot thank you enough for them. We have had no letters since we left Sweden, two weeks ago, nor any papers since London, so we were completely in the dark as regards your beloved San Francisco. Beloved as it is, however, I thank my lucky stars that I am away from California, "spinning around the block" here instead of doing the "truly rural" in Napa Valley. I intended writing you from Stockholm, but was in bed there two days with fever and ulcerated sore throat—caught cold at the races in Copenhagen; added to it by prancing around until midnight at the Tivoli Gardens, and further increased it by going to Elsinore next morning and climbing the 145 steps to the battlement where the ghost used to prowl. When we got to Stockholm, next day, I went to bed quite sick. However, as Father says, I *meliciously* recovered in time to do the sights, which were numerous and interesting. We happened to be there "Midsummer Day," so we saw the grand fete, and the Dalecarlian peasants in costume dance around the Maypole—*Junepole*, rather—in the mud! There was a splendid band, and they played the "Gainsborough Polka," which rather knocked the originality of the thing. However, there were 5,000 or 6,000 people enjoying themselves despite of a thunder shower now and then.

The lakes, islands covered with summer residences, and promenades about Stockholm, are lovely; but the country is so poor, the people so ugly and the eating so bad, that I was glad to depart and take up the lins of march for Russia. So we didn't see the midnight sun, after all; but such a dose of daylight I never had before. It never gets dark, and my eyes fairly ached. St. Petersburg is just as bad, and there I read the Loudon *Times* at 11:30 at night, on the steamer's deck, coming back from Peterhoff. We had a splendid time there, and it is a fine city. But Moscow! Of all the dirty, horrid, filthy towns, it takes the lead! I have seen nothing so vile since leaving Egypt. Of course, the churches and palaces are magnificent and rich beyond description. Such diamonds, sapphires, rubies, pearls and emeralds as they have, and in such quantities, too, make your mouth water for some of the gorgeous spoil—tons of silver and hundred weights of gold—while as to malachits and lapis lazuli and jasper, there is so much you cease to treat it with decent respect. I thought of you when I saw the lovely collections of porcelain, but saw nothing as original nor as pretty as your collection of tea-pots. I snubbed and "sat upon" all our guides with your things, and trotted them out on all occasions. Your Japanese collection of porcelain is unique and finer than any I have seen here. You would enjoy Russia. The rich are so very rich and like to spend their money. The country seats near St. Petersburg are the prettiest things imaginable, and they do seem to enjoy so much the little Summer they have. But I feel as if I had been writing a regular chronicle from "our-owu-correspondent" standpoint. Please excuse the burst. I must tell you, though, about eating "Sterlet," which is the fish of fish, and is only caught in the Volga, and must be eaten as soon as killed. It is delicious; no bones and very rich in flavor. You remember "Monte Christo" had one brought from the Volga, and had relays of horses from Nijni Novgorod to Paris, so as to have it fresh. Well, it is almost worth it. In fact, it is quite worth it if you have a good digestion and—*plenty of spare horses.* Then we had caviar and Russian pickles, Hungarian and Crimean wines, Russian cigarettes and Caravan tea with lemon in it—all of them delicious in their way. From Moscow we went 48 hours by rail to Warsaw, which is a lovely town, and then we came here to Berlin. I should never have known this city again, the five milliards of the French have so beautified and improved it. I have done the museums to-day. Father hates them, and absolutely refuses to go into another palace or look at another picture. When he gets particularly eloquent in his disgust, I have a private laugh, and remember your words, when you said, starting in this trip with me was equal (to him) to an enlistment in the noble army of martyrs. It is pretty much that way, you may he sure. I have thus far coaxed, hullied and bamhoozled him into seeing everything, hut now his patience has gone in a flash, and he has taken a resolute stand, so I shall have to take my maid and go alone. I am only surprised he has held out so long. Tomorrow we go to Dresden, from which place I will write again.

L——E.

ROWING.

On the 20th of September next, the St. George and Columbia Rowing Clubs, of Oakland, will hold a regatta on the Oakland Creek, commencing at 1:30 P. M. There are eight events fixed for it, the one exciting the most interest heing the usual annual contest for the McKinlay Cup—a valuable challenge prize presented by A. McKinlay, Esq., of the Bank of British North America, and which has to be won three years in succession hy one Club before it can he finally owned. The race next month will he the third time this cup has been competed for; the first year it was carried off hy the St. George Club, and the second by the Pioneer Club, of this city, who now hold it. An exciting and interesting contest is looked for hetween these two clubs for its next year's possession. We cannot hut heartily indorse the action of the St. George and Columbia Rowing Clubs in undertaking the responsibility of a regatta, and also consider that they deserve the commendation of the community generally, not only for offering it an afternoon's healthy enjoyment, hut as well for the encouragement their regatta will give to a manly sport, a sport which, wherever practiced, is acknowledged to he superior to all others for developing energy, control over the appetites, and other qualities necessary to cope successfully in the battle of life. By all means, we say, for the sake of our State, let us develop rowing among our youth.

The following articles, made of paper, were exhibited at Berlin recently: Wash hasins, water cans, carpeting, bonnets, a ship full rigged, hats, lanterns, masks, skirts, clothes, full suits, straps, handkerchiefs, napkins, bath-tubs, huckets, urns, bronzes, flowers, window-hlinds, asphalt roofing, materials for garden walks, jewelry, coral, window curtains, shirts, lace, belting, and a house made of pine, but with not only roof, ceiling, cornice and interior walls of paper, hut all the furniture, blinds, curtains, carpeting, chandeliers, ornamented door, numerous mantel and table ornaments, and finally a stove of ashestos paper, hurning away cheerfully, aud not consuming itself as it evidently ought to do. All those things indicate some of the possihilities of the adaption of paper. Who shall say where these possihilities may end?

A PROMISING SUPERINTENDENT.

The public is like the man who went to the menagerie without knowing the butt-end of a Bengal tiger from a Polar bear; it pays its money and it takes its choice of Superintendents of Public Schools, and sometimes it takes an extremely poor choice. Always, however, with its eyes open; and if it is crazy enough and indifferent enough to the cause of public morals to think of choosing Mr. Jno. W. Taylor for the next Superintendent, it shall do so, at least, with a full knowledge of what it is doing. Mr. Taylor's claim to the salary and emoluments of the position he is working for has to recommend it the following facts:

The beginning and the keeping up of the longest, most unsavory and most demoralizing investigation over known in the history of the School Departmsnt;

The discovery and, it is almost certain, the authorship of the anonymous letters on which alone the persecution he kspt up agaiust certain teachers was founded;

The dislocation and interruption of the business of the Department for nearly a month, to enable him to secure, by a fight in the Board, the Chairmanship of the Committee on Furniture and Supplies, a position associated in the minds of the people with the sudden acquisition of wealth by those who have held it;

The hasty abandonment of the investigation when it threatened to compel speech from witnesses acquainted with the inwardness of Mr. Taylor's career, and an immediate departure for the East;

The mysterious and disreputable relation provsd to have sxisted between himself as Director investigating and Jno. A. Moore, absconding teacher;

The undenisbls fact that he nominated for a position as teacher and secured the election of a lady, now in the Dspartment, who had just before tried to buy a place of Director Laven for $250;

The attempt to get hold of the Bell Telephone Company's letter, offering to supply for $60 a month the service which Mr. Taylor's Committee is still paying, or causing to be paid, $100 for.

The little job he has for supplying the city with carholized hose, at $1 25 a foot, couplings complete. This same hose Mr. Taylor sells to other parties, for $1 per foot, couplings complete, and guarantees that it is of the same quality as that supplied to the San Francisco Fire Department. The same hose he furnishes to Oakland for not more thau $1 10 per foot, couplings complete, as hefore; and this very quality of hose has heen offered to the city for 95 cents by other firms in this city.

The disgraceful husiness of the Theresa mine. Mr. Mark Sheldon declares that, in 1875, Mr. Taylor represented to him that 10,000 shares of this mine were set aside for working capital, that all but 2,000 had heen disposed of to well known citizens, and, as a memher of Weaver & Taylor, received from him $500 in gold coin for 1,000 shares. A few weeks later an assessment was levied. Inquiry brought out the fact that the thousand shares did *not* belong to ths company, but to Weaver & Taylor and a Mr. Tripp.

Mr. Sheldon demanded the return of the $500, but could not get it, and turned the matter over to an attorney, who had several interviews with Mr. Taylor. None of Mr. Sheldon's charges were denied by Taylor, hut he was unable to pay. Meanwhile, Weaver & Taylor suspended payment, Mr. Sheldon was taken sick, and for nearly a year was confined to his honse. He went later to the Springs, and, when he returned, gave instructions to hegin criminal proceedings against Mr. Taylor; hut his attorney informed him ths cass was harred by ths statuts of limitations. Mr. Weaver made no representations at any time with regard to the property, Mr. Taylor generously taking all the plausibility on himself.

If these few facts do not recommend Mr. Taylor as the most unsuitable candidate for any position whatever, there is nothing to he hoped for. It is not known whether Fagin ever granted degrees for his scholars, but if there were such a thing as a diploma for meanness, for cowardice, for duplicity, for obtaining money in douhtful ways, for running away, for trying to suppress letters, for supplying anonymous letters according to pattern, Mr. Jno. W. Taylor would gather them all in without an effort. What he does with the extra price on the hose contract he knows and we do not, hut he puts it where it will do the most good; of this we are sure. That such a man will set us all a good example as Superintendent of Public Schools, who can doubt? All these beautiful things he has done, serving the people without money and without price; what will he not do for himself and for us if he is heading for his pay of $4,000 a year, and his pickings and stealings of God kuows how much? John W. Taylor is the worst candidate that has ever been nominated for the position he is seeking; and he must he defeated if the people care for honest administration.

"He Had a Frugal Mind"—Mourner (on hlack gloves heing handed to him): "Look here. I shan't wear 'em at the ground. Couldn't you stand a pair of slate-color instead?" Undertaker: "Very sorry, sir, hut we never do anything in 'mitigated!"—*Punch.*

CALIFORNIA THEATER.

Barton & Lawlor, Managers; Barton Hill, Acting Manager. Second Week and Immense Success of the Comedians, ROBSON and CRANE. Monday Evening, September 1st, first time in this city of the screaming Comedy, CHAMPAONE AND OYSTERS. Stuart Robson as "Godfrey Grahame;" W. H. Crane as "Ichabod Herring." ONLY "CHAMPAGNE AND OYSTERS" MATINEE SATURDAY. Seats at the Box Office. Aug. 30.

THE BALDWIN THEATER.

Thomas Maguire, Manager.--Last week but one of LOTTA, and last nights of LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS. Saturday Evening, August 30th, for this night only, L'ASSOMMOIR. Sunday, August 31st, positively last night of LITTLE NELL. Monday, Sept. 1st, LOTTA as ZIP. Aug. 30.

BUSH STREET THEATER.

Charles E. Locke, Proprietor.---Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Brilliant Ovation! Unprecedented Success! Surpassing All! Imitating None! HAVERLEY'S UNITED MASTODON MINSTRELS! Forty Famous Performers. Forty Celebrated Artists in First Part. Twelve Superior Song and Dance Stars. Twelve Champion Clog Dancers. Eight Eminent End Men. BAR-NONES-CIRKUS! Haverly's Latest Burlesque! 7 Baby Elephants, 2 Principal Riders, 12 Beautiful Horses, 4 Famous Clowns. Seats six days in advance.

MADAME JULIA MELVILLE SNYDER,

613 Mason street, between Bush and Sutter.--Vocal Music for Opera, Concert or Parlor. Piano and Elocution. Dramatic Elocution and Voice Culture Specialties. Terms made known at residence. May 25.

THE YOUNG WIDOW.

She is modest, but not bashful,
Free and easy, but not bold;
Like an apple, ripe and mellow;
Not too young and not too old;
Half inviting, half repulsing,
Now advancing and now sby—
There is mischief in her dimple,
There is danger in her eye.

She has studied human nature;
She is schooled in all her arts;
She has taken her diploma
As the mistress of all hearts.
She can tell the very moment
When to sigh and when to smile;
Oh, a maid is sometimes charming,
But a widow all the while.

Are you sad? How very serious
Will her handsome face become!
Are you angry? She is wretched,
Lonely, friendless, tearful, dumb;
Are you mirthful? How her laughter,
Silver sounding, will ring out!
She can lure and catch and play you
As the angler does the trout.

Ye old widowers of sixty
Who have grown so bold and wise,
Young Americans of twenty,
With the love looks in their eyes,
You may practice all the lessons
Taught by Cupid since the fall,
But I know a little widow
Who could win and fool you all.

UNITED STATES—STATISTICS OF SILVER AND GOLD.

The following is a portion of a letter which appeared in the money article of the London *Times* of August 1st, from a correspondent in San Francisco: "In view of the continual references by public men and the press, both in England and on the continent of Europe, to the supply of silver from the United States, and particularly from the Comstock mines, I have prepared the following table from the detailed annual statements of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, the annual statistical abstract of that office not separating the gold and the silver, but treating them together simply as coin and bullion. The figures are turned into pounds sterling, at the rate of five dollars to a sovereign:

Year Ending June 30th.	Net exports of Silver in excess of imports	Net imports of Silver in excess of exports	Silver coinage, excluding Trade Dollars	Price of Silver in London, per standard ounce, year ending Dec. 31st.	Net exports of Gold in excess of imports	Net imports of Gold in excess of exports
	£	£	£	*Pence.*	£	£
1869	3,091,195		168,149	60 7-16	4,374,186	
1870	2,031,475		353,451	60 9-16	4,315,822	
1871	3,473,863		391,181	60 1-2	11,960,529	
1872	5,060,509		605,967	60 5-16	8,166,260	
1873	5,390,674		589,159	59 1-4	7,234,854	
1874	4,725,243		478,940	58 5-16	2,909,857	
1875	3,589,448		874,574	56 7-8	10,656,837	
1876	3,477,056		2,598,890	52 3-4	4,636,868	
1877	3,008,737		3,875,407	54 13-16	68,823	
1878	1,608,914		3,382,563	52 9-16		825,152
July to Dec. 1878		49,783				538,650

Net exports of Silver for four years—July 1, 1868, to June 30, 1872 ..... £13,657,762
Average net exports of Silver per annum—July 1, 1868, to June 30, 1872 3,414,440
Net exports of Silver for six years and a half—July 1, 1872, to December 31, 1878 21,750,289
Average net exports of Silver per annum—July 1, 1872, to December 31, 1878 3,346,198

"During the first four years the gold price of silver bad not fallen. These figures show that the United States have not sent into the world any more silver during the depreciation in its gold value than they did before that depreciation began; so that in reality the supply from the United States cannot be regarded as a material factor in the fall of the gold price of silver, although exaggerated reports of enormous expectations of production undoubtedly had some temporary influence in depressing the silver market, more particularly in 1876."

SMALL CHANGE.

Panem et circenses, or, as it may be better expressed in our laconic idiom, "grub and fun," are always marks of civilization, and the greater the abundance of both, the better and happier the people who enjoy them. We are led into these remarks from noticing the great changes at this period from the open-banded but rude customs of early days. In the '50's no one ever thought of giving or requiring exact change for fractional amounts. A "bit," in the singular number, meant fifteen cents; a check terminating in twelve cents was paid with ten, and if for thirteen cents, the holder received fifteen, and so on. It was not until about '65 that the banks commenced making exact payments by means of nickels, although the spirit of economy had been abroad some time before that. Cheap restaurants also came into fashion about the same time, and so rapid has been their increase and so keen the competition, that we doubt whether there is another city on the continent where food is cheaper or more abundant. The latest idea comparatively was the establishment of ten cent coffee houses and five cent beer saloons. The beer "schooner" will doubtless follow in due course. As for amusements, outside the regular theaters, there are some half-dozen amateur dramatic societies, which give weekly performances, charging two bits for admission; and, cutting under the amateurs, are some half-dozen beer halls and beer gardens, where performances are given every evening, and a glass of beer thrown in, for the usual two bits. Similar changes might be noticed in a score of directions, most of them familiar to our own people, but very like a revelation to our foreign readers. The rest of the world have become so accustomed to consider the name of "Californian" as equivalent to "spendthrift," "ne'er-do-weel," and all that sort of thing, that it is about time for us to ring these "small changes" as a counter argument. It may be safely said that, while extravagance can run to the end of its tether here, there is no city in America where economy is better rewarded, or where "food and fun" of the best quality can be so easily secured as in San Francisco. Broken-down financiers across the mountains and across the water can "paste this in their hats."

Sterling Silverware.—A large assortment of elegant designs at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

MECHANICS' FAIR.

The Fair is now in full force, and a splendid show it certainly is, and far better worth being visited for pleasure and amusement, or studied in its several mechanical departments, than its predecessor of last year. Turning to the left, as the visitor enters by the Mission-street doors, his eye is taken at once by the numerous and beautiful, as well as useful, works in wire. From end to end the western aisle deserves special attention, as it is filled with objects of domestic economy and daily use. Kitchen utensils of all imaginary kinds; culinary appliances and kitchen ranges are there, calculated to suit all grades, from a palace to a cottage. Further on is the carriage department, and here also the variety is extensive, and in most instances the design and finish excellent. But how does it happen that in this dry, sunny climate each and every vehicle should be alike—black? It looks as if the city was in mourning, and suggests that every one who can afford a carriage or a buggy is holding himself ready at a moment's notice to swell the mournful array of a funeral cortége. It is difficult to criticise so many vehicles, suited specially to such different conditions of work, in town or country; still, exceptional attention might be directed to one of B. Grave & Co.'s exhibits, called the "Oppenheim Double Buggy and Carriage." There is also a good display of agricultural implements—plows, reapers, harvesters, etc.—and prominent in that part of the building is a cask of monstrous dimensions.

On the same left-hand side are Landsberger's champagne and Henly's Bitters, Dr. Renz's blackberry brandy, Bourbon whisky, and a display of silver-plated ware. The large tank, with its border of growing plants, presents quite a feature in the center of the Pavilion. Not far from the entrance are placed, in a tank, two leaves of the gigantic water-lily—the Victoria Regia—which never fails to attract attention and excite admiration. My attention was called to a life-size portrait of Cardinal McClosky, near the head of the stairs, which is said to be an excellent likeness, and admirably executed. There is some talk, among Catholics, of buying it for a present to his Grace, Archbishop Alemany.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF CAL.

Attendance, daily, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., by the undersigned, to receive subscriptions and donations, and to furnish all information relating to the Society. J. P. McCURRIE, Secretary,
Oct. 23. 730 Montgomery street.

LAVER & CURLETT,
Architects.

Furnish Plans, Specifications and Superintendence for the Construction or Renovation of Dwelling Houses, and every description of Building. Office: 19 S. F. Stock Exchange Building, Pine street, San Francisco. [Take the Elevator.] June 15.

MME. B. ZEITSKA'S

French, German and English Institute, Day and Boarding School, for Young Ladies, 922 Post street, between Hyde and Larkin. KINDERGARTEN connected with the Institute.
Oct. 26. MME. B. ZEITSKA, Principal.

JOHN JENNINGS

Hooper's South End Warehouses, corner Japan and Townsend streets, San Francisco. First-class Fire-Proof Brick Building, capacity 10,000 tons. Goods taken from the Dock and the Cars of the C. P. R. R. and S. P. R. R. free of charge. Storage at Current Rates. Advances and Insurance Effected.

NOTICE.

For the very best photographs go to Bradley & Rulofson's, in an Elevator, 429 Montgomery street. Oct. 29.

FREDERICK A. BEE,
His Imperial Chinese Majesty's Consul.
Office: 917 Clay Street. *Residence: 620 Eddy Street.*

MILLS' SEMINARY.

The next Term of this well-known Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, July 30th, 1879. For Circulars, giving particulars, address REV. C. T. MILLS,
Aug. 2. Mills' Seminary, Alameda county, California.

EDWARD BOSQUI & CO.,
Printers, Engravers, Lithographers and Bookbinders,
Leidesdorff street, from Clay to Commercial.

HIBERNIA BREWERY,
Howard Street, Between Eighth and Ninth.
Dec. 7.] *M. NUNAN, Proprietor.*

J. C. MERRILL & CO.,

Shipping and Commission Merchants, Agents for the Sandwich Islands Packet Lines, 204 California street, S. F. April 13.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
Fourteen-Mile House, San Bruno.

The above institution will be open on and after Sunday, August 3d, 1879. [Aug. 9.] AUGUST JENEVEIN, Manager.

FOR SALE,

In a thriving city, situated in one of the Southern counties, a valuable first-class SALOON BUSINESS, with lease, fixtures and furniture. For full particulars apply, by letter, "A. B.," News Letter Office. Dec. 14.

Medicinal Food. PANCREATIC EMULSION. Prepared by SAVORY & MOORE. For persons suffering from

Consumption and Wasting Diseases, and for counteracting the tendency thereto. Nourishes the system by the introduction of stable solid Fats, the

Necessary Food in Consumption, and takes precedence of fluid fats, oils, and oily Emulsions of all kinds.

Appetite, Strength and Weight are increased, and digestion in ALL cases improved by taking it.

Pancreatic Emulsion is prescribed by the Medical Profession in all parts of the world, and is prepared by

Savory & Moore, 143, New Bond street, London, and sold by all Chemists. [July 26.]

$777 a year and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address, June 7.] P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

CRADLE, ALTAR, AND TOMB.

CRADLE.

BUTLER—In this city, August 18th, to the wife of the late Walter Butler, a son.
BROWN—In this city, August 20th, to the wife of Frederick Brown, a son.
DANNENBERG—In this city, August 24th, to the wife of W. W. Dannenberg, a son.
EMMONS—In this city, August 24th, to the wife of W. H. Emmons, a son.
GOLDEN—In this city, August 24th, to the wife of T. J. Golden, a son.
GLEASON—In this city, August 6th, to the wife of James Gleason, a son.
HOWARTH—In Santa Rosa, August 18th, to the wife of J. Howarth, a daughter.
HARDY—In Independence, August 11th, to the wife of George F. Hardy, a son.
LUCE—In Healdsburg, August 23d, to the wife of A. S. Luce, a daughter.
MARKS—In this city, August 20th, to the wife of Michael Marks, a son.
POTTER—In this city, August 23d, to the wife of John Potter, a son.
ROSENTHAL—In this city, August 23d, to the wife of F. Rosenthal, a son.
SKINNER—In this city, August 24th, to the wife of T. L. Skinner, a daughter.

ALTAR.

BEAN-BOOTHBY—In this city, August 16th, David F. Bean to Augusta E. Boothby.
BEEL-REGENSBURGER—In Oakland, August 24th, M. S. Beel to Clara Regensburger.
COOTS-MELODY—In Virginia City, August 21st, Hugh H. Coots to Maggie Boothby.
DEERING-LYONS—In this city, August 21st, Michael Deering to Mary F. Lyons.
ENGLISH-MCDONOUGH—In Cerro Gordo, August 10th, W. English to M. McDonough.
GILLIG-VOSS—In this city, August 20th, Jacob Gillig to Julia Voss.
PAUL-PETERS—In this city, August 23d, Henry D. Page to Irene Peters.
WELLS-AURILIUS—In this city, August 21st, Charles J. Wells to Lena Aurilius.

TOMB.

BOLSER—In this city, August 23d, Frederick W. Bolser, aged 9 months and 14 days.
CURRAN—In this city, August 23d, Margaret M. Curran, aged 25 years.
CROGHAN—In Oakland, August 27th, Mrs. Bridget Croghan, aged 73 years.
CAPP—In this city, August 16th, Charles D. Capp, aged 16 years and 6 months.
FRENCH—In East Oakland, August 27th, Joseph French, aged 69 years.
HANSEN—In Oakland, August 11th, Frank Hansen, aged 58 years.
HEALY—In this city, August 27th, Hugh Healy, aged 3 years and 6 mouths.
KELLY—In this city, August 24th, James Kelly, aged 40 years.
MITCHELL—In this city, August 23d, Manuel Mitchell, aged 11 months and 11 days.
MCDONALD—In this city, August 24th, Albert E. W. McDonald, aged 10 years.
MCCARTHY—In this city, August 26th, Harriet McCarthy, aged 3 months.
MURPHY—In Oakland, August 27th, Edward Murphy, aged 42 years.
NIELSEN—In this city, August 27th, Caroline Nielsen, aged 46 years.
RYAN—In this city, August 24th, Mary Ryan, aged 30 years.
RANDOLPH—In this city, August 24th, Frances G. Randolph, aged 38 years.
RIEGELHUTH—In this city, August 27th, Charles Riegelhuth, aged 6 mouths.
SMITH—In this city, August 26th, Mary R. Smith, aged 77 years.
SHEEHAN—In this city, August 27th, Ellen Sheehan, aged 52 years.
WILSON—In this city, August 23d, Harry Wilson, aged 22 years.
WELSH—In this city, August 23d, Ellen Welsh, aged 35 years.

BANK COMMISSIONERS FINISH THEIR EXAMINATION OF THE SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.

The Bank Commissioners yesterday submitted the following report of their examination of the Savings and Loan Society:

Hon. Jo Hamilton, Attorney-General—DEAR SIR: We beg to report that on the 12th inst. we entered upon an examination of the affairs of the Savings and Loan Society of this city and concluded the same to-day. We find the bank perfectly solvent, as shown by the accompanying statement of its assets and liabilities on the 11th inst., at the close of business.

Yours, very respectfully,
E. J. COLEMAN,
ROBERT WATT.

STATEMENT.

Assets.

Banking house and lot	$61,500 00
Real estate, by foreclosure	1,893,037 18
Loans on real estate	4,248,045 70
Invested in stocks and bonds	306,152 48
Loans on stocks and bonds	238,021 16
Money on hand	88,622 27
Expenses, taxes, etc	5,190 10
Total	$5,840,568 89

Liabilities.

Capital paid in coin	$500,000 00
Reserve fund	308,936 32
Due depositors	4,988,034 42
Interest collected	33,750 26
Other liabilities	354 15
Internal Revenue tax	9,443 74
Total	$5,840,568 89

The late trial of Col. Buford for the murder of Judge Elliott is interesting in many respects, especially as it develops what, in Kentucky, is considered evidence of insanity. One witness thought a man insane because he quit horse-racing and got religion; another, that for a man to be an abolitionist is proof positive that he is insane. One witness considered Buford insane because he thought he could train a horse better than the witness could. Another, because he once gave a boy a quarter of a dollar. While yet another testified that Buford read history, which no sane man would do. But, after all, the strongest proof of insanity is the simple fact of Buford being a Kentuckian.

"Atticus" writes in the *Melbourne Leader:* "The other evening, at a dinner party near Toorak, one of the guests, the scion of an English county family engaged in globe-trotting, was asked what he thought of the colony. 'I don't dislike the climate, but I cannot say I like the people. For one thing, you have no gentry here.' 'What do you mean by gentry?" said another of the company. 'Well, you know,' replied the new colonial, 'well, oh, gentry are those who never did any work themselves, and whose fathers before them never did any.' 'Oh!' replied his interlocutor, 'then we have plenty of them in Victoria, only we don't call them gentry. We call them swagmen in the bush, and in town loafers.'"

The Direct United States Cable Company (Limited).—At the meeting of the Board, held on July 18th, it was resolved to recommend a final dividend of 5s. per share, such dividend to be payable on and after the 16th of August, making with the interim dividends already paid, 5 per cent. for the year ending 30th June last, carrying forward £2,345 1s. 5d., after having carried to the reserve fund £34,756 4s. 3d., making it up to £100,000.

A GOOD PLAN.

Anybody can learn to make money rapidly operating in Stocks, by the "Two Prizing Rules for Success," in Messrs. Lawrence & Co's new circular. The combination method, which this firm has made so successful, enables people with large or small means to reap all the benefits of largest capital and best skill. Thousands of orders, in various sums, are pooled into one vast amount and *co-operated* as a *mighty whole*, thus securing to each shareholder all the advantages of the largest operator. Immense profits are divided monthly. Any amount, from $5 to $5,000, or more, can be used successfully. *N. Y. Baptist Weekly*, September 26th, 1878, says: "By the combination system $15 would make $75, or 5 per cent; $50 pays $350, or 7 per cent; $100 makes $1,000, or 10 per cent. on the stock, during the month, according to the market." *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, June 29th: "The combination method of operating stocks is the most successful ever adopted." *New York Independent*, Sept. 12th: "The combination system is founded upon correct business principles, and no person need be without an income while it is kept working by Messrs. Lawrence & Co. *Brooklyn Journal*, April 29th: "Our editor made a net profit of $101 25 from $20 in one of Messrs. Lawrence & Co's combinations." New circular (mailed free) explains everything. Stocks and bonds wanted. Government bonds supplied.

July 26. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, 57 Exchange Place, N. Y.

SWANTON HOUSE, PESCADERO.

This Popular Hotel, together with the detached Cottages, which are not the least of its attractive features, have been newly furnished throughout, and are now open for the reception of guests. Those desiring to visit the most enjoyable of all our sea-side resorts, can make no mistake in deciding upon Pescadero.

IT IS EASILY REACHED,

and is unsurpassed in the excellence of its climate, the beauty of its scenery, and in the attractiveness of its truly remarkable sea beach. Those extraordinary pebbles, among which are to be found agates, opals, sapphires, etc., were never so numerous as now, the past Winter having thrown up immense numbers of curiously-shaped stones, which for ages have been subjected to the everlasting motions of the tireless Pacific. GOOD TROUT FISHING is obtainable in the Pescadero river.

☞ **The hotel prices are fixed to suit the times.** [April 27.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that a General Election, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the THIRD DAY of SEPTEMBER, A.D. 1879, and the qualified electors of said City and County are hereby called to meet in their respective districts for the purpose of electing the following municipal officers at said election:

Mayor; Assessor; Sheriff; Auditor; Tax Collector; Treasurer; Recorder; County Clerk; District Attorney; Attorney and Counsellor; Coroner; Public Administrator; Surveyor; Superintendent of Public Streets, Highways and Squares; Superintendent of Common Schools; Twelve Judges of the Superior Court; Police Judge; Five Justices of the Peace.

Twelve Supervisors—one from each of the following-named Wards: First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth; to be elected by a plurality of all the votes cast at said election.

Twelve School Directors, to be elected by a plurality of all the votes cast at said election.

For unexpired terms of City and County officers: Auditor; Tax Collector; Supervisor from the Third Ward.

Witness my hand and the seal of the City and County of San Francisco, this 21st day of August, A.D. 1879.

[SEAL.]
A. J. BRYANT,
Aug. 23. Mayor of the City and County of San Francisco.

"THE SAN FRANCISCO MERCHANT,"

A Weekly Trade Paper.

Published Every Friday Morning.--Especially devoted to the Grocery, Tobacco, Provision, Drug and Wine and Spirits Trades. The ADVOCATE OF HOME MANUFACTURES. Able editorials on live topics. Newsy comments on all affairs appertaining to business. The fullest and most reliable market reports, and the liveliest and most entertaining trade paper published in the United State. Subscription, Two Dollars a year, in advance (postage included), and received by all newsdealers, Postmasters and agents of Wells, Fargo & Co. Sample copies, free. July 19.

WAKELEE'S AUREOLINE

Produces the Beautiful Golden Hair so Much Admired.

SUPERIOR TO THE IMPORTED ARTICLE

—BY REASON OF ITS—

FRESHNESS AND CARE USED IN ITS PRODUCTION.

PRICE, LARGE BOTTLES. $2.

Manufactured by H. P. WAKELEE & CO., Druggists, corner Montgomery and Bush streets, S. F. [Aug. 2.

MITCHELL'S MAGIC LOTION.

Quick and sure cure for bruises and sprains--relieves the pain instantly; perfectly harmless; will prevent the eye turning dark after a blow; good for aching feet; gives instant relief from soreness after horseback riding or any over-exertion; very serviceable as a gargle after speaking or singing. Mr A. W. Hussey, Stock Broker, says: "After my runaway accident, my eye was much discolored and I could not bend my knee. The next day after using your Lotion, my knee was as well as ever and the bruise marks nearly gone from the eye. It is wonderful stuff and everybody ought to know about it." Sold by all Druggists and by GEORGE H. MITCHELL, 507 California street. Price, 25 cents. Aug. 2.

FRED H. BUSBY,

No. 412 Market street, San Francisco, Manufacturer of Archery Gloves, Finger Tips, Arm Guards, Boxing, Fencing and Base Ball Gloves, for Catchers, Long Wrist Fishing Gloves, Belts for Uniforms, etc. Archery Clubs supplied at reduced rates. Busby's Archery Clubs are the only ones in the market that will stand service and give satisfaction. July 12.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Gold Medal, Paris, 1878.

Sold by all Stationers. Sole Agent for the United States: MR. HENRY HOE, 91 John street, N. Y. Jan. 5.

HAPPY CHILDREN.

The rosy-cheeked children of San Francisco is the evidence the JERSEY FARM DAIRY has of the purity and richness of its milk.

Aug. 2. City Depot: 837 HOWARD STREET.

WM. F. SMITH, M.D.,

Oculist and Aurist, 313 Bush Street.

Aug. 16] *Office Hours, from 12 M. to 3 P.M.*

THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

It is a great evil in the new Constitution that the elections of all officers are made to take place on the same day. If the judges, railroad commissioners and Superintendent of Public Instruction, were chosen at a separate election, the result would he better. There would be more time for careful investigation, and a less heated condition of mind in which to make it. The Railrogd Commissioners are judicial officers of the highest kind; they are intrusted with large powers over property of very great value. Every railroad and every transportation company in the State is placed under their control, to a very large extent; they have tbe fixing of the fares and freights; they may name any figures tbey please, and from their decision there is no appeal; their Sovereign Will is the supreme law. Parties in interest may appeal from any Superior Judge to the Supreme Court of the State, and finally to the Supreme Court of the United States, but no owner of a railroad or a steamship may appeal from the fiat of two out of the three Railroad Commissioners now to be elected. This is a most extraordinary power to place in the hands of any two men. Their powers almost amount to the ability to confiscate what is not theirs. If the clamor of the hour is to prevail, it seems as if they will be forced to exercise that vast power in a way and mauner not intended, even by the ill-considered Constitution which calls them into being. They are being pledged beforehand, without inquiry, to say that there sball be a certain, predetermined and large reduction; that is like pledging a judicial candidate to hang a man without trial. The new Constitution, on its face, shows that no such extraordinary pledges were ever contemplated. Indeed, it ought practically to render them impossible. That Constitution requires the Commissioners to take an official oath that they will maintain its provisions inviolate; they can't do that if they come to their duty with a mind already made up. The Constitution expressly provides how they shall arrive at a judicial judgment; they are to "examine books, records, and papers of all railroads and other transportation companies, and for this purpose they shall have power to issue subpenas and all other necessary process, to hear and determine complaints, to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, take testimony, and punish for contempt, in the same manner as other courts." and any railroad or transportation company "which shall fail or refuse to conform to rates so established by such commissioners shall be fined not exceeding twenty thousand dollars for each offense." Now it is plain that there is to be a deliberate inquiry and a judicial judgment. Bad as the Constitution is, its framers unmistakably intended that fares and freights sbould be fixed after investigation, and upon the basis of facts and figures duly sworn to. That is the way in which the Commissioners, in obedience to their oaths, are compelled to fix them. If they swallow a cast-iron pledge they must either be false to it or to the Constitution, for they cannot, in the nature of things, be true to both. The process marked out for them to follow is plain beyond the possibility of mistake. It is the only common-sense principle upon which it is conceivable that such duties as theirs can be executed with any pretense of honesty, fair dealing or exact justice. The preparation of a table of fares and freights is necessarily a difficult task, requiring exact data and all the skill of an expert. The cost of the road, the amount of interest it should yield, operating expenses, allowances fo wear and tear, and scores of other considerations enter into the calculation, and can only be determined by just the process which the Constitution provides. There is no royal road by which to determine what particular rates will yield a sufficient income to permit a railroad to be run with a reasonable profit. Tbe proper figures must be settled by patient inquiry, and by the application of all the wisdom and experience which it is possible for the Commissioners to avail themselves of. To determine the question by bids for popular favor, at an election, is a dishonest and even criminal proceeding, for it involves perjury. The sworn oath of the Commissioner is to pursue the methods of tbe Constitution. Those metbods demand a judicial inquiry and a judgment according to the facts. We recently showed how so able a man as Mr. Cohen had greviously erred, and demonstrated from his own corrected figures that the railroad income is now just what he says it ought to be. The shocking example made of him and his calculations ought to warn others that a strictly judicial decision ought to be arrived at by judicial methods.

THE DUTY OF CAPITAL.

The certainty of Mr. Perkins' election to the gubernatorial ch air being now almost beyond peradventure, we desire to call to the attention of capitalists and employers generally the wisdom of shaping new courses in the future. "The end of conquest is, not to do as the conquered have done, but something infinitely superior." So said the greatest conqueror of antiquity, whose downfall arose from the non-practice of this theory. The great contest between capital and labor, which is now coextensive with civilization, displays a remarkable lack of judgment on either side. Whichever party considers itself temporarily the strongest dictates its ultimatum to the other, without consulting the equities of the matter, and a disastrous deadlock ensues until tbe weakest has been forced to terms. Speaking judicially, there can be no doubt of the rigbt of capital to a fair profit upon its investment, and of the right of labor to a remuneration adequate to a healthy living. Outside of these primary facts is the secondary consideration that, as labor does not receive any share in extraordinary profits, it is inequitable to compel it to hear all the burden of extraordinary losses. Whenever wages are reduced below a decent living standard common sense requires a justification thereof by exact proofs. There can be no doubt of the mutuality and interdependence of the two forces, and it naturally follows this should beget an honest confidence. Let masters and men consult each others' interests more and their own desires less and a way is opened up out of the difficulty. If it can be shown that the profits of production are inadequate to the selling price, there will no longer be any ground for opposition, and the nation which first appreciates and practices this idea will bave successfully solved the great problem. Else, if we are to go on in the present antagonistic conditions, it is only a question of time when capital and labor will perish from their own follies. The theory of supply and demand is all very well in its way, but dispassionate observers are of opinion that unless the accommodations are more justly regulated a social cataclysm may end the century. California has furnished tbe world with much that is useful, but if her men of brains can solve the capital and labor problem the greatest of all benefits will be conferred upon mankind with an incalculable profit to our State.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS AND THE INTERESTS OF THE STATE.

The attempted assassination of Kalloch by De Young has brought out more clearly the disgraceful condition to which political issues have been reduced in this city and State. The view taken in other parts of the Union is that San Francisco is the scene of a Kentucky vendetta, which is countenanced by 300,000 people, and that lawlessness has made this city its chosen abode, just as if it were a straggling village on the Texas frontier. The policy of the *Chronicle* has been to try to make it impossible for any public man except the nominees of the villainous De Youngs to be elected to office. If any one not emanating from them, or favored in their den of iniquity, has the hardihood to aspire to office, then he receives due notice from the *Chronicle* that the vocabulary of abuse and vituperation will he exhausted in vilifying him; that every report and rumor that his enemies put in circulation will be published and will be repeated for months, and that if these assertions are not black enough, they will manufacture monstrous lies out of whole cloth. The whole conduct of the *Chronicle* is an utter scandal and disgrace to a civilized community, and the fact that it has been supported in its infamous policy is, we are sorry to say, a proof that if this community will not take a higher view of public duty, and hy withdrawing their support allow the *Chronicle* to sink into oblivion, they must bear the stigma of the *Chronicle's* disgraceful misdeeds. The policy of that infamous sheet is one of moral murder, against which, in other countries, the law gives ample protection; hut when the De Youngs are in league with the City Hall and Court rings, and use every weapon of corruption that ingenuity can devise, what is the use of appealing to the Courts for redress?

The natural result of all these years of *Chronicle* infamies is that people have lost faith in the efficiency of the law and in the virtue of the people. They reason that the *Chronicle* can only exist if the public support it; and as the public do support it, the great mass of the people must he as demoralized as the *Chronicle*. California will now more than ever be a place to which outsiders will point the finger of warning, and so long as the *Chronicle* and the De Youngs are supported, we must be content to see this State placed in the category of countries to be avoided by settlers and by capitalists. Emigrants will not look favorably on a country that is characterized by lawlessness, and where scoundrelism is in the ascendant, and capitalists will not come to a country where Communism is rampant, and where confiscation of property is declared to be the policy of a large section of the people. The Sand-lot and the *Chronicle* have brought disgrace upon the State, have lessened the security of property, have frightened capital out of the State and warned it not to come here. And in doing this suicidal work they have reduced wages and destroyed confidence in the stability and permanence of our institutions. If this dastardly work is to be undone it must be by an uprising of the people in the interest of honor, honesty and justice, and in the present juncture of affairs the support of Flint for Mayor can alone redeem the city from the disgrace into which it has fallen, and give any security for property or for the proper administration of the government. It will be a lasting disgrace to the people of this city if they do not so act as to make the further existence of the *Chronicle* an impossibility. A new era of journalism is wanted in the daily press, one in which the rules of decency will be observed and from which villainy and mendacity will be excluded. Confidence must be restored by responsible journalism, and the people of this city and State can have responsible journalism if they will only support it, and they can rid themselves of infamous journalism if they will only withdraw their support from it.

MIDDLEMISS WASN'T LIBELED.

Middlemiss, of the Brilliant Mine, has been in the Police Court during the week investigating the question as to whether he was libeled by the *News Letter*, and has found out to his great chagrin that he wasn't. We told of his methods as President of the Brilliant Mine in terms which, if not true, were undoubtedly libelous. He did not challenge what we said on that subject, but substantially admitted their entire truthfulness. It was as curious a case of mine management as was ever presented to the public of San Francisco, which is saying not a little. While he allowed the very distinct allegations made on that subject to pass unnoticed, it was idle to waste his energies in dealing with the less serious allegations about his conduct in leering at and otherwise annoying women at the Palace Hotel. But as he invited investigation he got it, and we hope he is happy. The Gas Superintendent at the Palace was one out of several witnesses, and he swore that he caught the Brilliant Middlemiss in the act of kissing an unprotected nurse-girl, and so hard had he kissed her tbat her young charges, two innocent infants of aristocratic lineage, cried out with fear. The gas man also admitted that he gently chided the osculatory Middlemiss, who replied in language so indecent that the man of lights was constrained to resent the insult by smashing a gas-lighter over the fellow's head. Tbere was much more of a like import, all of which Col. W. H. L. Barnes brought out with his well known unction, to the sore discomfiture of Middlemiss, but to the evident delight of the spectators. The defense was submitted without argument, and the case was promptly dismissed by the Judge.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE BILKS.

The fact has at last become evident, even to the Bilks themselves, that notwithstanding their alliance with the remains of the Democratic party, tbere is not the ghost of a chance for any of their municipal candidates in the coming election. They have made overtures to withdraw in favor of the Republican ticket, provided they are allowed to decapitate it. In otber words, they demand—as if they had a right to demand anything—that Mr. Flint he retired from his candidacy for Mayor, and Judge Blake, or some other gentleman, be substituted. This the Republicans refuse to consent to, very properly considering that the Bilks must withdraw in any event. Their remaining in the field can only be for the deliberate purpose of aiding the Workingmen. It is only a question witb the Bilk managers whether they hate the Workingmen more or the Republicans less, and we presume their policy will not be dictated by any other motive thau comparative animosity. This being the case, let them assume a virtue, if tbey have it not, and support the Republican ticket without further dispute.

Somebody in England has spread over the world the news of the death of Gen. Grant's daughter, Nellie, when it is finally discovered, after three days, to have been Mrs. Sartoris, her mother-in-law, who died.

THE TOWN CRIER.

"Hear the Crier." "What the devil art thou?
"One that will play the devil, sir, with you."

"He'd a sting in his tail as long as a flail,
Which made him grow bolder and bolder."

His First Visit to his Uncle.—One nasty, damp, foggy, suicidal morning, such as is wont to vary the monotony of our glorious climate and Italian skies, poor Joe Impecer awoke and realized the awful fact that his appetite was immense but his cash capital "nil." In vain he searched through his pockets; alas! headless matches, well-chewed toothpicks and little scraps of dried up plug tobacco were all he could find.

Now, though a man need not live to eat, he has to eat occasionally to live. He may bluff his landlord, elude his tailor, escape from the clutches of Crispin, but he can't get away from his appetite. It will suggest itself with painful persistence and a dull gnawing at the vitals, which says plainer than words, "come, my boy, none of your fooling, I want my grub."

In vain poor Joe turned from side to side on his scantily covered bed, thinking a change of position might quell the demon within. Even his pipe, that solace of many a weary, sad hour, had lost its wonted charms. His stomach resented the sweet incense as a direct insult. Do what he would he could not calm or silence the clamorous calls of hunger. He ran through his list of friends, but alas! all had lent him money and given him quietly to understand that no more was forthcoming. At last a light dawned upon his gloomy soul, and springing gaily from his bed he cried, "My Uncle."

It took him but a short time to complete his toilet and start for that "Eldorado" of the dead broke, where the mocking trio of balls seem as if offering three to one you never get out again what you pawn. It was his first trip, and though he started with high hope elate, yet as he neared the gloomy portals he felt his courage oozing out, and to use a vulgar but expressive term, "he wilted" and "could not face the music."

He looked into the window, and pretended to be most deeply interested in studying the prices of the unredeemed pledges there exhibited for sale. At last, by a desperate effort, he screwed up enough courage to enter. The Hebrew within greeted him with a knowing, half-insulting, half-pitying smile, for long and varied experience had taught him to distinguish an amateur pawner from an old hand, at a glance. Hastily detatching his watch from its chain (a watch full, bye the hye, with dear memories), he placed it in the claws of the remorseless Uncle, and, in tremulous accents, asked how much he could get on it. It was a silver watch, an old family heirloom, and was (so said the Uncle) completely out of date. Five dollars was all he could let him have on it. Poor Joe was too bashful to argue, and, seeing some one enter the store, jumped at his offer, being only too glad to get out of the noisome den.

He had a glorious breakfast, costing the, to him, enormous sum of fifty cents. He had a good free lunch, and a dinner at Campi's; but still he was not happy. That night he lay awake, his gas lit, and the remainder of his capital full in sight; yet, strange to say, the sight brought him no pleasure. He felt that he had taken a good big step on the down grade. At last sleep came to his rescue. But, oh! what dreams! He fancied he was at home—in the old home, back East. He could recognize all the familiar landmarks, the old oak chairs, the winding staircase, with its shining walnut banisters, yet still the large hall-way looked queer, and not as it used to. At last he discovered the cause. All the old family portraits had left their frames. Entering the dining-room, what a sight greeted him! There they were, that crowd which he had been wont so to venerate, dancing around, gesticulating and howling in the wildest possible manner. The oddest part of all was, each held a stick in its hand, at the end of which hung "three golden balls." No sooner had he entered the room than they began to lay on blows, thick and heavy. He cried for mercy, and woke in the act. It was only his landlady's son, knocking, to ask for the "rint."

How queer it is that Pickering & Fitch have only just discovered how bad the "Chronicle" is. All these years, while the fences repeated the story that the "'Cbronicle' has the largest circulation," no industrious agent of the "Morning Call" has been found seated hard by on a stool, inviting subscriptions to that paper; and even if the "Call" proprietora looked askance at the legendary fence, thia was rather owing to an infirmity of nature than to irrepressible, virtuous indignatiou. How very queer it is! The two papers, both daily, had no sense of right or wrong till an unsavory man from Kansas was abot, when they feel that San Francisco can no longer do without unlimited "Calls." One would like to hear the nightly prayer of these holy men, when the habiliments by which we recognize them are laid aside, and their manly forms arrayed for alumber.

A woman disguised as a man, or rather elaborately made up as a sort of human crow, has just heen dismissed hy an Idaho congregation for whom she had acted as pastor for nearly a year. It was subsequently discovered that the deception had been of long duration, and that she had been turned out of several similar situations during her career. Not that her identity was ever detected, but somehow the ladies of her congregations became gradually dissatiafied, and she always had to step down and out. We have written to Beecher to explain this thing, and enclosed a stamped envelope for a reply, hut aomehow he doean't answer worth a cent.

A letter to the "Morning Call" has been handed to us, that paper having declined to receive it: "EDITOR CALL: Why don't you paste cards asking for subscriptions to your valuable paper on the coat-tails of 'City Pastors?" Thia would he a neat and inexpensive way of increasing the circulation of your valuable paper, and it would also serve as a letter of introduction to the Pastor himself. Any sacriligious boot raised to propel the reverend gentleman would sink before that noble legend, particularly if it bore as a heading the likeness of the senior proprietor. A CONSTANT READER."

The Sacramento Bee says the East is making more fuss over the Kalloch affair than San Francisco; and the *Smoke Reporter* says the point is well taken. We can vouch for it. There is almost a half-column in each of our daily papers that is not given up to discussion and endless wind-haggery about the Kalloch affair, the De Youngs, the messenger hoy, the mutton chop for breakfast, the bag of oranges, and the valuable paper; the San Franciscans never talk of these little local matters, for we are wide as the South Sea.

Some of the city papers make a face at the *N. Y. Tribune* because it says, with reference to the praise lavished upon Kearney for restraining his followers: "We are much obliged to Kearney; but suppose that he, instead of Kalloch, had been shot, what would the mob have done then?" This is called snivelling nonsense. It is, on the contrary, a very pertinent question; and when San Francisco papers declare that our society is not at the mercy of any one man, they forget that Kearney and all his followers have been praised by these very papers, and thanked for not sacking the city on Saturday last. It is a matter of local pride, no doubt, to sneer at New York journals; but the fact is that the *Call* and *Bulletin* and *Alta* thought we were at the mercy of a mob, and two of them did all they could to put us there.

With all our talk about the rights of women, we are still benighted. Here is Mrs. Lucy Schnee (a good, cool name for hot weather) arrested for taking two hundred and sixty dollars from a former husband of her's. Now, this is an outrage. A man is allowed to pursue his legitimate business in peace, and, according to modern theories, a woman has the same right. Philosophers declare that the business of a woman is to get a husband; and Mrs. Schnee has been getting, it seems, all of them she could, and their money as well. She is running down legitimate game, and we call for her release. If she is not released, we shall make a riot somewhere—that is, if we can find a good, safe place to make it in, and no Gatling guns about.

Mr. Farrow is the latest wonder. He shoots; and his person and ways are minutely described to an impatient world. "He is small and light; he has a pair of eyes. When he shoots, he holds his rifle with the muzzle toward the target, and after he has pulled the trigger the bullet proceeds on its way. If he hits the mark there is generally some sign of it. He never misses, or hardly ever. He began shooting the first time he took it up, and being in Connecticut just then, his first experience with rifles occurred in that State. He never tasted liquor, but always keeps a nutmeg in his mouth for the sake of his nerves. He is thirty-two years old, and generally wears boots or shoes."

A young female sends a poem, called "A Mountain Gorge," and enforces her claim to our consideration by the information that she is already somewhat known to fame "as the young lady who won the first prize for eating 411 clams at the recent Saucelito clam bake." This is indeed fame, and with such a right to public affection and recognition, as things go in California, we are surprised not to see "Selina's" name on the Bilk ticket for something or other. All the same, our advice to our correspondent is to continue to seek the bubble reputation at the clam's mouth, and, in fact, to stick to bay-side gorges and let mountain ones alone.

I dreamt I saw a "walker" gaunt
Who did not claim the belt;
A politician, too, went hy,
Who brihes had never smelt;
A girl whose love would last a month,
Who would not flirt and lie;
A trustee and a treasurer
Who did not steal and fly;
A singer and an actor that
To nurse no spite did seem;
But this, as Eugene Aram said,
Was "nothing hut a dream."

The doors and window-casings of Oakland houses have lately been found decorated with skulls and cross-bones, strange hieroglyphics, and death's heads, and those not in the secret are puzzled to know the meaning of these things. They are pictorial transcripts of the familiar phrase, "Prepare to meet thy God," and are painted hy contract, only on the houses of those who have positively refused to subscribe to the *Morning Call*. The publishers of that valuable paper are making a black-list of the persons thus honored.

The distressing intelligence comes that the poor King of Oude is compelled to worry along on a salary of $600,000 a year, and this notwithstanding the high price of board at Calcutta. Arrangements are already in progress, however, to induce the Melville Pinafore Troupe to give a complimentary benefit for him without delay. Meanwhile old clothes, spoiled hams, worked preserves, and other immediate necessities, will be forwarded hy Wells & Fargo's Express free of charge.

Clergymen, before being allowed to hegin the performance of divine service to-morrow, will he required to lay their hands upon their hearts, and answer, in the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses, whether they take the "Chronicle," and, if they do, they will be called upon to withdraw their subscription at once, and auhstitute the "Morning Call." This is authentic, hut will, of course, he denied.

The man at the theater who tells his neighhors all ahout the aecond scene while the first is in progress, is an angel of celestial light compared to the malignant villain who climbs out for a clove after each act, treads on your pet corns twice each trip, fluffs up your hair behind with hia elbow, and makes your new silk hat look like a Thomas cat treed by a bulldog.

A citizen of Petaluma last week again hrought that metropolis before the world hy knocking bis wife over the head with a tack hammer. He was sent to jail, and, on heing informed that his hetter-half was better, the partner of her jaws said he was sorry—aorry he hadn't used a sledge hammer. Thus we see the error of too hasty action.

The most intelligent dog in the world is a aetter belonging to Charley Kaeding. It was much distressed, laat week, at beholding a fellow canine with a tin-kettle tied to its tail, since when it never ventures out into this cold and heartless world without going first to its master to get its tail greased.

The election of Perkins is now a conceded fact; so is the election of Glenn; so is the election of farmer White. We are very glad for the sake of all these gentlemen, and only wish there were a few more of them. It is pleasant to see your friends happy.

In answer to inquiries, we would say that the article in yesterday evening's *Bulletin*, headed "Chopped off his own nose," does not directly refer to the venerahle proprietor of that paper—but it ought to.

A new "Thieves Dictionary" has been issued in New York, but as we do not find the indorsement of any leading stockhroker on the cover, it cannot expect much sale in this country.

And now the Paris papers speak of Lorillard as keeping "the best livery stahle in America." Such is fame.

There's a letter in the s-candle, and it pointa direct to you—Conkling.

C. P. R. R.

Overland Ticket Office: Ferry Landing, foot of Market street.--Commencing Monday, May 19th, 1879, and until further notice, Trains and Boats wil leave

SAN FRANCISCO:

7.00 A. M. (daily), Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Landing — Connecting with Trains for Napa (Stages for Sonoma), Calistoga (the Geysers), and Sacramento. Connecting at Davis (*Sundays excepted*) for Woodland and Knight's Landing, and at Woodland for Williams and Willows.
(Arrive San Francisco 8:10 P.M.)

7.00 A.M. (daily) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) and via Livermore arriving at Tracy at 11:30 A. M. and connecting with Atlantic Express. Connects at Niles with Train arriving at San Jose at 10:15 A.M.
(Returning, train from Tracy arrives at 6:05 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (daily), Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R R.) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland (Or.), Colfax, Reno (Virginia City), Palisade (Eureka), Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Galt with train arriving at Ione at 3:40 P.M.
(Arrive San Francisco 5:15 P.M.)

Sunday Excursion Tickets to San Pablo and Martinez at Reduced Rates.

10.00 A.M. (daily) via Oakland Ferry, Local Passenger Train to Haywards and Niles.
(Arrive San Francisco 4:05 P.M.)

3.00 P.M. (daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry and Niles), stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 5:20 P.M.
(Arrive San Francisco 9:35 A.M.)

3.00 P.M. (daily) Northern Railway Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to San Pablo, Martinez and Antioch.
(Arrive San Francisco 9:35 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (daily) Arizona Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) for Lathrop (and Stockton), Merced, Madera, Visalia, Sumner, Mojave, Newhall (San Buenaventura, and Santa Barbara), Los Angeles, "Santa Monica," Wilmington, Santa Ana (San Diego), Colton and Yuma (Colorado River Steamers), connecting direct with Daily Trains of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Arizona for Maricopa (Daily Stages for Phœnix and Prescott), and for Casa Grande (182 miles east from Yuma), and end of Track (Daily Stages for Florence and Tucson).
"Sleeping Cars" between Oakland, Los Angeles and Yuma.
(Arrive San Francisco 12:35 P.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Landing), connecting with trains for Calistoga, (the Geysers), Woodland, Knight's Landing and Sacramento; and at Sacramento with Passenger Train, leaving at 9:35 P.M. for Truckee, Reno, Carson and Virginia.
"Sleeping Cars" between Vallejo and Carson.
(Arrive San Francisco 11:10 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Wash'n St. Wharf), for Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.
(Arrive San Francisco 8:00 P.M.)

4.00 P.M. (daily), Through Third Class and Accommodation Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) connecting at Lathrop with Train arriving at Los Angeles on second day at 11:55 A.M. (Arrive San Francisco 9:05 A.M.

4.30 P.M. (daily) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to Haywards, Niles and Livermore. (Arrive San Francisco 8:35 A.M.)

5.00 P.M. (daily) Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland Ferry and Northern Railway) to Ogden, Omaha and East.

Public conveyance for Mills Seminary connects at Seminary Park Station with all trains, Sundays excepted.

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS

From "SAN FRANCISCO." Daily.

TO OAKLAND.		TO ALAMEDA.	TO FERNSIDE.	TO EAST OAKLAND.	TO NILES.	TO BERKELEY	TO DELAWARE STREET.
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
B 6 10	12.30	7.00	B7.00	B 6.10	7.00	7.30	B 6.10
7.00	1.00	8.00	B9.00	7.30	10.00	8.30	8.00
7.30	1.30	9.00	B10.00	8.30	P. M.	9.30	10.00
8.00	2.00	10.00	P. M.	9.30	3.00	10.30	12.00
8.30	3.00	11.00	B5.00	10.30	4.30	11.30	P. M.
9.00	3.30	12.00	.....	11.30	TO SAN JOSE.	P. M.	1.30
9.30	4.00	P. M.	.....	P. M.		1.00	3.30
10.00	4.30	1.30	.....	12.30		3.00	4.30
10.30	5.00	2.00	.....	1.00		4 00	5.30
11.00	5.30	*3.00	.....	3.30		5.00	B 6.30
11.30	6.00	4.00	.....	4.30		6.00	.....
12.00	6.30	5.00	.....	5.30		B 6.30	.....
.....	7.00	6.00	.....	6.30			
.....	8.10	B*7.00	.....	7.00			
.....	9.20	B*8.10	.....	8.10	A. M.	Change Cars	
.....	10.30	*1030	....	9.20	7.00	at	
.....	B11.45	B*1145	.....	10.30	P. M.	West Oakland	
.....	.....	.....	.....	B11.45	3.00		

To "SAN FRANCISCO," Daily.

FROM DELAWARE STREET.	FROM BERKELEY.	FROM NILES	FROM EAST OAKLAND.	FROM FERNSIDE.	FROM ALAMEDA.	FROM OAKLAND. (Broadway.)	
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
B 5.40	B 5.40	7.00	B 5.10	B8.00	B*5.00	B 5.20	12.20
B 6.30	B 6.30	8.00	B 5.50	B10.00	B*5.40	B 6.00	12 50
8.00	7.30	P. M.	6.40	B11.00	*6.25	6.50	1.20
10.00	8.30	2.35	7.40	P. M.	7.00	7.20	1.50
12.00	9.30	4.30	8.40	B6.00	8.03	7.50	2.50
P. M.	10.30	FROM SAN JOSE.	9.40	.....	9.00	8.25	3.20
1.30	11.30		10.40	.....	10.03	8.50	3.50
3.30	P. M		11.40	.....	11.03	9.20	4.20
4.30	1.00		P. M.	.....	12,00	9.50	4.50
5.30	3.00		12.40	.....	P. M.	10.20	5.20
B 6.30	4.00		1.25	.....	1.00	10.50	5.50
.....	5.00		2.40	.....	3.00	11.20	6.25
.....	6.00		4.40	.....	*3.20	11.50	6.50
			5.40	.....	4.00	.....	8.00
Change Cars		A. M.	6.40	.....	5.00	.....	9.10
at		7.10	7.50	.....	6.03	.....	10.20
West Oaklnd.		P. M.	9.00	.....	B*7.20	.....	.....
		1.30	10.10	.....	B*8.30	.....	.....
		.....	.....	.....	*10.00	.....	.....

B—*Sundays excepted.*

*Alameda Passengers change cars at Oakland.

Creek Route.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*Daily*—B5:40, B6:30, 7.20, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A.M. 12:15, 1:15, 2:25, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6.15 P.M.

FROM OAKLAND—*Daily*—B5:30, B6:20, 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A. M. 12:05, 1:05, 2:15, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05 P.M. B—*Sundays excepted.*

"Official Schedule Time" furnished by RANDOLPH & Co., Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St., S. F.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt.
A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.

SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD

Commencing Monday, June 2d, 1879, and until further notice, Boats and Trains will leave San Francisco as follows:

7.10 A.M., from San Quentin Ferry, daily (Sundays excepted), connecting at San Rafael with Mail and Express Train for Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Cloverdale and way stations. Making stage connections at Geyserville for Skaggs' Springs; Cloverdale for Ukiah, Lakeport, Mendocino City, Highland and Bartlett Springs, Soda Bay and the Geysers; connection made at Fultou for Korhel's, Guerneville and the Redwoods. Returning, arrive in San Francisco at 6:25 P.M. Passengers going by this train will arrive at the Geysers at 2 P.M.

3.00 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted), Steamer "James M. Donabue" (Washington Street Wharf), connecting with Mail and Express Train at Donahue for Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Cloverdale, and way stations. Making stage connections at Lakeville for Sonoma. Returning, arrive in San Francisco at 10:10 A.M.

Sunday Excursions at Reduced Rates.

8.15 A.M., Sundays only, via San Quentin Ferry and San Rafael, for Cloverdale and Way Stations. Returning, arrive in San Francisco at 7:55 P.M. Fares for Round Trip: Petaluma, $1.50; Santa Rosa, $2.00; Healdsburg, $3 00; Cloverdale, $4.50; Fulton, $2.50; Laguna, $3.00; Forestville, $3.50; Korhel's, $3.75; Guerneville, $4.

Freight received at Washington st. Wharf from 7 a.m. till 2.30 p. m., daily (except Sundays).

A. A. BEAN, Sup't. A. HUGHES, Gen. Manager. JAS. M. DONAHUE, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.
[June 7.]

Natural beauty surpasses anything which can be imparted by artificial means. PHOSPHATE SOAP gives health to the skin simply by removing impurities and eradicating the poisons which give rise to skin diseases.

Not only for daily use on the face and hands, but for bathing the entire body, there is nothing equal to PHOSPHATE SOAP. It is a thorcugh disinfectant and removes offensive odors of every kind.

☞ Ask your Druggist for it.

NORTHERN DIVISION SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Commencing Monday, April 21, 1879, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave San Francisco, from Passenger Depot on Townsend street, between Third and Fourth streets, as follows:

8.20 A.M. daily for San Jose and Way Stations. ☞ Stages for Pescadero (via San Mateo) connect with this train only.

9.30 A.M (Sundays only) for San Jose and Way Stations. Returning, leaves San Jose at 6 P.M.

10.40 A.M. daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad and all Way Stations. ☞ At PAJARO, the Santa Cruz R. R. connects with this train for Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz. ☞ At SALINAS the M. & S. V. R. R. connects with this train for Monterey. ☞ STAGE connections made with this train. (Pescadero Stages via San Mateo excepted.)

Parlor Car attached to this Train.

(SEATS AT REDUCED RATES.)

3.30 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose, Gilroy, Pajaro, Hollister, Tres Pinos and principal Way Stations.

☞ On SATURDAYS only, the Santa Cruz R. R. will connect with this train at PAJARO for Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz. RETURNING, leave Santa Cruz at 4.45 A.M. Mondays (breakfast at Gilroy), arriving in San Francisco at 10:00 A.M.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.—The run of this Train to Salinas on Saturdays having been discontinued for the season, those intending to visit Monterey will take the train leaving San Francisco at 10:40 A.M. daily.

3.30 P.M. (Sundays only) for San Jose and Way Stations.

4.25 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose and Way Stations.

5.00 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

6.30 P.M.—daily, for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates

To San Jose and intermediate points sold on Saturdays, and Sunday mornings, good for return until following Monday inclusive.

Also, EXCURSION TICKETS to Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Monterey, sold on Saturdays only—good for return until the following Monday inclusive.

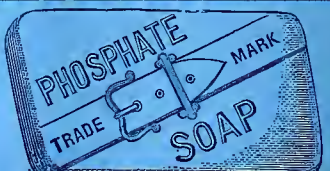
☞ Principal Ticket Office—Passenger Depot, Townsend street. Branch Ticket Office—No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Supt. H. R. JUDAH, A. P. & T. A.

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

Commencing Monday, May 19th, 1879,

☞ Passengers for points on the Southern Divisions of the road will take the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad via OAKLAND, leaving SAN FRANCISCO via Ferry Landing, Market street, at 4:00 P.M. daily (Arizona Express Train), and making close connection at GOSHEN for Sumner, Mojave, Los Angeles, Wilmington, Anaheim, Colton, Colorado River, YUMA, Maricopa and Casa Graude (182 miles east from Yuma). May 31.



Ladies who have injured the skin by the constant use of cosmetics may do much to restore their faces to that beauty which nature alone can give by constantly using PHOSPHATE SOAP.

For chapped hands the constant use of PHOSPHATE SOAP will be recommended by all who give it one fair trial.

If you want a nice article of Toilet Soap and something that is beneficial to the skin, buy PHOSPHATE SOAP.

Ladies who wish to make the skin look beautiful and natural should use PHOSPHATE SOAP.

Manufactured by "Standard Soap Co.," 204 Sacramento St., San Francisco.

NOTABILIA.

THE PEDDLER'S SONG.

wn as white as driven snow ;
press black as e'er was crow ;
ses as sweet as damask roses ;
ks for faces and for noses ;
gle-bracelet, necklace, amber ;
rfume for a lady's chamber ;

Gold quoips and stomachers,
For my lads to give their dears ;
Pins and poking-sticks of steel.
What maids lack from head to heel:
Come buy of me, come ; come buy, come buy,
Buy, lads, or else your lasses cry.

WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE.

Little by little the truth comes out, and so it is evident that if a man uld only keep on living, he might know the real facts of history. It s long excited the wonder of those who know Roscoe Conkling, how a an so vain of his small personality could fascinate women in Washing- n and elsewhere. No one, for a long time, suspected the cause of the nator's irresistible ways, for nobody imagined a man would think of aking himself beautiful by cosmetics. One never heard of such a thing ; , perhaps, hardly ——. But the fact is that Conkling uses Mme. hel's Enamel Bloom, and the ladies in the Senate Gallery are just dy to faint at the sight of him.

Mrs. Skidmore's styles, just arrived and now being opened, are su- rlatively attractive. All that New York and Paris can offer of most licate and becoming in the mysterious art of adorning what nature had ady made irresistible, is to be found in the admirably selected stock 1114 Market street. The leaders of fashion in our metropolis of the cific have an exacting taste in these matters, as they should have, since are destined to take rank by the side of the Empire city at no distant y ; and yet Mrs. Skidmore is able to meet their demands, and offer m combinations which fill the imagination.

The Joke of the Cream.—At the Kilburn Show, the first prize for am cheese was taken by the Aylesbury Dairy Company. No doubt e Company's cheese was a sample of the *creme de la creme.—Punch.*

Reports from New York inform us that transactions are very few hides, and business looks moderate in tone. This seems to show that world is changing since the days when there was nothing like leather; d the experience of all San Francisco households strongly confirms the t. A change has indeed come over the world ; and every intelligent usekeeper will tell you that now there is nothing like Montanya's ion Range, the only perfect range known to the true artist in cookery ; d Jackson street, below Battery, bears witness to this.

One remarkable feature of the day, in the universal excitement of turday last, when merchants deserted their ledgers, and courts ajourned, politicians neglected their appointments, and cashiers forgot to count ir money, was seen at 213 Sutter street. The interest in the lunches dinners at Swain's was not only unabated, it was greatly increased ; the crowd throughout the day was eager, thoughtful, well-behaved, more than satisfied with the perfect quiet and the admirable cooking this first of all restaurants.

Every man writes better with his own pen, which has learned how to ld to the way in which he holds it, and the kind of pressure his hand es ; and it is often unpleasant to sign one's name with pens that make writing hardly recognizable. The McKinnon Pen is the indispensable ket companion of the writer. Filled in the morning, it has ink for hours, ready to flow when wanted and ceasing when the hand is taken Finished in every style, it is the finest pen in the world. A. S. nce & Co., 24 Geary street.

New Invention.—"The Tell-Tale Mariner's Compass"—evidently an ention for imposing some limit to the tales that are told to the marines.

The Bonapartist party is not yet dead in France, the Prince Jerome poleon having purchased a paper, which will advocate diluted Imperial- , and so set the genuine nephew of his uncle on his dynastic legs be- e the people. This is good for the Prince ; but it would help his cause, h at home and abroad, if he had his photograph taken by Bradley & lofson, their unequaled skill bringing out the distinctive traits of the racter, so that all could see at a glance how much of the great Corsican n the air and look of his relative.

The season has been singularly late and wet and unfavorable for every o throughout Europe generally ; and the wine districts of France and many suffer with the rest. The exquisite vintages of the Cote d'Or, Rhine and the Moselle, will all be short and scanty this year ; and lifornia will have to give of her abundance. So well is this fact appre- ed abroad and in the East, that Landsberger is daily receiving large ers for the Gerke Wine, the lightest and most genuine of all white es.

The indignation of our Italian fellow citizens over the Eureka outrage is no more than natural; and it is wonderful that such an affair could happen in a civilized country without a general uproar. Five men shot down by an armed posse of officers without reason given! It is high time to hold meetings and ask what we are coming to, when such things can be done. There should be a gathering of all our citizens and a demand for justice ; and every man should wear one of White's hats, from 614 Commercial street.

No house can be considered complete unless the plumbing and gas-fitting work have been directed by McNally & Hawkins, the pioneers in these artistic branches. At their beautiful store, under the Grand Hotel, they have an assortment of fittings in lamps, chandeliers, brackets, fancets, and every article in bronze, silver and nickel absolutely beyond compare.

The city of Sophia, in Turkey, has been damaged by fire to the extent of $400,000, a terrible sum, when we consider all that the unfortunate Turks have had to suffer within a few years. And yet even this large amount is a trifle compared to the losses caused by the use of bad whisky, when F. & P. J. Cassin's Golden Plantation is offered in the market, at the lowest price, and full of youthful health and vigor.

From Bad to Worse.—According to the society papers, the present season has been one of unequaled gloom and dullness. We sympathize deeply, for according to all accounts there will scarcely be any "*hops*" next season.—*Fun.*

Give prompt attention and treatment to all Affections of the Bowels, such as Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, etc., at this season of the year. By using Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam you will obtain immediate relief, and soon drive all such complaints from the system. Sold by Crane & Brigham, San Francisco.

The Neptune and Mermaid Swimming Baths are daily growing in favor with the public. Their situation on North Beach, at the foot of Hyde street, brings them within easy reach of every one ; the water is fresh from the ocean, and rolls in natural breakers, full of the life and spirit of the open sea. Prof. Mohor gives instruction in swimming, and has charge of the ladies' department.

Tapestry Brussels, $1 per yard and upwards ; fine new patterns. Call and see them. Window shades, 75 cents and upwards. Window lace, 12½ cents and upwards. Cornices, wall paper, etc. Oilcloths, 50 cents per yard and upwards. Hartshorn & McPhun, 112 Fourth st., near Mission.

SYONEY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Round the World Tickets.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will issue Round the World Tickets, giving first-class accommodations for the entire route, at the low price of **$650.** For particulars apply to

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., General Agents,
Aug. 9. Corner First and Brannan streets.

SERKYS TEA.

Guaranteed to preserve and promote the beauty and fresh- ness of youth to the ripest age. It purifies the blood, and is a most wonderful tonic. It clears the complexion and removes pimples and eruptions. It increases the appetite and is a certain cure for dyspepsia. It preserves the freshness of youth and greatly exhilarates the spirits, and is extensively used and recommended by the medical faculty and used by the elite of London, Paris, New York, Philadelphia, etc.

It is used like ordinary tea, costs only 2 cents per day, and makes a healthy and delicious drink. Boxes by mail, 50 cents and $1. Liberal discount to trade.

809 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ State rights for sale. Aug. 9.

D. V. B. Henarie. Edward Martin.

E. MARTIN & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Wines and Liquors.

Proprietors of Miller's Extra Old Bourbon and J. F. Cut- ter Extra Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies.

April 5. *408 Front Street, San Francisco.*

TABER, HARKER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,

108 and 110 California St., S. F.

[April 19.]

CALIFORNIA SUGAR REFINERY,

Manufacturers of the Standard Syrup, a superior article put up in barrels expressly for home consumption. Also, Extra Heavy Syrup in barrels for Export. Refined Sugars at lowest market rates. Office, 215 Front street, up stairs. Dec. 21.

Henry B. Williams. Henry B. Williams.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 218 California st., S. F. [July 27.

NEWTON BOOTH, C. T. WHEELER, Sacramento. | J. T. GLOVER, W. W. DODGE, S. F

W. W. DODGE & CO.

Wholesale Grocers, corner Front and Clay streets, San Francisco. April 1.

CASTLE BROTHERS,

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1850.

Importers of Teas and East India Goods, Nos. 213 and 215 Front street, San Francisco. Jan. 13.

J. M. Neville. **REMOVAL.** Geo. H. Bryant

BAGS, TENTS AND HOSE.

NEVILLE & CO.,

No.'s 31 and 33 California Street, S. E. corner of Davis, SAN FRANCISCO. [Aug. 2.

L. H. Newton. **NEWTON BROTHERS & CO.,** M. Newton.

Importers and wholesale dealers in Teas, Foreign Goods and Groceries, 204 and 206 California street, San Francisco, Cal May 25.

THE LATEST SHOOTING.

San Francisco is not, with sorrow let it he said, unaccustomed to shooting affrays. A most deplorahle one took place in a saloon on Saturday, in consequence, it would seem, of a heated discussion on the had politics of the hour, during which a useful citizen, whose death would he a loss to the city, was seriously if not fatally wounded, and that, too, though he was guilty of no offense. The dailies disposed of the unfortunate man's case iu a few lines, and whether at this moment he is alive or dead we are not informed. But, assuming that he still lives, it is certain that, though a true Workingman, no Workingmen with raised muskets and fixed hayonets march around his humhle ahode with funereal tread; no fellow workmen keep guard over his assailant, and prohahly none of them know whether he is in jail or out of it. The victim's hours of pain and anguish are unassuaged hy any stoppage of noisy traffic. No truly mournful or merely morhid crowd awaits hourly announcements of his condition, and no words of sympathy go fourth to cheer his family. This is the way in which we ordinarily treat such cases. We do not mention the fact in order to commend it. We merely mention the fact. Whether the man dies or lives, his murderous assailant will he tried hy a jury of his peers, sworn to try the facts and to render a true verdict according to the testimony. That course, sternly followed, we do commend. It is the only one compatihle with the good of society. The law should he supreme. Within it there is a right for every wrong. Outsids of it one wrong hegets another and a greater one, passion holds sway, tumult reigns, and life and property are of no account.

But the wounding of the foundryman, Doyle, by Williams, was not the only shooting done on Saturday last. The attack upon Kalloch, by De Young, took place earlier in the day, and, though not so unprovoked by a great deal, it nevertheless excited a wonderfully vaster measure of excitement. Except, perhaps, for the unparalleled nature of the provocation, there was little to distinguish it from hundreds of other murderous assaults which we flippantly call "shooting scrapes," and with which citizens hereahouts have become only too familiar. There was nothing in ths usefulness of the men to make their lives of exceptional importancs to anyhody hut themselves. The foundryman, in constructing machinery to cause tbe earth to yield up its riches, has been adding to the wealth of the State and the world. Kalloch and De Young, as strife hreeders and mischief makers, could he much hetter spared. The labors of the humhlest producer entitle him to claims greater far upon the world's interest in his life. He adds to the general good, whilst they rather detract from it. Kalloch's chief effort is to drag religion in the mire and outdemagogue the demagogues. De Young's living is principally gained hy hawling the skeleton out of every man's cuphoard, and hy hreaking up the twin relationship that should exist hetween capital and lahor. Neither of them produces any suhstantial thing, and whenever they die it is very certain the world will owe them little. That the shooting of the one, or the iminent danger of the other, should lash Workingmen into a very fury of excitement, whilst the possihle fatal wounding of the honest foundryman passed almost unnoticed, is a glaring inconsistency which we leave the orators of the sand-lots and the grangers of the New Constitution party to explain. To reason and right feeling it seems inexplicahle.

The truth is, this inconsistency is the offspring of hypocrisy and humhug. This high excitement is not, as it ought to be, an indignant protest against assassination *per se*, hut is a thing manufactured for the most part, if not wholly, for the purpose of serving a political end and of destroying a husiness rival. The Kearneys and Wellocks are concerned in the one, and the proprietors of the "two papers, hoth daily," are interested in the other. That is why the result of the wound of the workingman is of no concern, whilst that of the "reverend" vituperator of an aged mother is of supreme moment. It is not the wounds of Kalloch that all this hother is ahout, hut the use they can he put to.

For our own part our judgment would he, to treat this case of shooting as we would that of the foundryman Doyle, or as hundreds of similar outrages in the past have heen treated hy us, as well as hy others. We should state fully and fairly the nature of the attack, the character of the provocation, the condition of the assailed, and should detail the proceedings of the authorities to uphold the law. That done, we should permit the law to take its course, and, hy refraining from expressions of hias or prejudice, leave the minds of jurymen free to try ths cass according to the evidence, without fear, favor, or affection. If, for the mean purpose of gaining a few extra advertisements, or of winning a numher of unworthy snhscribers, we were to seek, hy artful devices, to excite the mob to riot and hloodshed, or if to ger rid of a husiness rival, we inflamed the minds of possihle jurors into a passion for revenge, rather than for justice, we should deem ourselves cold-blooded, calculating, inexcusahle murderers in our own hearts, compared with whose offense the act of De Young would sink into utter insignificance.

In regard to the case itself, we suppose now that trial hy the press has gone so far, it is impossihle to escape the by no means pleasant task, at this stage, of offering such criticisms as in our judgment ought only to he offered after the trial. Undouhtedly a terrihle thing was attempted. It is at all times shocking to contemplate that degree of uncontrollahle passion which would lead a man to take the life of another. Where society is properly organized, no excuse is permitted for assaults to kill, save only in defense of one's own life. Personally, we have been trained in a school of thought that tolerates no excuse for assassination. We have heen raised in a country where the law rights all wrongs, and where respect for it prevents provocation, and restrains resentment. There no plea of justification, except self-defense, would he heard, hecause it is a rooted principle, early instilled into the mind of every youth, that there is not, and cannot he, any justification for taking the law into one's own hands. If a wrong has heen done, hoth the law of puhlic opinion and the law of the land will deal with it as its heinousness deserves. There the offense of Kalloch, as well as that of De Young, would he alike inconceivahle. Tbat a minister of a Christian Church should address an audience in such unspeakahly vile language as that employed hy Kalloch, would be incredihle. Indeed, it would he impossibls. Bsfore thc first sentence had heen completed, he would have heen met with an almost involuntary hurst of indignation, that would have most effectually silenced him. His utterance would have heen instantly resented as an intolerahle insult hy those to whom it was addressed. Forever thereafter his occupation would have heen gone. Public opinion would have ostracized him as a social pariah. Nothing hut sympathy would have gone out for the suhject of his vituperatiou; the law, moreover, would have dealt with him civilly and criminally, and no attempt at justification, whether true or untrue, would have heen permitted for that which, in its very nature, is altogether uujustifiahle under any circumstances. On the other hand, if the victim of his hrutal verhal assault had resented it as De Young did, he would have heen tried, convicted and punished, and in his case, too, the plea of justification would not have heen listened to, for the good and sufficient reason that the law holds, and public opinion sustains it, that no justification can hs pleaded for taking the law into your own hands. That is the course events would have taken there. It would be well if the same respect for the majesty of the law prevailed hers and everywhere. Character and life would he safer, and society would in every way he happier and hetter. But that stats of things does not exist here, and that is an end of it.

We have to deal with public opinion and the code of moral ethics as we find them in California. Kalloch, at an out-door meeting of 7,000 persons, assailed the unoffending and venerahle mother of Charles De Young, in language which impeached his legitimacy and her virtue, and so fearfully foul that not even the exigencies that have arisen in this cass will permit of its heing repeated in these columns. Even the *Call* descrihed it, next morning, as heing so had that the women who were listening from the surrounding windows drew in their heads. When it is stated that almost every house in that locality is occupied by prostitutes, it may he imagined how terrihle was the language that caused those lewd women to rsalize a sense of shame, which even the dark shades of night did not suffice altogether to hide. For the use of that language Charles De Young, early next morning, deliberately shot Kalloch, without warning, inflicting two wounds, the result of which is not yet certain, though the indications favor his recovery. That is the whole case, as fully stated as it need be in order to form a judgment upon it. Other and extraneous circumstances are sought to he drawn into it, hut they in no wise affect the real issue. It is not to the purpose that De Young provoked Kalloch. Whatever sins of provocation the son was guilty of, the mother was innocent of any. A clergyman, of all others, should see the iniquity involved in hlasting ths good name of a mother in order to get even with her son. No thinking man, of right feeling, would dream of such an injustice. The question then resolves itself into this: Is there any justification whatever for a son avenging for his mother's sake the grossest wrong that can possihly he put upon her? That question must he taken home to the inner consciousness of every man who desires to make up a fair judgment. Concentrating his thoughts upon his own mother, he must imagine her assailed at the tims and place, and in the manner and words of Kalloch, and then say what he would do. The course he would himself adopt he must not hlame another for pursuing. If he would have acted as De Young did, then it lies not with him to censure, and whatever his objections may hs to the manner in which De Young conducts the "Chronicle," they should cut no figure in determining the right or wrong of his act of defending his mother's name from infamy. If there he any man who would not have avenged, or desired to avenge, such a wrong done his mother, then let him stand up and say who he is. When he has done that in unequivocal language it will be his right to pour out the vials of his wrath upon De Young's head, and call for the direst punishment known to ths law. We have heen mindful to eliminate all elements foreign to the real issue. If our sense of justice wers less strong one might easily follow ths example of others in seizing this occasion to say spiteful things. Ws have no particular love for the *Chronicle*, its readers are not our readers, nor its patrons our patrons, nor its ends our ends. But that is no reason why we should make De Young's case appear to he other than it is. Ws have ever done hattle with him over those things which are fairly matters of contest; hut we recognize him as a man, of like passions with ourselves, and the justice we would desire, we are ready to accord to him. If we were to act otherwise we are sure we shonld fail to satisfy the intelligent thought of the men and women of culture for whom the *News Letter* is designed. We have objected, time and time again, to De Young's newspaper course, just as we have objected to the newspaper course of Pickering & Fitch. Yet ws know him to he a good son to one of the hest of mothers. It is within our knowledge that when the Naphtaly trouhle arose the whole of the "matter" pertaining to the subject, which appeared in the regular issue of the *Chronicle*, was taken out and replaced hy other matter, and then extra copies were run of for his mother's nse, so that she might be kept in ignorance of what was transpiring, and to this day shs remains entirely oblivious of these trouhles—visitors heing warned not to speak of them. Who can fail to feel for such a son, or to sympathize with a mother capahle of inspiring such filial affection? We know that Charles ds Young's most private room is adorned with many souvenirs of a mother's love, even the paintings hung on its walls heing the work of her hands. Charles de Young is one of the most hard worked of men. Night after night, year in and year out, he is to he found in his office until two o'clock in the morning; whatever of comfort or affection he experiences in life, he derives them from his mother. He repays her with an individual affsction. Who can envy the feelings of a clergyuan who, for any causs whatever, would strike a foul hlow that must needs bring the gray hairs of that loving and heloved mother with sorrow to the grave? Who shall say that the uncontrolahle passion to avenge his mother's wrong with which De Young was seized, was utterly and unqualiiedly discreditahle to his heart?

If we go outside the one and only issue involved in ths act of shooting, then there is room for endless discussion. If anything De Young could say could justify Kalloch in attacking De Yonng's mother, then it must he confessed that Kalloch was not without provocation. The *Chronicle* had a right to discuss every act of Kalloch's life that might seem to throw any light upon his unfitness to he elected chief magistrate of the city. It availed itself of that right to the fullest extent, and made out such an overwhelming case that it ought at once to have deprived Kalloch of any chance whatever of heing elected. So far, the attacks were legitimate. But in making them, two unpardonahle errors were committed. First, the charges were conveyed in language needlessly offensive to puhlic decency, and secondly, Kalloch's dead father was disparagingly alluded to. Both errors were grievous ones, hut they make no justification for Kalloch's attack on De Young's mother.

That we have thus far dispassionately stated the case will, we are persuaded, he admitted hy thinking, unhiased men. It is a pity Ds Young's rivals in the newspaper business did not deal with it in a like spirit of fairness. They had a grand opportunity. If they had dealt with their enemy with a dignity and impartiality worthy of leaders of puhlic thought they would have made hosts of friends, would prohahly have thereby won not a little of the *Chronicle's* business, and certainly would have gained moral strength, which in the end means ma-

...rial success. They threw the opportunity away. They became lying, ...tal fools. Pickering and Fitch have proved once again that they are men of miserable, malicious, hateful dispositions. Both of them have in their time attempted the role of assassins, under circumstances that offered no such palliation as was present in De Young's case. They were manufacturers of newspapers when he was a boy selling them on the streets. He has since built up a newspaper whose success they envy. He made his paper. They bought theirs out of money obtained through a fraudulent public contract. To-day they are gloating over his difficulty in order to add to their shekels. If they could do it in secret they would tear Kalloch's wounds open wide and then expose them to the mob, in order to inflame passion and destroy their successful rival. Opinions may be divided about De Youngs recent acts, but about those of Pickering & Fitch there is but one view entertained by anybody. On all hands the judgment is of a most pronounced character. Deep down in men's hearts there is a feeling which we do not care to describe in words. Pickering & Fitch are overshooting the mark, and are unwittingly causing a reaction in favor of the man they would fain destroy.

BOOK NOTICES.

The etchings in the *Portfolio* for July are capital, Cellardyke Harbor particularly, in which the clouds and the far-away horizon are admirably given. Paul Potter's "Friesland Horse" is also thoroughly effective; a careful piece of work. The brief notice of Mr. Bough is rather friendly than critical, but "Cellardyke Harbor" would justify even a more laudatory tone. Mr. Lang has reached the Georgian era in his pleasant sketches of Oxford. These papers will one day make a delightful book. The chief effort of the text is Mr. Hamerton's article on Esthetics, the first of a series, in which the theory will be examined. The present one is principally concerned with definitions, well explained and not too subtle. Mrs. Heaton has a notice of Stanfield. From the *Art Chronicle* we learn that Rugby School has established an Art Museum; a good example, not only to the English hut to us as well. The Russian artist, Verestchagin, exhibits in the French Court at South Kensington 169 pictures, the product of two years' work in India. Two of these paintings are colossal: "The Prince of Wales in India—Jeypur" 25x20 ft., and "The Great Mogul in the Mosque at Delhi," almost as large. The artist's health broke down, and he was obliged to return to Europe before finishing what he calls his "pictorial poem" on Indian history. Not the Mahabharata itself will he more vast than this poem, if it is concluded. The "Great Mogul" must be the more impressive of the two works named. The tone of the interior is described as quiet; the Mogul being seen through the arch of a dividing screen, absorbed in prayer and in mysterious loneliness.

The exhibition of the Continental Galleries has for chief attraction Munkacsy's "Milton Dictating to his Daughters," familiar through the illustrated papers.

The catalogue of Greek coins in the British Museum, now published, has interest for students even on this side of the world, whether artistic or literary.

Mr. Hamerton, we observe, is making war on the combined diphthong, perhaps because the laurels of Mr. Freeman will not let him sleep. He writes not only Aesthetics, hut Aeneas, Boeotia, and so on; and we trust he finds comfort in it.

LIFE OF BENJAMIN F. BUTLER. By T. A. Bland, M.D. Lee & Shepard, Boston. Billings, Harbourne & Co., San Francisco.

Dr. Bland, who is also passionate and deeply religious, has found his hero, and ought to he happy. What can he more delightful than to look up, with fervid admiratiou and yet with friendly familiarity, to a man who has the "hrain of a Franklin, the firmness of a Jackson, the intellectual force of a Bacon, the integrity of an Aristides, and the ripe scholarship of a Cushing?"

Every one who loves his country must rejoice that Providence, in its wisdom, deprived this luminous mind of one eye; for there would have been no sleeping throughout America if B. F. Butler had dazzled the land with his inward splendor through two eyes. The ways of God are past finding out; hut Dr. Bland knows them pretty nearly, and whatever comes to pass he will not he caught napping. For he has the quintessence of all things in his hero; and we must have him whether we will or no. Since it appears on the last page of this wonderful hiography that B. F. Butler "is a factor in human progress. He makes history. His fame is world-wide. His words and his actions are discussed in every civilized country on the globe. He is feared and hated among the aristocracies of Great Britain, of the Continent, and of Western Asia, as well as of America"—Amen! and Amen!

Since the escape of the dreaded Gyascutus, there has been nothing so tremendous in or out of pantaloons. May the Lord protect us all!

THE "MUSIC TRADE JOURNAL," Vol. 1., No. 1, for August, 1879, is just received from the publishers, Root & Tinker, 86 Duane street, New York. The *Journal* is a large quarto, in appearance like the *News Letter*, and is meant to he an independent record of the music trade in the country, with only such reference to art and artistic matters as are intimately connected with the business. This first numher is full of promise, and seems to have heen edited in a perfectly fair spirit, with the possible exception of the full page illustration, "The Pirate Pinafore," which suggests an attack on some rival, more or less unworthy. The subscription price is Two Dollars a year.

THE "AVALANCHE," a National Review of Insurance, Trade, Commerce, Finance and Railway Interests, bas reached the fifth numher of its eighth volume, and gives every sign of making its enemies wait a long time for its deatb. The numher for August has a great many articles on California, and is full of information, especially on insurance matters, important to all business men.

THE LONDON "ELECTRICIAN," of August 2d, puhlishes the first part of the paper by E. J. Molera and J. C. Cebrian on the "Divisibility of the Electric Light," read before the Academy of Sciences in this city, April 21st, 1879. An abstract had heen given previously, hut great interest heing manifested in tbe subject, the entire document will be laid before the readers of the *Electrician*. This is a merited compliment to these two engineers.

St. John's Presbyterian Church, Post street, between Mason and Taylor. The Rev. Dr. Scott, pastor. Preaching at 11 o'clock hy the Rev. A. C. Gillis, late of Virginia City, but now en route to Australia. Dr. Scott will lecture at 7½ o'clock, and the public cordially invited. Sunday School and Bihle Classes, 9½ A.M. Prayer and Praise Service, 6½ P.M.

Mr. Baron Huddleston told the following story at the Flintshire Assizes, where a question of identity arose in a charge of horse-stealing: "We always ought to be very careful," his lordship said, "in cases of this kind, because mistakes might be made by the most well-meaning persons. When I was on the Oxford circuit, there was a friend of mine at the bar who went on a fishing expedition in the Principality. He had a horse with him, and during the day he took it to an inn in a town to bait. Meanwhile he walked down the street quietly, inspecting the shops. He was closely followed by an inspector of police, and all at once he found himself the object of attention at the hands of this official. After walking after him a good way down the town, the officer at last went up to him and said: 'It's no use your making any nonsense about it—you are Flash Bill!' (Great laughter.) The member of the bar and of the Oxford circuit was horrified, but the police officer said, 'It's no use; I know you perfectly well.' And he pulled out a *Police Gazette*, in which there was a description which, I am bound to say, fully justified tho officer in suspecting him. 'And,' he added, 'there is the very horse you have stolen, up at the stable.' (Laughter.) And it was with great difficulty he was taken before a magistrate that day. He always mentions the story with very great gratitude to the magistrate, who was induced to leave his dinner. He thought first he had better be remanded for a few days to get witnesses down, but ultimately did leave his dinner, and he was convinced by the earnestness of the gentleman that the policeman had made a mistake. (Laughter.) The next train brought his friends from the neighborhood, and they satisfied the magistrate that there was a mistake made. To this day this gentleman tells the story. He now holds the dignified position of Deputy Chairman of Quarter Sessions, and he says he has occupied every position in the court: he bas heen a juryman, a judge, a witness and a prisoner." (Laughter.)

HIGHEST STOCK QUOTATIONS
For the Week Ending Aug. 29th, 1879.
COMPILED BY GEORGE C. HICKOX & CO., 230 MONTGOMERY STREET.

NAME OF MINE.	SAT.	MONDAY.		TUESDAY.		WEDNESDY		THURSDAY.		FRIDAY.	
		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Argenta	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Andes	⅜	1	—	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	1	⅜	⅜	⅜
Alpha	25	24	—	25	—	—	25½	25⅝	—	24½	—
Alta	6⅝	6⅝	—	6⅝	—	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
Alps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bullion	6¼	6¼	—	6⅜	—	6⅜	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	7⅜	8
*Belcher	4⅜	4⅜	—	4⅜	—	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	—	4⅜	4⅜
Best & Belcher	18⅜	18⅜	—	19	18½	18⅜	19½	19⅜	19½	18⅜	—
Benton	4	4	—	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—	3⅜	—	3⅜	—
Bodie	10⅜	—	10⅜	—	11	—	10⅜	—	11	—	10½
Cons Imperial	1½	1½	—	1½	—	1½	—	—	1½	1½	—
*Crown Point	4¼	4¼	—	4¼	4⅜	4⅜	—	4	3⅜	3⅜	—
Chollar	6⅜	6⅜	—	6⅜	—	6⅜	7⅛	7¼	—	6⅜	7⅛
California	4⅜	4⅜	—	4¼	—	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	—	4⅜	4⅜
Con. Virginia	4⅜	4⅜	—	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	—	4⅜	—
*Caledonia	2	1⅜	—	2	—	1⅜	2	2	—	1⅜	1⅜
Confidence	11	10½	—	10½	—	10⅜	—	11½	—	—	—
Eureka Con	—	—	16½	—	16⅜	—	16⅜	—	16½	—	16⅜
Exchequer	6⅜	6⅜	—	6⅜	—	6⅜	7	6½	—	6⅜	7
Fairfax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Gould & Curry	11⅜	11⅜	—	11⅜	—	12	12⅜	12⅜	11⅜	12	12
Gila	⅜	—	⅜	—	⅜	—	⅜	—	⅜	—	⅜
Grand Prize	2⅜	—	—	—	2⅜	—	—	—	3½	—	3½
Hale & Norcros.s	14⅜	14	—	14½	14	14½	15⅜	15½	—	14⅜	14⅜
*Julia	4½	4	—	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4½	4½	4⅜
Justice	3	3	3	3	—	3	3	3⅜	—	3	—
Jackson	—	—	4⅜	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentuck	4⅜	4	—	—	—	4	—	4⅜	—	4⅜	—
Leopard	⅜	—	⅜	—	⅜	—	⅜	—	⅜	—	—
Lady Wasb'n	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½	1½	—	1½	—
Leviathan	½	½	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	½	—
Leeds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Mexican	34⅜	33⅜	33⅜	35½	33⅜	34⅜	34½	34⅜	33⅜	34½	34⅜
Modoc	1½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Manhattan	—	—	2⅜	—	—	—	—	—	2⅜	—	2⅜
Northern Belle	—	—	4	—	—	—	3⅜	—	3⅜	—	—
Ophir	36½	36	—	30⅜	36	36½	—	37⅜	36½	—	36½
Overman	8½	8⅜	—	8⅜	8⅜	8½	—	9	8⅜	8⅜	—
Potosi	4⅜	4⅛	—	4⅜	—	4⅜	5½	5⅝	5	5	5½
*Raymond & Ely	⅜	—	—	—	⅜	—	—	—	⅜	—	—
*Savage	13⅜	13½	—	13⅜	13⅜	14⅜	15⅜	15⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
Sierra Nevada	41½	41	—	42	41	41½	42	42½	41½	42	41⅜
*Silver Hill	1⅜	1½	—	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—	1½	1½
Seg Belcher	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	24	—
Solid Silver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Succor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silver King, Ar'a	—	—	4	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silv King South.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tip-Top	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Union Con	53	53	—	57½	54⅜	57½	57½	57½	56	50½	56½
*Utah	19½	19½	—	19	—	18⅜	18⅜	19	—	18½	18½
Yellow Jacket	16	15⅜	15½	15⅜	15⅜	15½	16	16½	16	15⅜	—

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BOTHNIA.....July 30.....Sept. 3..Oct. 8..Nov. 12
OALLIA.....Aug. 6..Sept. 10..Oct. 15..Nov. 19
ALGERIA.....Aug 13..Sept. 17..Oct. 22.....

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THE DAY BOOK

FROM

Saturday to Saturday.

On Saturday, August 23d, Charles De Young, proprietor of the *Chronicle*, of this city, shot Rev. I. S. Kalloch, Workingmen's candidate for the Mayoralty. Mr. Kalloch was dangerously, perhaps mortally, wounded. Mr. De Young is in custody.——LONDON, August 23d.—It is raining again to-day with great severity. There are floods in Oxfordshire. ——A reduction of five per cent. on the wages of calico-weavers at Oldham came into force on Friday. The Oldham fustian manufacturers have agreed to reduce the wages of weavers 8¼ per cent. Other reductions are pending.——The Manchester *Guardian* says that the winter will be one of the most severe experienced for some time past, and the position of the operatives will be considerably aggravated if they have to suffer another reduction. Some of the manufacturers state that the only alternative of closing the factories will be another reduction of 10 per cent. in wages.—— The *Times* announces that Lieutenant Carey, in addition to the official notification of the reversal of the sentence of the Court-martial in his case, has received a letter from the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, reviewing the circumstances of the death of the Prince Imperial, and concluding with the opinion that, after the surprise of the reconnoitering party by the Zulus, resistance was impossible and retreat imperative.——The *Post's* Berlin dispatch says: "The Catholic inhabitants of Cologne anticipate a visit from the Pope next year, if the Church conflict he settled."——ROME, August 24th.—Four Cardinals will he created at the Consistory next month. Monsigneur Maselle is expected at the Vatican on Monday, with documents concerning the relations between Germany and the Vatican. The Vatican has taken steps with several governments to prevent any judicial recognition of Old Catholics, and it is understood its representations in this respect have heen favorably entertained.——The Czar has written to the Pope declaring his readiness to make peace with the Catholic Churches in Poland.——The Sultan has written, stating his desire to give the Catholic Church full liberty in his dominion.——VIENNA, August 25th.—Diplomatic relation hetween the Austrian and Russian Cabinets are less cordial than hetween any two Cabinets in Europe, and the friendly intercourse which existed hetween the two courts for many years has also entirely ceased.——LONDON, August 25th.—It is declared hy competent judges that the rain last week has done greater damage in some districts than all previous excessive rains.——The huilders' strike in Liverpool, which hegun in November, 1878, is now ended with the suhmission of workmen.——The mining engineer employed hy the British Government to examine the Aynaad gold fields, in Malahar, reports to the Viceroy of India that the quartz contains gold in greater proportions than many of the successfully worked Australian reefs.——Sir Charles Gapper has ordered 45,000 tons of steel rails at 97 shillings and sixpence per ton delivered in Montreal for the Canadian Pacific Railway.——MEMPHIS, August 25th.—Thirty-four cases of fever were reported to-day, 20 white and 14 colored. The fever has apparently taken a fresh start in this city and suhurbs.——SEATTLE, August 26th.—"Lieutenant" Joseph Neuzil left here at ten o'clock this morning on his three-log raft *Neptune* for San Francisco. He rounded Sandy Point hefore a spanking breeze, and headed away toward Port Madison. To those who questioned the prohability of his reaching San Francisco in such a crazy craft, he replied, "I will either make San Francisco or die. If I reach there safely, my fortune is made. I will haul the *Neptune* on Long Bridge, place her on exhihition and clear $8,000 in a week. If I perish in the attempt, that concerns no one hut myself. I was shipwrecked once in the Pacific Ocean, and was picked up after drifting three days on a single stick of timber, so you will see I am not a stranger to perils hy the sea."——BERLIN, August 25th.—The *North German Gazette* publishes the electoral manifesto of a new conservative party, declaring that the State and the Catholic Church should meet each other half way; the inalienahle rights of the State should he guaranteed, especially as regards education, but religious instruction should be left to religious bodies.—— LONDON, August 26th.—The examination hefore the Bristol Magistrates of seven Directors of the West of England and South Wales District Bank on a charge of conspiracy has heen hegun. The counsel for the Crown is opening the case.——ROME, August 26th.—The Phylloxera has appeared in the district of Lecco, and in the Commune of Valmadrela, in Lombardy. The Minister of Agriculture is taking precautionary measures against the spread of the pest.——In connection with the recent countermanding of maneuvers at Ciprano, the War Office reports that fevers, including typhoid, are largely on the increase in various districts. There are 300 sick out of 2,700 people at San Giovanna in Croce. Numerous cases have appeared around Cassine.——CHICAGO, August 26th.—The strikers at the Lake Shore freight depots were this afternoon offered a compromise on wages of $1 15 daily, and ahout forty accepted and will work to-morrow. The remainder will probahly also accept.——The suit of James O'Connor vs. Joseph Musto, et als, was tried during the week in the Fourth District Court, and judgment rendered for the defendants. The action was commenced in October, 1877, to partition the lot 62½x137½ feet, on the east line of Taylor, 75 feet south of Post street, the plaintiff claiming one-half. The trial revealed some peculiar facts, as follows: Mrs. O'Connor, the mother of plaintiff, died, as was alleged in the complaint, in 1861. According to the law of that date, the mother's half of community property went to the children and the other to the husband and father. The date given as the time of her death was six days prior to the time the change in the law was made. At the trial lately it was proved hy records that Mrs. O'Connor died in 1862, one year after the date alleged in the complaint. An inspection of the gravestone showed that the figures had been altered from 1862 to 1861, and the cross taken from the coffin-lid also showed that the inscription had heen tampered with, and the figures changed to correspond with the gravestone. As a still further proof of her death in 1862, two newspapers containing notices were offered in evidence.——MONTREAL, August 26th.—Criminal proceedings will be taken against the Directors and ex-General Manager of the Consolidated Bank, for preparing and suhmitting to the Government an untrue statement of the affairs of the Bank. A writ of attachment has been applied for against the Mechanics' Bank hy holders of hills.——The steamer *Oceanic* arrived from the Orient at 5:35 P.M. on the 25th, having made the unprecedented run from Hongkong in 19 days and 18 hours steaming time, and from Yokohama in 14 days, 5 hours and 45 minutes. This vessel has previously made the passage from Yokohama in 14 days, 15 hours and 20 minutes. Neither passage has ever heen heaten, the *City of Peking* making the nearest approach to it in 15½ days from Yokohama.

T. A. BARRY, Agent for Naglee's Brandy, is at No. 116 Montgomery Street.

GEO. STREET, Agent News Letter, 30 Cornhill, E. C., London.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS OF LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, which are calculated to deceive the public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their signature, "LEA & PERRINS," which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see name on wrapper, label, bottle and stopper Wholesale and for export by the proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, etc., etc., and by grocers and oilmen throughout the world. To be obtained of Nov. 16. MESSRS. CROSS & CO., San Francisco.

SAVORY and MOORE'S BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.

NOTICE.—The Best Food for Infants, prepared hy Savory & Moore, and supplied to the Royal Nurseries of England, Russia, etc., contains the highest amount of nourishment in the most digestible and convenient form.

IT IS THE MOST PERFECT substitute for healthy Mother's Milk, possessing all the elements necessary for the health, growth and vigor of the child.

MALTED ON LIEBIG'S principle, *it has only the sugar natural to milk*, and is consequently free from the artificial and injurious sweetness of other foods.

THOROUGHLY COOKED, it is always ready for use, saving Mothers and Nurses much time and trouble—tins, 1s., 2s. 6s., and 10s. each.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond street, London, and Chemists, etc., everywhere. July 19.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

[ESTABLISHED 1820.]

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India and the Colonies: Joyce's Treble Waterproof and F 3 Quality Percussion Caps; Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding; Joyce's Gas-Tight Cartridges, for Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns; Wire Cartridges, for killing game at long distances, and every description of Sporting Ammunition. Sold by all gun-makers and dealers in gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers,
Sept. 28. 57 Upper Thames street, London.

ROWLAND'S

MACASSAR OIL strengthens the Hair and prevents it falling off. The bottles have a glass stopper, and *not* a cork.

KALYDOR beautifies the Complexion and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Prickly Heat, Eruptions, etc.

ODONTO whitens the Teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

EUKONIA is a new and delicate toilet powder.

Ask for ROWLAND'S articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid cheap imitations. Sold by Druggists, Bazaars, etc., all over the world. May 3.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

Finest and Cheapest Meat-flavoring Stock for Soups, Made Dishes and Sauces. March 2.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful. See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," etc.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

Caution—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature, in blue ink, across Label. "Consumption in England increased ten-old in ten years." March 2.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

To be had of all Store-keepers, Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only), C. David & Co., 43, Mark Lane, London, England. March 2.

STOCK COMBINATIONS.

How to Operate Successfully on

TEN DOLLARS.

MARTIN TAYLOR & CO.,

June 21.] **429 California Street.**

ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY,

No. 310 Sansome street, San Francisco, Wholesale Dealer in Furs. Sept. 21.

"The World," the Flesh, and the Devil.

[By a Truthful Penman.]

Sunday Drunkenness in Ireland.—Since the passing of the Act for the closing of public houses in Ireland on Sundays, the arrests for drunkenness have decreased from 2,046 to 707 between October 12, 1877, and April 12, 1878. These figures show a reduction of 70 per cent. in the police arrests in six months, a result highly satisfactory. But this is not all. The testimony in Ireland is practically unanimous to the fact that Sunday drunkenness of a less flagrant type has been lessened to even a greater degree. Serious and common assaults, once very frequent on that day, are now almost unknown, and the time-books of large employers of labor show that work is commenced much more regularly on Mondays than under the old system. In the five cities and towns exempted from the free operation of the Act, but where the hours of sale are materially shortened, the results are also very marked, there being a reduction of 35 per cent. in the arrests for Sunday drunkenness.——The idea of being poisoned by cold pie seems too ridiculous to be entertained for one moment, yet a careful analysis of the body of William Corbett, saloon steward on board the English troop ship *Tamar*, shows the deceased to have died of choleric diarrhea, induced by mephitic poisoning, possibly caused, the medical men assert, "by a pigeon pie." Poisonous changes, it appears, take place in cold pies, and especially in those made with game, by simply keeping or laying by for some time. This fact cannot be too widely known.——The Paris *Globe* publishes the following telegram from Odessa: "The transport ship which left this port recently for Saghalien with a convoy of 700 Nihilists lost 200 of them on the way from disease, occasioned by over-loading and the absence of all sanitary precautions. One hundred and fifty others were landed in an almost dying state. A second transport is being prepared under the same horrible conditions. The prisoners are packed like cattle in the hold of the ship."——A philanthropic gentleman living at Reigate has written Mr. Mapleson, the operatic manager, a letter, which now lies before us, stating to the effect that the factory girls in *Carmen* looked pale from constant labor in the cigarette factory, and that he should be happy to give them a day in the country. He stated that, as most of them were apparently young, his daughter would receive them, give them third-class tickets, a substantial dinner and a day in the fresh air. Mr. Mapleson replied, in effect, that the girls on the stage, though apparently working in a factory, were really not so, and he explained that few or any of them could really make cigarettes. In short, it was but a stage illusion, and the "girls" were really the tolerably mature ladies of his chorus. Since then no more has been heard from Reigate.——Many characteristic anecdotes of the late King Victor Emmanuel are told in a work on his private life by an Italian journalist. Among other tales of his late Majesty related in this book are the following: In matters of dress the King was supremely indifferent. He disliked the frock-coat, which he contended was invented by the democracy in order to confound masters with their servants. He usually walked abroad in a short jacket, and in this garment he often visited the theaters and other places. One evening he went to the Apollo, in Rome. On his arrival, he was told that the Empress of all the Russias was in the Royal loge. "How shall I manage?" said the King. "I am not dressed comme il faut, and I do not wish to return to the Quirinal. But I must pay a visit to her Majesty the Empress." He looked around, espied the Marquis of Bagnasco, and summoned him. The Marquis came and found the King in his shirt-sleeves. All was explained. The Marquis doffed his coat and the King put it on. He had no white cravat. A speckless tie on a waiter caught his eye. He sent for him, unloosened the tie, put it on himself, and, viewing himself in a mirror, said: "It appears to me that I can now present myself as a King of Italy." On another occasion, when his Majesty went to the same theater, just as he was about to enter his loge he espied through the glass portals the portly figure of Colonel Galletti, one of his intimes. "Do not budge," said Victor Emmanuel; "I wish to take your portrait." His Majesty then limned out a very capital sketch of the colonel's burly figure on the glass—he had a penchant for crayon-drawing, and usually stuffed his pockets with different colored pencils. On the following evening his Majesty returned to the theater, and on entering his loge saw an attendant diligently engaged in endeavoring to erase the crayon lines of the royal artistic efforts of the previous evening. "What are you doing?" said the King. "Your Majesty," replied the fellow, "I am cleaning off what some imbecile has been doing." Victor Emmanuel walked away laughing, merely exclaiming, "I am the imbecile."——Petaluma *Argus:* A gentleman of this city, just from a hunt in the wilds of Humboldt county, vouches for the following: A few weeks since, while out hunting in that region, Doc Stanley shot and killed four grizzly bears without moving from one spot. Meeting one of the varmints, he drew a bead, fired and dropped it; thereupon another made its appearance, and shared a like fate, only to be followed in rapid succession by numbers three and four, each and all of whom traveled the way of those that had gone before. By this time the Doc's leaden ammunition had "gin out," and with it his nerve, and he took to the nearest tree, not knowing the number of the bruin tribe. A friend, who was out with him on the hunt, hearing the rapid shots and thinking that he also wanted some of it, hastened up, but only to find the Doc up a tree, quietly and anxiously watching four dead grizzlies. Next!——A friend of mine, says Atlas in the *World*, wired the following to Cape Town, in time to be forwarded to me by the *Nubian*, which arrived in Plymouth Sound on Friday morning:

"PIETERMARITZBURG, Tuesday, July 8.

Old Forbes galloped in here last evening, gaunt, grizzly, in absolute tatters from riding through thorns, and plastered with mud from head to foot. From morning 4th till last night had hut three hours' sleep. Repeated old Bulgarian tactics, and was first hy twelve hours to acquaint Wolseley, Frere and whole South Africa with news of fight, victory, and burning Ulundi. Tough old beggar; rode about three hundred miles in fifty hours: first hundred alone through enemy's country, mostly during night. Comic thing—he had forgotten his revolver, and was absolutely unarmed. Has gone off to Wolseley, expecting, by some mysterious cross-riding, to overtake him to-morrow. His thigh swelled from contusion—spent bullet."——The *British Trade Journal* for August says: One of the severest winters of the century has been succeeded by six months continuous downfall of rain. This will seriously affect the harvest prospects, and as a good harvest means a saving of some £15,000,000 or £20,000,000, it follows that the prospects of a trade revival may be more or less retarded. An authority, writing to the *Times* some weeks ago, then said: 'Three weeks of repeated downpours, with a low temperature and want of sunshine, have considerably darkened our prospects for cereal crops, especially on our cold, stiff, glutinous clays, where, undrained, their mud-like condition has excluded air from the plant roots, and has caused the crops to look yellow and unhealthy. Pulse, green crops, and pastures have been improved hy the rains, but all now require a warm and dry time to ripen them, even on light porous soils, which have suffered much less than the clays.' Since that was written we have had a forty days' further continuance of heavy rains, with a temperature far from seasonable. But at last we have some gleams of sunshine and warm weather. It seems generally recognized that one inevitable result from the existing distress will be a great reduction in rents. Save in a few cases, landholders have been receiving the same annual income from their property, although they have benefitted by the reduced cost of living. One of the best farms in Perthshire has just been let for nineteen years at a reduction equivalent to 40 per cent., with still further advantages to the tenant in about four years' time.——Mrs. Bell, sister of James Gordon Bennett, of the *New York Herald*, has just given birth in Paris to a fine baby, and the happy father was so delighted with the advent that he sent a handsome service of plate to the doctor who presided on the occasion. Mrs. Bell is very rich, and the only heiress of her brother, and she can afford to have the costliest of babies just as often as she pleases. It is a boy, and the happy little fellow found in his cradle 100 U. S. Bonds, of $1,000 each, as a present from his uncle.——The King of Solo, a native Prince of Java, will soon arrive at Paris. Wonderful tales are related concerning his accomplishments and wealth, his income being placed at the pretty figure of 30,000,000 fr. per annum! He brings a band of music with him, whose performances are unique.——The *Illustrated London News* states that the will of Lord Lawrence was proved on the 17th ult. by his widow and two sons, John Hamilton, Lord Lawrence, and the Hon. Henry Arnold Lawrence, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator settles his estate at Pimlico and elsewhere upon his eldest son, and bequeaths pecuniary legacies to all his children, and annuities to his sisters. A sum of £50,000 is left upon trust for his wife for life, and then for the person who shall he entitled to his real estate. The residue of the personal estate he gives to his wife absolutely.——The London *Times* has reason to believe that Lieutenant-General Valentine Baker Pasha is likely to be nominated hy the Ottoman Government to an important civil and military post in Kurdistan. It is stated in the same journal that the consulate at Resht, on the Caspian, has been abolished, and one constituted in its stead at Asterabad, on the south-eastern shores of the same sea. Major O. B. C. St. John, C.S.I., of the Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, has been selected for the new post.——SIX THINGS TO BE PROUD OF, BY A CHILD OF IMPULSE.—1. Not to have written a Book. 2. Not to have given a Recitation. 3. Not to have appeared in *Vanity Fair*. 4. Not to have been presented with a Testimonial. 5. Not to have been offered Knighthood. 6. Not to be buried in Westminster Abbey.—*Punch.*——The revenues of the Suez Canal have increased from $1,000,000 in 1870, to $7,000,000 last year. The shares of the Company were 400,000, the par value being $100. They fell as low as $20, and afterward advanced to $60 at the opening of the canal. Five years later they rose to $114, at which Mr. Disraeli bought 176,602 for the British Government. Now the stock is $114.—*Bullionist.*

MARTIN TAYLOR & CO.,

Stock Brokers,

429 CALIFORNIA STREET,

——AND——

NOS. 332 and 334 PINE STREET.

Stocks Bought and Sold and Carried on Margin of 20 Per Cent.

Privileges Negotiated on Favorable Terms,

AT PINE STREET OFFICE.

[August 23.]

FAIRFAX MINING COMPANY,

426 CALIFORNIA STREET, ROOM NO. 2.

President.....JOHN W. COLEMAN.

Treasurer.....GEN. O. H. LA GRANGE.

Secretary.....O. C. MILLER.

[October 12.]

GEO. C. HICKOX. E. C. MCFARLANE.

GEORGE C. HICKOX & CO.,

Commission Stock Brokers (San Francisco Stock Exchange, No. 230 Montgomery street, San Francisco. May 4.

J. A. RUOKIN,

Member S. F. Stock and Exchange Board, 423 California street. STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made n Active Accounts. Oct. 26.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Office of the Eureka Consolidated Mining Company. Nevada Block, Room No. 37, San Francisco, Aug. 15, 1879.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above named Company, held this day, a dividend (No. 46) of One Dollar per share was declared, payable on WEDNESDAY, August 20th, 1879. Transfer Books closed until the 21st instant.

Aug. 23. W. W. TRAYLOR, Secretary.

"BIZ."

The outside street excitements of the week have tended greatly to the diminishing of the volume of trade, diverting the attention of business men from their legitimate callings, and causing a great diminution of traffic in nearly every department. We are living now, as it were, upon a volcano, liable at any moment to belch forth its fiery flame. Nevertheless, we are hopeful for the continuance of law and order. On the 3d proximo the election for State and municipal officers takes place, the first under the new State Constitution. Great anxiety prevails as to the result, as upon the choice of our best citizens depends the future growth and welfare of this commonwealth. Let us work and labor for the success of the best men without regard to their politics. We note an increased inquiry for improved real estate, chiefly on the hillsides covered by cable railroads, notably that of California street. Our citizens are rapidly returning from their Summer retreats in the country, and are now looking out for eligible residences for the Fall and Winter seasons. Money continues very plentiful and at low rates of interest, and our savings and loan societies are at all times prepared to make free loans upon desirable real estate property.

The Bag Ring have not yet been able to make a riffle; they seem to be clogged up by an unexpected avalanche of outside Grain Sacks, that are selling at very low prices—even less than the first cost of importation. Stocks are large, and Standard 22x36 Calcutta Grain Sacks, new importation, can very readily be purchased at 8¾c.

Coffee.—The Pacific Mail steamship City of Panama brought up 2,390 bags from Central America. The market at present is lifeless; holders firm; stock light, with an upward tendency for all strictly choice No. 1 C. A. Greens, suited to the trade of Chicago, St. Louis, etc. We are now supplied with Rio via New York, worth 14@15c. There is a cargo of Ceylon now en route to Parrott & Co. for the fall trade.

Coal.—Our spot supply of Anthracite in store is large, and prices both low and nominal with a very small demand. Steam Coals from Sydney and elsewhere foreign are in light stocks and few cargoes are en route, which gives strength to the market, although the California Mt. Diablo deliveries are both free and liberal, selling at $4@5. Seattle is worth $5 50@6. At the same time supplies of Coos Bay for household purposes are offered at low figures. Wellington and other British Columbia mines continue to furnish us with liberal supplies of first-class House and Steam Coals at $6@8—the latter for Screened Wellington.

Cement.—Our stocks of Portland and other sorts are large and free and the demand light, and prices both low and nominal.

Case Goods.—There has been very little done in Case Salmon during the past fortnight. The Columbia River catch has been unprecedented, only limited when the stock of tin gave out, and no cans in which to put their Salmon. Present Spot price of 1-lb tins, $1 05@$1 07½. Some of the largest and best known canners, holding each 25,000@30,000 cases, have not yet sold a case of this season's catch, refusing offers of $1 15@$1 25 for their entire catch, and now, forsooth, they may be compelled to sell for $1 per doz. cans. This, however, depends largely upon the firmness of local holders and the catch at Fraser River, as well as that at Puget Sound, now in full blast. Fortunately for us, Chicago, St. Louis, etc., have this season drawn more largely upon us for Salmon than ever before, and this demand has prevented prices from dropping below $1.

Metals.—There have been sales of Pig Iron recently at $24 and possibly less; figures withheld. The general market is very slack. The consumptive demand is very small at present.

Quicksilver.—The spot market is strong at 40c, some holders asking 42½c—stock light. The Quicksilver exports by sea from August 23d are as follows:

To China, per "Gaelic," hence 23d inst:

	Flasks.	*Value.*
Degener & Co	1,460	$41,000
Wau Yuen Lung Kee	997	30,000
Wing Chong Wo & Co	325	9,625
To Japan, per "Gaelic," hence 23d inst:		
Seth Thomas' Clock Co	50	1,600
Totals	2,832	$ 82,225
Previously, since January 1st	38,917	1,114,893
Totals, since Jan. 1st, 1879	41,749	$1,197,118
Totals, same period 1878	21,706	713,400
Increase in 1879	20,043	$483,718

Receipts for the week, 1,187 flasks.

Rice.—By the Oceanic we received from Hongkong 7,950 mats. The China, from same, brought 2,450 mats. Our stock of China is large; Mixed selling at 4⅝c.; higher grades, 5¼@5¾c.; Hawaiian Table is scarce at 5¾@6c.

Sugar.—Imports during the week have been of no magnitude. The Refineries control the market and keep prices down to bedrock—say, for Whites, 9½@10c.; Golden "C," 8¼c.; other Yellow, 7¾@8c. Eastern Refined continues to come forward in quantities.

Salt.—There has been quite a movement in Liverpool Stoved during the week, resulting in the purchase of all the Ashton's here in first hands at $20, which is a large advance over rates heretofore ruling.—The California supply, as well as that from Carmen Island, falls short of our consumptive wants.

Teas.—The market is firm for all descriptions, say for Japan papers, "M & Co., and diamond L brands, 35@37½c. The steamship China brought us 3,097 pkgs., and the Oceanic 5,656 pkgs., while these two steamers brought for Eastern cities 15,730 and 24,907 pkgs., respectively. The Oceanic made the passage from the Orient in the shortest time on record, say from Hongkong 25 days, and from Yokohama 14 days 6 hours.

Wines.—By the Equator, from France, we received liberal supplies of Champagne and other still wines from Bordeaux, but where the profit comes in we do not see, judging from the ruinous prices realized, last week at auction, at the sale of first-class French Wines of well known brands and varieties.

Freights and Charters.—We note the arrival of several vessels during the week, in ballast, seeking, and a few ships will load Wheat upon owners' account. Quite a number of Grain Charters for Europe have been written during the week at 43@45s. for wood, to 46@47s. 6d. for iron vessels to Havre and Liverpool direct, or to Cork or Falmouth for orders U. K. or the Continent at the customary advance. We have now a fleet of 28 disengaged vessels in port—say 26,800 tons register; 33 vessels now on the berth or loading grain. Since July 1st we have loaded and dispatched 30 vessels belonging to the Grain Fleet, which is a much less number than we cleared same time last year. The present spot rate to the Continent is 50 shillings.

Flour and Wheat.—The markets remain substantially unchanged for both articles—say $5 for best shipping Extras; $5 50 for Gilt Edged, for local use; Superfine, $4@4 50, as to brand and quality. Large sales of No. 1 Wheat have been concluded during the week, at $1 70@1 72½, and for No. 2 Shipping, $1 55@1 65 ₱ cental.

Barley.—There is very little movement at present. We quote Chevalier at $1 50@1 70 ₱ cental; Brewing, 85c@$1; Feed, 65@75c.

Corn and Oats.—There is very little demand for either, and prices for both low and nominal—say, for Corn, 80@85c ₱ ctl; Oats, $1 15@1 50, according to quality.

Hops.—The stock of old is well nigh exhausted, worth 8c to 12½c; new command 15c to 20c.

Wool.—The Fall clip is now arriving, with sales of 20,000 lbs Solano fleece at 13c to 17c.

Tallow.—The demand is light; sales of 10,000 lbs. Common, 5½@5¾c.; 5,000 Refined at 7¾c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—The market is now liberally supplied with Grapes of choice quality, Pears, Peaches, Plums, etc.; also Blackberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, etc. Prices for all rule very low, and quite within reach of the poorest citizen.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Company's steamers will sail as follows at 12 M: CITY OF TOKIO, Oct. 4th, Dec. 27th, March 20th—CITY OF PEKING, Nov. 15th, Feb. 7th, May 1st—for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG.

CITY OF PANAMA, August 30th, for PANAMA and NEW YORK, calling at ACAPULCO, also at SAN JOSE DE GUATEMALA to land Passengers and Mails.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Sept. 5th, for PANAMA and NEW YORK, calling at ACAPULCO, SAN JOSE DE GUATEMALA, LA LIBERTAD and PUNTA ARENAS.

Tickets to and from Europe by any line for sale at the lowest rates; also to Havana and all West India ports.

AUSTRALIA, September 1st, at 12 o'clock M., or on arrival of Englisb mails, for HONOLULU, AUCKLAND and SYDNEY. $10 additional is charged for passage in Upper Saloon.

CITY OF CHESTER, Aug. 30th, for VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, SEATTLE, and TACOMA, connecting at TACOMA with Northern Pacific Railroad for PORTLAND, Oregon. Tickets must be purchased before 11 A.M. on day of sailing, at Wharf Office. For freight or passage apply at the office, cor. First and Brannan streets. [Aug. 30.] WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., Agents.

FOR PORTLAND AND ASTORIA, OREGON.

The Oregon Steamship Company and Pacific Coast Steamship Company will dispatch every five days, for the above ports, one of their new A1 Iron Steamships, viz.: OREGON, GEORGE W. ELDER, and STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Sailing Days:

Aug. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 30. | Sept. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, and 29.

At 10 o'clock A. M.

Connecting at Portland, Oregon, with Steamers and Railroads and their connecting Stage Lines for all points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories, British Columbia and Alaska.

K. VAN OTERENDORP, Agent O. S. S. Co.,
No. 210 Battery street, San Francisco.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Agents P. C. S. S. Co.,
Aug. 2. No. 10 Market street, San Francisco.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.,

For Japan and China, leave wharf, corner First and Brannan streets, at noon, for YOKOHAMA AND HONGKONG, connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghai.

GAELIC ..... August 23d, December 6th, February 28th.
OCEANIC ..... September 13th.
BELGIC ..... October 25th, January 17th, April 10th.

For Freight, apply to GEORGE H. RICE, Freight Agent, at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Wharf, or No. 218 California street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The S. S. OCEANIC, sailing from San Francisco Saturday, September 13th, will continue on from Hongkong to Liverpool, offering superior accommodations for Tourists en route Around the World. Freight will be taken for London aud Liverpool. For Through Bills of Lading and Rates, apply at 218 California street. T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger Agent.
LELAND STANFORD, President. Aug. 23.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Steamers of this Company will sail from Broadway Wharf for PORTLAND, Oregon), every 5 days, direct, and for LOS ANGELES, SANTA BARBARA, SANTA CRUZ, SAN DIEGO, SAN LUIS OBISPO and other NORTHERN and SOUTHERN COAST PORTS, leaving SAN FRANCISCO about every third day.

For Day and Hour of Sailing, see the Company's Advertisement in the San Francisco Daily Papers.

Ticket Office, No. 214 Montgomery Street, near Pine.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Agents,
March 15. No. 10 Market street.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

New York and Panama Line.

August 19th--Steamer GRANADA, calling at Mazatlan, San Blas, Manzanillo aud Acapulco, connecting at Acapulco with Company's Steamer for all Central American ports, and touching at San Jose de Guatemala and La Libertad to land passeugers and mails.

August 28th—Steamer CITY OF PANAMA, calling at Acapulco.

September 5th—Steamer SOUTH CAROLINA, calling at Acapulco, San Jose de Guatemala, La Libertad and Punta Arenas.

All these steamers make close connection with steamers from Aspinwall to N. York.
Aug. 16. WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., General Agents.

TELEPHONES IN CHURCH.

According to the New York Journal of Telegraphy, a telephone has been placed in the Congregational church at Mansfield, Ohio, the wires leading to the houses of several invalid persons. A contemporary, in describing it, says it surmounts a floral decoration on the table in front of the open platform, where it is hardly seen. The speaker pays no attention whatever to it, yet every word uttered in the auditorium is clearly heard in the rooms of the dwellings which the wires reach. The first message from the minister was from Scripture: "The word is nigh unto thee. His word runneth very swiftly." Recently, in a church in Richmond, Va., a transmitter was placed upon one of the pillars of the pulpit, almost entirely hid from sight. A small insulated wire ran down inside the pulpit rail and across the angle of a stair, up the wainscotting and along under the top rail, out through a gimlet-hole in the window-frame and to the top of the parsonage, passing down through the ventilator into the chamber of an invalid young lady, where it was attached to the ordinary hand telephone. Imperceptibly to all around, the little instrument did its work, conveying to the ear of the patient sufferer the sounds of the well-known voice in the pulpit for the first time in long years. Of course, the reverend doctor was anxious during the morning sermon, as his thoughts reverted to the distant listener, to know if she heard; and his pleasure may be imagined when he learned that the entire service—sermon, prayers, hymns, organ and singing—had been audible to the person for whose comfort the arrangement had been planned.

For City and County Surveyor.—This is really a non-political office that ought to be filled quite irrespective of party affiliations. It is an office that demands the skill of an expert, and the local knowledge that is only acquired by long residence, and by personal acquaintance with sewer levels, established grades, boundaries of streets, original surveys, and the like technical information. Wm. P. Humphreys, the present occupant of the office, has long discharged its duties with eminent ability and is a candidate for re-election. His professional status is of the very highest. He comes of a family of great engineers, his father having been Chief Naval Constructor for the United States, and his brother being now the distinguished Chief Engineer of the U. S. Army. Wm. P. Humphreys has several times been elected by almost unanimous consent, and once absolutely without opposition, he being indorsed by all parties. A very natural feeling exists that his acquired knowledge of the city's surveys is invaluable, and has saved the city from many costly errors that new men would almost certainly have fallen into. It would be a serious error to remove this able and experienced professional man from a strictly non-political office, the duties of which he discharges in an entirely unexceptionable manner. The city may have to pay dearly for the inevitable errors of an inexperienced man. Wm. P. Humphreys ought to be re-elected City and County Surveyor undoubtedly. Citizens should see that his name is on their tickets.

For Public Administrator.—Colonel Wm. Doolan, having discharged the duties of his office as Public Administrator during one term with marked acceptability, he has fairly earned the indorsement usually conceded to a faithful officer of a re-election to a second term. Prior to his incumbency this office seemed one into which it was most difficult to place the right man. It was not always filled in a manner that merited or received public approval. There seems to be something exceptionally tempting in figuring dead men's money. It is due to Col. Doolan to say that his high honor and strict integrity were so well established that it was felt that he was just the man to redeem the office of Public Administrator from the distrust into which it had fallen, and the wide prevalence of that feeling won him his election on a ticket that was partially defeated. Now that his term is about to end, it is a demonstrated fact that he has proven himself equal to the anticipations of his friends. He has discharged his duties most satisfactorily, and, as we have said, has fairly earned the indorsement of a second term. The tried and trusted official ought not to be slighted for an unknown man. Col. Doolan has pre-eminent qualifications for the office, as he has proven. See that his name is on your ticket.

Mr. Robert Howe, of the Produce Commission house of Howe & Hall, is nominated, both by the Democrats and the New Constitution Party, as a candidate for the Shrievalty. Mr. Howe has been twenty-seven years in California, and has had practical experience of all phases of pioneer life. He was for ten years engaged in mining in Tuolumne County, and during that period was twice sent to the Legislature. A resident of our city for seventeen years past, he has sat for the last six years in the State Senate. His vote was cast against the Water Bill, which proposed to rob our people of $17,000,000. Mr. Howe married a California lady, and has seven intelligent children, all daughters. His opponent, Desmond (W. P. C. candidate), recommends himself as one who assisted to release Fenian prisoners; and strengthens his claim to office in America on this ground by allowing Denis Kearney, in his hearing, to promise for him that, if elected, he will give up Chas. De Young to the mob, to be hanged by them. The contrast between the candidates could not be made sharper.

The present Tax Collector, William Ford, has been renominated by the Democrats, and, it is to be hoped, will be elected as if by acclamation, for the city has never had a more conscientious, accurate, faithful official. Mr. Ford has always taken his duty in the plain, direct meaning of the word. He was in office to collect the taxes and to account for them, and this he has always done with scrupulous exactness. All the surplusage, received in payment of odd sums for which our currency offers no accepted coin, has been turned over to the Treasurer, and the city has in this way profited to the amount of FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS. The order and method in the office business have been remarked by all who have dealings with the Collector, and the accounts of each day are verified before the next morning, cost what labor it may. No good citizen should forget to vote for such a man.

Among the Republican nominees for the Board of Education Mr. Luman Wadhams is one sure to command the respect and win the votes of intelligent citizens. Mr. Wadhams is very widely known through his connexion with the house of N. P. Cole & Co., and is entirely fitted by his straightforward character and strong sympathy with the cause of education to do the public good service in the School Department.

Mr. Fred M. Campbell, the nominee of the Republican party for State Superintendent of Schools, is essentially the right man in the right place. With an experience of some twenty years as a teacher, and having also, by a great majority, been elected Superintendent of Schools for Alameda County, in which position he merited and received extraordinary credit, Mr. Campbell is far above any other candidate in the field. He is indorsed, not only by Protestant clergymen and laymen, but by the Reverends M. King and John B. McNally, Catholic rectors of Oakland. Withal, Mr. Campbell's face and his sterling merit are a passport into the best society in any land. He is a highly educated man, without any of the pedantry or Martinetism which are generally supposed to appertain to a pedagogue. The most gratifying testimonial to his merit is that of some three score of his old pupils, who are now among the foremost men of San Francisco and Oakland.

Judge Louderback has had so much experience in dealing with the criminal classes as Police Judge and as Police Commissioner, and has discharged his difficult duties at all times with such strict impartiality and public acceptability, that it would be a loss to the whole city if he by any chance failed of re-election. We don't believe that it is at all probable that he will fail. He has been nominated by the Republicans, Democrats and New Constitution party—a combination that ought surely to win. The larger his majority, the more his hands will be strengthened. The hoodlums will thereby be taught that good citizens have watched and approved his course in the past, and that they will sustain it at all hazards in the future. By all means let a rousing majority indorse the course of this well-tried public officer.

Of nominees for the Board of Supervisors, none is more deservedly popular or certain to control a larger vote than Dr. J. D. Whitney, who has been put forward as a candidate by the Republicans of the Fifth Ward. A native of San Francisco, educated at the University of the Pacific, where he was graduated, and accomplished in his profession by all that study in the East and the great medical schools in Europe could give him, Dr. Whitney is also a man of wide general intelligence, practical energy and entire devotion to the best interests of the community. To choose such a representative in the city government is the duty of all good citizens, without distinction of party.

Alfred H. Townsend, nominee of the Workingmen for Judge of the Superior Court, comes to us strongly indorsed by the newspapers, Democratic and Republican, at his old home in Iowa. Accordiug to one he is a gentleman of untarnished character, high intellectual attainments, superior legal learning and ability, and eminently well fitted for the position to which he aspires. Another says of him that he is a man of fine legal mind and possessed of many excellent qualities fitting him for Judge. These testimonies, coming as they do from old neighbors, are of special value to the voters of our city. It is safe to say that they will not miss it much in supporting Mr. Townsend.

We remark among the names before our fellow-citizens of Marin county that of Stuart S. Wright, as one of the Superior Judges to be voted for in the coming election. Judge Wright already, as Justice of the Peace, he will undoubtedly be chosen to this higher position, and continue the honorable tradition of his father, so long the respected Judge of our County Court. Stuart S. Wright is an attorney of the Supreme Court, and has practiced at the bar for several years. He is almost entirely our own, having been a student of the State University, and he has around him a growing and interesting family.

Much depends upon the constitution of the next Board of Supervisors, and all are concerned to see that only good men, responsible in the eyes of the community, and entirely above all suspicion of doubtful practices, are selected. The Republicans of the Third Ward have set an excellent example in nominating Mr. J. M. Litchfield, well known through his long business record among us as a man of absolute integrity and excellent capacity, whose success in administering his own affairs gives assurance of the ability to discharge the difficult and complicated duties which devolve upon a Supervisor.

The nomination of General John McComb on the Republican ticket, as a candidate for the Auditorship, is one of the best of all that have been made. Necessarily brought before the public eye as one of the editors of the *Alta*, and as a prominent military man, General McComb has impressed all who know him as a thoroughly upright, firm, decisive character, quick to see the right and steadfast in maintaining it. No one could be better suited to fill the office of Auditor, which calls for sagacity, great moral courage and inflexible integrity.

The Republicans of the Tenth District have renominated Dr. William B. May to represent them in the Assembly. This indorsement of his fearless and intelligent course as a member of the last Legislature, while it must be extremely gratifying to Dr. May, is no more than his just due, since he displayed from the beginning of the session all the qualities which go to make a good public man; and an official career so well begun merited indeed the approbation of a re-nomination. The Republicans have done well by the man, who did well by the whole community.

Among re-nominations, every way most fit, is that of Judge Jas. C. Pennie, one of the best known and most highly respected Justices of the Peace in the city. This responsible office Judge Pennie has held through every vicissitude of State and city politics since 1865, to the entire satisfaction of all. Known as he is in every portion of the State, there is everywhere but one opinion with regard to him. No man ever enjoyed a more genuine popularity, or one more fairly earned by a long life of uprightness and probity, and intelligent devotion to duty.

A gigantic telescope, which is said to be the largest in the world, has just been constructed for Sir Henry Bessemer by Messrs. Galloway, engineers and ironfounders, Knot Mill Iron Works, Manchester. The telescope is a marvel of ingenuity and workmanship, and is estimated to cost £40,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Recorded in the City and County of San Francisco, California, for the Week ending August 27th.

Compiled from the Records of the Commercial Agency, 401 California St., S.F.

Thursday, August 21st.

GRANTOR AND GRANTEE.	DESCRIPTION.	PRICE
S Johnson to Adolph C Weber	Se Oak and Buchanan, e 37:6x120	$5,208
W M Pierson to Geo Mearns	S Vallejo, 127 e Gough, e 68:6¾, etc	366
Wm Hollis to L Gottig	S Clay, 137:6 e Leavenworth, e 27:6x114	5
Cath P Bolan to Jnn Lehritter	N Hayes, 94:3 e Gough, e 18:3x120	4,125
Alfred Gros to Albert Anhert	N Broadway, 202:8 w Powell, 19x137:6.	3,600
A E Hecht to Ida M Carroll	N Cali'a, 129:9 e Fillmore, 25:6x132:7¾	1,100
Henry Boulier to Robt Davis	N Bush, 112:6 e Broderick, e 25x137:6	1,300
L H Bonestell to Mary S Bonestell	E Stockton, 137:6 n Bush, n 47x137:6	Gift
E W Scott to A Everest Ball	The Sherrebeck Claim	1,500
Patriek Roe to Mary Roe	N Pacific, 137 e Leavth, e 6 in x 137:6	Gift
Same to Isabel H Preston	Und ½ Same	Gift
Marg O'Rorke to F Monahan	S Geary 231:8 e Gough, e 43:1x120	1
Catb Monagban to Same	Same	6,500
P G Peltret to Mary Connolly	W Alahama, 25 s 26th, s 25x100	450
Meiggs Wharf Co to A S Hallidie	Se Nortb Point st and Mason, 275x275.	40,000
Geo Edwards to Thos G Spear	Sw Olmsted and Oxford, s 75x120	80
Chas E Paxton to Same	Lot 1, blk 144, University Ex Hd	150
Jos Haine to Mand Haine	Lot 30x137:6, s Sutter bet Stockton and Powell	
Henry Chester to Wm Rayner	Sundry lots in different parts of city	10,000
Wm Stappenback to H Heitmuller	N Geary, 27:6 w Bnebanan, w 57:6x100.	2,500
Julia V Lount to Julius Calcir	N Paeific, 22:6 w Hyde, w 23x87:6	1,250
Annie Dott to J De La Montanya	N Turk, 165 w Jones, w 27:6x137:6	10,000
Mary Farregher to Danl E Martin	Nw Stevenson, 75 sw 6th, sw 25x75	50
Cath Moyniban to T J Moyniban	W Jones, 87:6 n Geary, n 25x87:6	5,000
I N Thorne to Catb McNeill	N Bay, 206:3 e Leavenworth, w 76:54-100 etc.; and com 137:6 w Jones and 137:6 n Bay, s 18:51, nw 23:94, etc	10
Theo Le Roy to I N Thorne	Com 137:6 w Jones and 137:6 n Bay, etc	500
E F Preston to Julia L Preston	Sundry lots in Western Addition	5
G E Wellington to Jean L Vermeil	Und ½ se Berry, 275 sw 5th, 45:10x250.	5
Marg J Brady to Cbas H Burton	N Union, 120 w Hyde, w 100x60; and sw Howard and 8th, se 160x100	15,000
Mary Dalton to R B Hine	N Washn, 101:1½ e Brod'ek, e 34:4½, etc	400
Wm D Heath to C A Hnntemann	W Dupont, 117:6 3 Greenwich, s 20x160	2,800
Danl Toy to Geo D Toy	W Powell, 9?8 n O'Farrell, 22:10x137:6	1
J H Deering to Sav and Loan Soc	Ne Center and Carolina, e 200, etc	2,200
W Bnekingbam to Caroline Dunlap	N Geary, 37:6 e Hyde, e 25x87:6	1
E C Dake to Marion A Dake	S Turk, 90 w Scott, w 40x100	Gift
C P Dnane to Jennie Perkins	Ne York and 22d, e 200, n 250, se to com	4,000
P Slater to Panl Rousset	Sundry Outside Lands	1,500
Mary F Erwin to Mary A Cogblan	Lots 14 to 17, blk 10, City Land Assn	50
J Bridgwood to S J Bridgwood	Lots 211 to 215, Gift Map 4	100
Wm Hollis to S M B Haley	W Fillmore, 78 n Sacramento, n 25x91:6	3,000
Hugb J McVey to Chas McVey	N Fell, 165 w Gough, w 27:6x120; and lots 17, 18, blk 40, City Land Assn	1
Jas H Handley to Michl McCann	W Treat av, 213 n 22d, n 2x122:6	50
S A Fisher to Richd Hullis	E Kearny, 59:6 n Sutter, n 20:6x40	1,000
Atkins Massey to Geo T Marye	Nw Market, 500 ne City Hall av, 25x100	16,000
L G McMullin to Jno F Byxbee	Lot 6, blk 643, Pt Lobos Av Ex Hd	1

Friday, August 22d.

Jno Kelly to Mary Kelly	Sundry lots in different parts of city	Gift
Danl E Martin to Jacob Miller	Lot 20, blk 308, Case Tract	550
A Himmelman to B F Marshall	E Buch'n, 68:9 n O'Farrell, 34:4½x137:6	92
B F Marshall to Henry Pierce	Same, and s Pine, 137:6 w Octavia, w 137:6x137:6	5
Wm Irvine to Same	Same	5
A Himmelman to B F Marshall	S Pine, 137:6 w Octavia, w 137:6x137:6.	225
Jas Thompson to Robt Doherty	Nw Clary, 100 sw Ritch, sw 25x75	2,150
L H Thomas to L R Myers	Sw Main, 183:4 nw Mission, 45:10x137:6	1
L R Myers to Chas H Holt	Same	15,000
Chas B Jennings to C H Strybing	E Mason, 137:6 s Jackson, s 45:10x68:9	6,000
Mary Flood to Wm H Edwards	S 21st, 152:9 e Sanchez, e 25x100	175
J B Harrington to David C Lloyd	S ½ of lot 363, Precita Valley Lands	5
F P Latson to Florida L Latson	W Bartlett, 195 n 25th, n 65x117:6	Gift
Antonio Pastene to M Garibaldi	N Lewis Place, 177:6 w Taylor, 40x37:6	7,000
H S Tibbey to Jno Brickell	S Chestnut, 137:6 e Taylor, w 95:2, etc.; e Taylor, 137:6 n Lombard, n 63:4, etc	1,700
Patk Bannan to Thos Ahern	Se Solano and Florida, s 50x100	500
J M Kimberlin to J F Pynch	Lot 7, blk 8, College Homestead	150
Geo Mayes to Mary Mayes	N Sutter, 165 e Larkin, e 25, etc	Gift
Wm Knowlton to Danl E Martin	Ne Lafayette, 105 nw How'd, nw 25,etc	5
N Cashman to C G Nixdorff	N Fulton, 34:4 e Broderick, e 69x137:6.	7,000
S F Sinclair to City and Co S F	Nw Jessie, 654 sw 1st, sw 50x62	113
C P Robinson to S F Savs Union	Lots in Mission Blocks 33 and 93	4,120
Jas L Warren to Same	S Sacramento, 180:5 e Pierce, e 29:8, etc.	1,575
City and Co S F to H Blumenthal	W Hampshire, 175 e 22d, s 25x100	
H Blumenthal to City and Co	Streets and Highways	2
J H Meredith to Jos Clark	W Chattanooga, 220 s 23d, s 32x125	850
City and Co S F to Chas A Warren	W Lyon, 107:6 e Bush, s 30x68:9	
C A Warren to City and Co	Streets and highways	1
D G Coffin to Same	Same	1
J C Bell et al to Fritz Habenicht	Lots in 50 vs 501, 508; and W A h'k 609	5
Hib Sav & Ln Soe to Danl Breslin	Ne Park av, 317:6 se Harrison, se 20x80	1,900

Saturday, August 23d

B J Shay to Robt Taylor	N Oak, 137:6 w Buchanan, w 27:6x120	$ 1
Laurel Hill Cem to J L Haskell	Lot 2294 of the Cemetery	600
Orlando Lawton to Emile Boesch	S Mission, 100 ne 2d, ne 25x80	5
Chas E Bassart to C Streitberger	E Sanchez, 39 n Day, n 55x70	3,500
Jos F Campbell to Jacob Ahlback	Nw Folsom, 83:3 sw 11th, nw 100, etc	2,350
Lawrence Dunn to S Mariani	N Burrows, 20 e Dartmouth, e 25x100	50
A G Fowler to Marg Fowler	N Union, 211 e Mason, e 13, n 137:6, etc	Gift
Jno H Cook to Jas Ambrose	Lot 48, blk 50, City Land Association	50
A McCumisky to D W C Gaskill	S cor 1st and 24th av, sw 50x75	125
Peter G Peltret to N V Hanson	W Alabama, 150 s 26th, s 25x75	425
Geo W Woods to Martial Haiuque	Lot 19, blk 3, College Homestead	200
J M Browne to J P Casson	Lot 2, blk 15, University Ex Hd	200
Martin Bulger to Mary A Bulger	E Russ, 220 n Folsom, n 50x100	Gift
W B Stone to Jno Hammond	N Geary, 192:6 w Leavth, w 27:6x136:6.	5,500
P M Collins to Ellen Barnard	S Linden, 102:6 w Octavia, w 27:6x60	1,600
Harry W Taylor to Ellen Murphy	E Michigan, 175 n Sierra, n 25x100	1,000
La Soc Francaise to P Duprey	N Jackson, 91:6 e Mason, e 23x122:6	5,200
Geo H Barnard to P M Collins	S Linden, 192:6 w Octavia, w 27:6x60	1,600
Henry W Helms to August Briel	S 15th av, 225 e R st, e 25x100	350
Geo Edwards to Thos G Spear	W Amherst, 100 s Mansell, w 240, etc	125
Michl Blake to Patrick Blake	Lots 188 and 199, Silver Terrace Hd	300
Geo Rnbens to Anna E Renter	N Hayes, 112:6 e Gough, e 25x120	6,500
Geo Edwards to Wm L Hansell	S Jersey, 125 e Sanchez, e 23x114	1,350
Sav & Ln Soc to Jas Tompkinson	Nw Naioma, 212 ne 2d, ne 25x75	2,500

Monday, August 25th.

J C Piercy to Sarah Stark	Sw Brannan and 7th, w 80x115	$ 475
Jno Rosenfeld to Eliza Eckel	N McAllister, 215 w Buch'n, w 60x137:6	5
Same to Jno N Eckel	N McAllister, 175 w Buch'n, w 40x137:6	6
Bridget Freeman to F Marchese	Sundry lots in Gift Map 2	250
Rebecca Kissling to E A Kissling	E Quiney pl, 57:6 s Pine, s 20x57:6	Gift
Chas E Green to Ellen M Colton	W Webster, 112:6 s California, s 25x100	6,400
J M Rendsberg to Jno N Petersen	N Ellis, 225 e Laguna, e 60x120	3,600
M Rendsberg to Same	Same	5
S P R R Co to Contet & Finance Co	Blocks 15, 25, 25, Sontb Beach	40,000
Nicholas T Smith to L Stanford	Blocks 23, 24, 30, same	150000
Contract & Finance Co to C Crocker	Sundry blocks in Outside Lands	1
A McKenna to Hannah J O'Brien	E Jessie, 210 n 19th, n 25x80	1,500
W H Patterson to Albert B Patrick	Sundry lots in different parts of the city	3,000
H Lorentzen to Elizth F Lorentzen	S Cala, 137:6 e Steiner, e 35:4½x137:6	Gift
University Hd Asn to G Edwards	Lots 33 to 36, blk 126, University H'd	300
H B Congdon to Same	Same	50
Jno McDonongh to Peter Gannon	Lots 1 to 4, blk 15, Flint Tract H'd	1
Cath Henderson to J Maristany Jr	Lots 19, 20, blk 17, Noe Garden Hd	800
W H Grattan to Wm H Clark	Sundry lots in different parts of the city	3,360
A Borel to M Perpoli	Wyant, 104 s 23d, s 26x100	700
J J Hayes to Mas Savs and Ln Bk	Nw Guerrero and 20th, n 76:6x105	10,268
G S Kittredge to Same	W Bartlett, 120 n 23d, n 40x125	4,336
Thos Lindsay to Geo Diekson	Nw Minna, 455 sw 3d, sw 25x70	3,500
Henry C Wright to Jno Sullivan	Sw Devisadero and Tyler, w 275x137:6.	4,500

Tuesday, August 26th.

Saml Langdon to Mary R Mercado	Lot 2, blk 97, University Homestead	$ 125
Philip H Fretz to City & County	Sw Alabama and Army, sw 322.9, etc	1
Sarah K Cary to Patk Clancy	Sw Bryant av, 125 nw Bryant, nw 25x80	
A J Brnnn to Jacob Brnnn	Sw Clay and Powell, s 22x75	Gift
Jno Shirley to Saml Hafford	Ne Mason and Vandewater, e 68:9x20	1,200
W C Watson to Wm Goldstein	Se Cal'a and Quiney, e 53:6x95	400
Cath L McQuade to Jas S Hill	E Jessie, 135 s 19th, s 25x75	2,900
Jas J Dogle to Jno O'Connor	Se Pacific and Octavia, s 137:6x137:6	6
Miebl T Barry to Ellen Barry	N Vallejo, 174:6 e Van Ness, e 25x122:6	Gift
Mas Sav & Ln Bk to M A Drebilis	W Alabama, 130 n 23d, n 26x100	700
Michl Dillenberg to Jas Wynn	Lots 53 and 54, Gift Map 2	250
Andw Sproule to Joshua Garlick	Lots 3 5 to 310, Gift Map 3	1,200
Terrence Burke to Cath P Bolan	N Hayes, 04:3 e Gough, e 18:3x12	1
Wm N Bolan to Same	Same	5
Jas N Hume to Jno T Brady	Sw 4th, 250 se Bryant, se 25x80	4,500
Hib Sav & Ln Soe to H C Wright	Sw Stewart, 275 se Market, 45:10x137:6.	14,500
Jas E Gordon to Isaac Ayer	Lot No 27, South Park	9,000
Isaac Ayer to S C Brown	Same	9,500
S C Browne to S A Potter	Same, subj to Mortgage for $5,000	8,500
L Matthias to Gertraud Matthias	Nw Francisco and Stoekton, w 26:3x50	Gift

Wednesday, August 27th.

E D Sawyer to J A Barham et al	S Howard, 225 e 6th, w 12:6x80	$ 5
H F Wright to J A Barham	Und ½ se Howard, 200 ne 6th, ne 25x80	500
J A Barham et al to E D Sawyer	S Howard, 200 e 6th, e 12:6x80	5
V D Moody to Chas H Mann	W Howard, 95 n 21st, n 95x215	23,000
H W Larkin to Geo McWilliams	Same	5
Elkan Shrier to Alice Cohn	S Sutter, 25 e Octavia, e 25x110	7,000
Michl Caraher to J A Heald	S 29th, 214 w Dolores, s 114, etc	2,000
Edw Roper to Louis Schumacher	N Haight, 87:6 w Buchanan, 187:6x187:6	5
L Schumacher to Warren Olney	Some	5
T McGinnis to Bridget McConahy	Sundry lots in ontside Homesteads	2,000
Giovanni Ratto to D Dezitello	S Union, 175 e Lagana, e 47:4½x137:6	1,500
A L Chamberlin to L Gottig	Sndry lots in Outside Lands	1,496
Leopold B Cohn to Alice Cohn	S Sutter, 15 e Octavia, e 25x110	Gift
Jno F Cassell to Marion E Cassell	N Clay, 137:6 e Hyde, e 63x137:6	Gift
Ellen M Colton to Helen Thornton	W Webster, 112:6 s Cal'a, s 25x100	Gift
W J Gunn to Abbie Chamberlain	Lots 14, 15, blk 26, University Mound	350
Edwd Babson Jr to Same	Sundry lots in Outside Lands	
Henry Meyer to J N Eckel	N Geary, 215 w Powelt, w 35x137:6	20,000
J J Sullivan to Martin Bulger	W Harrison, 78:8¾ n 14th, n 50, etc	3,500
Henry Hinkel to Alex Martin	W Webster, 79:6 n Clay, n 24:6x90	4,700
R S Dowdall to Mary Dowdall	S Sutter, 204:6 w Lyon, w 25x95	Gift
R Montelegre to J Montelegre Jr	N Sutter, 137:6 w Hyde, w 28:4x137:6	5
J Montelegre Jr to M Montelegre	Same	5
H Hirschfeld to Emanuel Raas	S Bush, 84 e Van Ness, e 25x120	5
Thos Reilly to Thos McVerry	N 21st, 160 w Harrison, w 50x100	100
J S Hill to City and County	W Bernal, 245 n Precita av, n 45x116	2,000
Jeanuette Cosgrove to M Harris	S 21st, 203:6 e Sanchez, e 50:11x114; s 21st, 152:7 w Church, w 50:11x114	5
W H Brun to Wm Prien and wf	W Steiner, 110 s Fell, s 27:6x110	300
H Pierce to L Cameto	E Stockton, 50 s Francisco, s 25x77:6	1,400

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES AT THE PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 29, 1879.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSEL.	MASTER.	WHERE FROM.	CONSIGNEES.
A'g 23	Str City of Chester	Mackie	Victoria	Williams, Blanchard & Co.
" 23	Sch'r Rosario	Douglass	Tahiti	Turner & Rundle.
" 23	Bark Equator	Wallis	Bordeaux	Order.
" 25	St'r Newhern	Metzger	Guaymas	J. Berningham.
" 25	Ship City of Nankin	McLean	Newcstle NSW	George J. Theobold & Co.
" 25	Ship Gov. Wilmot	Lowe	Bombay	J. W. Graee & Co.
" 25	Ship Bacchus	Davies	Sydney	Order.
" 26	St'r Oceanic	Metealfe	Hongkong	O. & O. S. S. Co.
" 26	Stir City of Panama	Conolly	Panama	Williams, Blanchard & Co.
" 26	Ship Peri	Hurst	Wellington	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
" 26	Ship Dartford	Gardner	Newcastle	J. C. Merrill & Co.
" 27	Ship Dunnerdale	Cox	Sydney	Flint, Peabody & Co.
" 28	Bark Edgbaston	Williams	Shanghai	Rodgers, Meyer & Co.
" 28	Bark Alphonsine Ziele	Lebeaupin	Honolulu	J. C. Merrill & Co.
" 29	Bark John R. Stanhope	Pilsbury	Hongkong	Macondray & Co.

CLEARANCES.

DATE.	VESSEL.	MASTER.	WHERE BOUND	BY WHOM CLEARED.
A'g 23	St'r Gaelic	Kidley	Yokohama	O. & O. S. S. Co.
" 25	Sch'r Claus Spreckles	Von Schm'dt	Honolulu	J. D. Spreckles.
" 27	Ship San Joaquin	Drinkwater	Queenstown	Robert Sheehy.
" 27	Bark Frank Marion	Dow	Callao	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
" 27	Bark Jupiter	Halliday	Queenstown	J. Y. Lund.
" 28	Ship Cheesebrough	Densmore	Queenstown	G. W. McNear.
" 29	Ship Enos Soule	Lawrence	Liverpool	Rodgers, Meyer & Co.
" 29	Bark Selkirkshire	Anderson	Queenstown	G. W. McNear.
" 29	Bark Belle of Aroon	Thomas	Cork	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
" 29	Ship Lizzie C. Troop	Corning	Liverpool	Starr & Co.

REPAIRING THE EYE.

Some curious facts have come to light about the regeneration of the eye, during experiments made by M. Philippeaux, facts of a very pleasing kind if we only infer that what applies to inferior animals is applicable also to man. M. Philippeaux has been, it seems, anxious to discover whether, on completely emptying the eyes of young rabbits and Guinea pigs, the vitreous humor would be reorganized, and whether even the crystalline would be reproduced. With this view he has been conducting his operations, always, of course, taking care not to touch the crystalline capsule, for experience has shown that in order that an organ shall regenerate, a portion of it must be left in its place. It seems that a month after the mutilation was effected, the experimentalist was able to state that the eyes, which had been emptied, were filled afresh, and that the crystalline was reconstituted. He operated on twenty-four animals, and in each case the mutilated eye revived. This would seem to show that the optic organ has the same capabilities as the bones; the organic process repairs an evil and reconstructs, more or less completely, that portion which has been struck off from the whole.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

TOO MUCH EDUCATION.

The popular idea that universal education is a panacea for all evils, is an exploded fallacy. Formerly a tolerably good education was of value to its possessor, but now the article has become so diffused, and thereby so cheapened, that it seldom benefits its possessor. It is the old story of "over-production and excessive competition." Your college graduate may starve, while your able mechanic or industrious laborer continues to plod along in the good, old-fashioned way, and seldom lacks a meal or wants for silver in his purse. We have frequently had occasion to note the positive distaste of public school graduates for any and all of the mechanical trades, and the apparent reason is, that by such occupations they lose caste. Consequently, the country is overrun with slip-shod clerks, shyster lawyers and quack doctors. The truth is, we have run this education business into the ground, and are burdened with yearly-increasing taxation in order to supply an already over-stocked world with supercilious idiots, who are of no use to themselves or to the community. The remedy is plain. Reduce the school apportionment, cut off all our pet hobbies, and limit the system to primary and grammar schools. Then we may hope to produce useful men, and so get our money's worth.

Gilbert & Moore, the well known dealers in school and house furniture, have on exhibition at the Fair, in the east gallery, some remarkably fine specimens of their work in office desks. These were made to order for the *Chronicle*, and are of a style and model which recommend them to every person of taste. The old desk, with its high bulwark of pigeonholes, is almost a thing of the past, and seems antiquated indeed by the side of these low cylinder tables, at which one sits in perfect comfort, with good light all round, and a clear view over the room. It is as designers of School furniture that Gilbert & Moore have made their reputation, and every one who has visited the schools of this city, or Oakland, or Alameda,—for the firm have contracts with all of these—must have been struck with the compactness, neat finish and solidity of the desks and chairs in use. These are at once so simple in plan and so comfortable to the scholars, that it seems as if there never could have been any other kind; but in this, as in all other mechanical contrivances, simplicity is the result of many experiences and long study, and very few men are original enough to give practical shape to clear principles.

BODIE (Mono County), Aug. 23, 1879.

F. E. Luty, Esq., Sec. Boston Con. Mining Co.—DEAR SIR: At about forty feet on the incline shaft, sinking jointly by the above company and the Last Chance, counection was made with the old shaft. At this point there were about five feet of a fine character of quartz. From this depth the old work will be used; that is, enlarged and timbered, as described in last letter. It will soon be finished to the sixty odd feet, when virgin ground will be encountered, and the work will then show more what the future of the property is likely to be. Surface work about the mine is progressing accordingly as may be needed.

Yours truly, D. B. HUNT, Acting Sup't.

The Pope is about to issue an encyclical letter on the subject of philosophical teaching. Taking as the basis of his letter the apostolic constitution proclaimed by the Vatican Council, he begins his argument by the proposition that faith and right reason are not irreconcilable with each other, nor ever are they found in conflict; but if what appears to be reason is found in conflict, or apparent conflict, with faitb, it is because the apparent reason is fallacious and is not right reason. The letter is said to be marked by extraordinary clearness of statement, by strictly logical reasoniug, and to be couched in admirably concise and elegant phraseology.

At an inquest held at Liverpool the other day by the borough coroner, the death of "a strong and healthy man" was attributed by the doctors to narcotic poison, arising from freely eating of lettuce, which is kuowu to contain opium. The deceased was sixty-nine years of age, and one of the medical witnesses said tbat a very small dose of narcotic would affect an elderly person. The jury found that the man bad died from the effects of poison, but that there was not sufficient evidence to show that it was attributable to eating lettuce.—*Court Journal.*

The steamer "Parthenius" will leave Washington-street wharf tonight at 8 o'clock, for a moonlight excursion around tbe Bay. There will be a fine band of music and refreshments on board, and dancing will be indulged in. The same steamer will also run to Sacramento and back on Tuesdays and Thursdays till further notice, leaving Wasbing-street wharf at 10 A. M.

In this perfect weather the Terrace Baths, at Alameda, are resorted to by thousands, and the scene on these moonlight nights is enchanting. The merry voices of the bathers are borne on the soft air across the water tbat sparkles, and plashes, and breaks into diamonds in the light, while scent of the infinite sea brings with it health and tbe sense of a joyous life. Last night the baths were almost crowded, spacious as tbey are, and tonight the scene will be even yet more wonderful.

SIGNAL SERVICE METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, WEEK ENDING AUG. 28, 1879, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Highest and Lowest Barometer.

Fri. 22.	Sat. 23	Sun. 24	Mon. 25	Tue. 26	Wed 27	Thr 28
29.901	29.835	29.788	29.890	29.940	29.990	30.013
29.804	29.762	29.720	29.805	29.891	29.943	29.885

Maximum and Minimum Thermometer.

70	64	79	65	65	64	68
60	55	57	55	55.5	55	56

Mean Daily Humidity.

83.3	81.3	63	80 3	84.3	77.3	69.3

Prevailing Wind.

W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.

Wind--Miles Traveled.

157	286	187	322	338	376	243

State of Weather.

Clear.	Fair.	Clear.	Clear.	Fair.	Clear.	Clear.

Rainfall in Twenty-four Hours.

.02						

Total Rain During Season beginning July 1, 1879.....03 inches.

SANITARY NOTES.

The deaths this week number 61, as compared with 77 last, and 83 for the corresponding week last year. There were 40 males and 21 females, 7 Chiuese, 2 suicides. There was no death from diphtheria, and only one from typboid fever. The chief causes of death were: Phthisis 10, pneumonia 7, infantile convulsions 3, bronchitis 2, heart disease 2, paralysis 2, alcoholism 2; and one death each from aneurism, brain disease, Bright's disease, diarrhœa, gastretis hœmoptysis, hepatites, liver disease, lung congestion, puerperal hemorhage, peritonitis, scarlatina, syphilis. The infantile mortality contiuues very low—only 16 deaths under 5 years of age. Four persons died over 70 years. There were no deaths in the Third and Fith Wards, and 10 in the Eleventh Ward. The sanitary condition of the city is unusually good.

A TURTLE 179 YEARS OLD.

We received a turtle a few days since which had marked on its back the date of 1700, and also the Spanish coat-of-arms, indicating that this old resident was in existence one hundred and seventy-nine years ago. What changes this old fellow of the deep has seen. The rise and fall of empires, and the continent ou which he partly lived emerged from the thraldom of despotism with the rise of a republic that has become the great conservator of freedom, the advancement of civilization and the glory of the world. A few words in Spanish were translated, which say: "Caught in 1700 by Hernanda Gomez, in the St. Sebastian, and was carried to Matanzas by Indians; from tbere to the Great Wekiva (which is now the St. John's River)." On Tuesday, the 17tb of June, the turtle was turned adrift in the St. John's River, at Palatka, with the inscription on his back, "Eastern Herald, Palatka, Florida, 1879." It may be supposed that by this time the old fellow has scented salt water and gone over the bar at high tide, and probably a few generations hence may take him up at a Spanish port on the other side.—*Palatka (Florida) Journal.*

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS LETTER.

SUBSCRIPTIONS:

United States.....$5 a Year. | Foreign.....$6 a Year.

☞Postage Prepaid☜

The following firms are authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the San Francisco *News Letter:*

LONDON, ENG.—W. H. Smith & Sons, 186 Strand, W.C.; George Street & Co., 30 Cornhill, E.C.; F. Algar, 8 Clement's Lane, E.C.; American Exchange and Reading Rooms, 449 Charing Cross, W.C.; Delizy, Davies & Co., 1 Cecil street, Strand, W.C.; Wm. Wilson, 6 Talbot Court, Eastcheap, E.C.

PARIS, FRANCE.—Charles Legay, 1 Rue Scribe; "Anglo-American Bank," 19 Boulevard de la Madelaine.

NEW YORK.—S. M. Pettengill & Co., 37 Park Row; George P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce street; A. Brentano, 37 Union Square.

BOSTON, MASS.—S. M. Pettengill & Co., 10 State street.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Rowell & Chesman, corner Third and Chestnut.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Cook, Coburn & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.—S. M. Pettengill & Co., 701 Chestnut street.

VICTORIA, B. C.—T. N. Hibben & Co.

SACRAMENTO.—A. S. Hopkins.

[February 2.

Savory & Moore, 143, New Bond street, call attention to the recognized remedy for

Asthma, etc. Datura Tatula. Cigarettes and Cigars, Pastilles for Inhalation, in boxes, 3s. to 18s.

Datura Tatula for Asthma, etc. The entire plant cut and prepared for smoking; Tins, 2s. 6d. to 18s. Economical and Efficacious.

Savory & Moore's Datura Tatula in all forms for smoking and inhalations. Medical Testimonial with each Packet.

Datura Tatula for Asthma, etc. Delicate persons use the remedy as Cigarettes, or as Pastilles for Inhalation.

Datura Tatula for Asthma, etc. The words "Datura Tatula" and "SAVORY & MOORE" on the labels are the only guarantee against the risk of imitations.

For Asthma, etc., Datura Tatula. Prepared only by SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond street, London, and of Chemists everywhere.

[July 12.]

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership of Snow & May was dissolved on the 6th instant.

FRANK C. SNOW,
WM. B. MAY.

I shall conduct the business under the name of SNOW & CO., and liquidate the affairs of the late firm at No. 20 Post street. FRANK C. SNOW.

San Francisco, May 31st, 1879. June 14.

A RAINY SUMMER.

This year we had no time for commune sweet,
With spires of snowy chestnut overhead;
I lying, with the bluebells, at your feet,
As from an old-world book, mayhap, I read
Some tale of nightly prowess for fair dame;
For scarcely had I smoothed the pages—so—
And looked for inspiration in your eyes,
And sighed, and sought your little hand, when, lo,
Wildly the winds of heav'n began to blow,
And all alarmed and fluttering you fled,
With waving of white garments to and fro,
Whilst from the jealous, unrelenting skies
Th' inevitable July downpour came,
Nor left me time to say what I had said. —*World.*

LETTER FROM AN "OLD CONTRIBUTOR."

NEW YORK, August 19th, 1879.

Dear News Letter: For three and a half days and four nights the rain has poured down continuously, in showers that have penetrated "the joints of the harness," and the remotest interstices of one's boots and under-clothing. A more suicidal period has never been experienced by me in these latitudes, and had it not been for one or two mysterious murders I must have died of ennui. Do you leave your basement window open of nights, and your watch and jewelry and silverware on the parlor table? This is the usual practice in the best households in New York and Boston, and great surprise is felt at so many householders being found murdered in the morning—victims of misplaced confidence. Hence such murders as that of Mr. Frye, who refused to look his doors, on the ground that the neighborhood was honest.

Summer in New York is never an agreeable time, but in such weather as we have lately had it is depressing to the last degree. The best people are all out of town, and the churches and theaters shut up. This is sufficient to make one feel "remote, unfriended, melancholy, slow;" but when the horrors of a New York boarding-house in Summer are added, a bathos of wretchedness is reached which my pen is powerless to describe. Boarding-houses at the best of times are an abomination, but in Summer they gather horrors. The landladies go away, the servants treat you as they please, the butcher sends fly-blown meat, and "an ancient and fish-like odor" pervades everything you eat. Yet, in these hard-up times, middle-class society is divided into only two classes—those who board and those who take in boarders. There is positively no alternative; you must either board other people, or other people will board you. As for the cooking, a man had better "cook his own goose" before he tries it.

"Son of man, there is death in the pot," as the Jewish prophet remarked, and, as Ingoldshy says,

"Pains ventral, sub-ventral,
In stomach and entrail,"

are the inevitable lot of the boarder. Sydney Smith viewed with alarm and astonishment the small boy who "didn't like gravy," and justly regarded him as an "infant phenomenon," but who can speak of boarding-house gravy in New York and Brooklyn?

I will not dwell upon the horrors of what is called "dressing" for poultry and some kinds of fish. But I will not "harrow up your soul" or "freeze your young blood" with enlarging further on these culinary horrors. Rather let me tell you of the brief parentheses of health I have enjoyed when taking an excursion steamer to Long Branch, or Ocean Grove, or Far Rockaway, or Coney Island. This last place, by the way, is now one of the wonders of the world. One hundred thousand is its average of visitors on fine afternoons, and the loss to the hotels during these three days of storm is computed at three hundred thousand dollars, each visitor spending on an average a dollar—those who spend ten dollars and those who spend ten cents striking the balance between them. When I first visited Coney Island, twelve years ago, there were but one or two primitive hotels, and the only conveyance to and fro was by horse cars from the Brooklyn side of Fulton Ferry. Now, one can reach it easily by half a dozen steam car routes and as many excursion steamers, direct from New York and Brooklyn. And when one gets there it is a sight worth seeing; what with the new Pier, standing out to sea, and the Observatory, reaching to the sky, and the thousands of bathers, swimming, floating, diving, laughing, sneezing, and sometimes yelling in good earnest. At least so it was at Ocean Grove the other day, when a pious young man, a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, went into the briny deep and began disporting himself, unmindful of "the great leviathan taking his pastime therein," to-wit: a hungry shark, with a weakness for Evangelical tenderloin and Methodist spare-rib. A howl of anguish, and the circumambient tide was crimsoned with the gore that streamed from the puritanic back and legs of the member of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was rescued by a fishing smack. His brethren of the Y. M. C. A. put him to bed, and he has remained there ever since, too weak to get up, the shark having made a free lunch of his backbone. Since this catastrophe I am very careful not to bathe in Christian watering-places, as it is the period of camp-meetings, and the sharks, like other queer fish, are attracted by the preaching. If you would like a portion of the cuticle of the Christian young man so horribly nibbled, I will inclose it in my next.

Yours, swimmingly,
"AN OLD CONTRIBUTOR."

The monster Canadian cheese recently exhibited at Kilburn has been cut up and distributed to a favored few of the press. There were, it will be recollected, two of these colossal specimens of dairy produce, each weighing three-quarters of a ton. They were "cut by electricity," a process thus explained on a circular which accompanied the specimen: "The current is obtained from a cell battery, passes through induction coils, causing the rotation of a series of magnets, which, acting upon a driving wheel, causes the revolution of the cylinder around which the wire passes, which will divide one or any number of cheeses in an incredibly short time."—*Court Journal.*

During the present moonlight nights the Neptune and Mermaid Baths, foot of Hyde street, North Beach, will remain open. Water warm and delightful, beach clean, and strict propriety assured.

A SCIENTIFIC BIBLE.

An English religious paper says: The preparation of the new Bible has not made much advance yet. We lay before our readers the improved version of the first chapter of Genesis: 1. There never was a beginning. 2. And Cosmos was homogeneous and undifferentiated, and somehow or another evolution began and molecules appeared. 3. And molecule evolved protoplasm, and rhythmic thrills arose, and then there was light. 4. And a spirit of energy was developed, and formed the plastic cell whence arose the primordial germ. 5. And the primordial germ became protogene, and protogene somehow shaped eozoon; then was the dawn of life. 6. And the herb yielding seed and the fruit-tree yielding fruit after its own kind, whose seed is in itself, developed according to its own fancy. 7. The cattle after his kind, the beast of the earth after his kind, and every creeping thing became evolved by heterogeneous segregation and concomitant dissipation of motion. 8. So that, by survival of the fittest, there evolved the simiads from the jelly-fish, and the simiads differentiated themselves into the anthropomorphic primordial types. 9. And in due time one lost his tail and became man, and behold he was the most cunning of all animals. 10. And in process of time, by natural selection and survival of the fittest, Mathew Arnold, Herbert Spencer and Charles Darwin appeared, and behold it was very good.

THE CASPIAN CABLE.

The correspondent of the London *Times* at St. Petersburg gives the following information relating to this cable: Six large masted barges, towed by three steamers, lately arrived in St. Petersburg from Cronstadt heavily laden with the cable destined to be laid between Baku and Krasnovodsk, and orders have been given to hurry it to its destination. The wire, which measures about 147 nautical miles, weighs nearly 62,000 puds (2,232,000 lbs.), and, including the expenses of transport and sinking, will altogether cost about £62,000, has been specially manufactured for the Russian Government by the India Rubber and Gutta Percha Telegraph Works Company in London, and has been conveyed to Cronstadt in the *Great Northern*, a vessel specially constructed for laying cables. The little fleet of barges and steamers will proceed by the Empress Maria Canal from the Neva to the Volga, whence it will descend as far as Astrakhan, where the cable will be transshipped into a large steamer and sunk in the Caspian at its narrowest parts between Baku and Krasnovodsk.

The Nihilist organ, entitled the *Revolutionary Chronicle*, contains the following details concerning a new Imperial Bodygnard: "It is probable that there are few people in Russia who are aware of the existence of a very original institution, and so-called safety guard. It is kept secret by the Government in order to facilitate its working. Its duty consists in watching over the personal safety of the Czar and the high state functionaries. The members of this corps are subjected to the strictest discipline, and, though organized as a military body, nevertheless wear all kinds of official uniforms and civil clothes. The crowd of supposed workpeople which assembled when Solovieff made his attempt on the life of the Czar was for the most part composed of the members of this corps. The gendarme Koch who arrested the would-be regicide was one of the Secret Guardsmen, and has been rewarded for this service by being appointed commander of the corps, in the place of General Hase. This Secret Guard, which numbers at the present time more than 1,000 men, is placed under the direct control of the Czar, and its very existence has been kept so secret that even now the full details of its organization are unknown."

The "European Mail," for August, says: Mr. Sergeant Edward Cox, an old schoolfellow of the proprietor of the *News Letter*, is about the most newspapered man in existence. The whole *Field* is his, and he possesses the *Queen*. He has the *Law Times*, and several other "class" papers, and all that he touches is successful. He has now become academical, and bought the *Academy*. This fine literary paper, a worthy rival of the *Athenæum*, has for some time missed the cultured guidance of Dr. Appleton, whose death in Egypt was such a blow to both science and literature, and it was never a gold mine to its owners. But Mr. Sergeant Cox seems to know how to make his public, and the *Athenæum* will have to look to its laurels.

Order reigns all over Russia, and the Nihilists, as soon as they are hung, accept the clemency of the Czar with unanimity. As for revolution, they agree with Minister Stoughton that there's nothing in it. The demand for well-bred criminals for export continues lively, and supplies are brought in freely from the interior. A very superior article of Polish disaffected has been cleared for Vladivostok, on terms kept strictly private, and there is some inquiry for Cossacks. For a parallel to the present activity in this staple we must go back to the golden days of Nicholas, though some old inhabitants declare that they have never known the market to be so well sustained.

A wedding at the Colton Mansion.—On Wednesday evening last took place, at the residence of Mrs. General Colton, the marriage of Daniel Cook, the well known capitalist, to Miss Carrie Colton. Only the relatives of the family and intimate friends, including the heads and officers of the Central Pacific Railroad, were present, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Platt. The newly married pair left for the East the next morning in the special car formerly used by General Colton, and expect to be absent for several months. A happy and prosperous journey, and a safe return to the home—no longer a house of mourning.

A little more than twelve months ago a howling mob broke Mr. Gladstone's windows, and in places of public amusement his name was received with unmistakable signs of disapprobation. But, the other night, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone occupied a box at the Haymarket Theater, and, on his entrance, the audience fairly rose, and round after round of applause testified to his restored popularity, one or two hisses only serving to increase the enthusiasm. Boxes, pit and amphitheater appeared to vie with each other in the heartiness of their greeting. The right hon. gentleman appeared somewhat surprised at his reception.

We are always glad to welcome duly qualified physicians to our city. We call attention to the card, in our advertising columns, of Dr. F. F. De Derky, who has had considerable experience in Mobile and Canada.

Price per Copy, 10 Cents.] ESTABLISHED JULY, 20, 1856. [Annual Subscription, $5.

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS LETTER
California Advertiser.

DEVOTED TO THE LEADING INTERESTS OF CALIFORNIA AND THE PACIFIC COAST.

Vol. 30. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, SEPT. 6, 1879. No. 8.

Office of the San Francisco News Letter, Merchant Street, Nos. 607 to 615, San Francisco.

GOLD BARS—890@910—SILVER BARS—8@18 ¼ cent. disc. Mexican Dollars, 9@10 per cent.

☞ Exchange on New York, ¼@3-10 per cent.; On London, Bankers, 49⅜@49¾; Commercial, 50⅛@50¼d. Paris, sight, 5 francs per dollar. Telegrams, 30@35 per cent.

☞ Latest price of Sterling, 481⅛@483½.

☞ Price of Money here, ¾@1 per cent. per month—bank rate. In the open market, 1@1½. Demand active.

THE STOCK MARKET.

The market, for the past week, has been extremely dull, and, though a slight improvement was noticeable after the election, the change for the better was but short-lived. The public have settled down to the determination to await developments, and are calmly resigned to the situation. The connection of the Union shaft with the 2,200 level of Sierra Nevada will be completed within the next fortnight, when the operation of pumping the submerged levels will be prosecuted with the greatest possible speed. The rapidity with which the shaft has been pushed ahead will enable the managers of these mines to cross-cut the ledge much sooner than was anticipated, and this fact, undoubtedly, is the cause of the steady strengthening of Union Consolidated stock for the past week. In the "watery" group everything is in readiness to pump the water from these mines, and this time we feel certain that the long inundated levels will be entirely freed from water. This fact will have a stimulating effect upon these stocks, and with the prevailing idea of the existence of an ore-body in Savage and Norcross, we look for quite a lively deal in this section. The dividends on the Bonanza mines will probably be omitted for the current month. At the close the market showed no particular change.

OUR "SHEET MARKET."

Next week we shall resume our quotations of the "SHEET MARKET," which were temporarily suspended during the political campaign. We warn our contemporaries throughout the State that "there's a chiel amang 'em takin' notes, and faith he'll prent 'em." We shall extract all the grains of common sense, with due credit to their authors, and unhesitatingly sit down upon all pretenders in the ranks of journalism. There is at present so much of mere buncombe, jobbery and deceit, and so little of sterling merit, that our task of Mentor will by no means be a sinecure. But the Press of this coast needs purging, and, in our capacity of physician, we shall not hesitate to use heroic remedies. Now, gentlemen, if you wish a palm, merit it.

Beerbohm's Telegram.—LONDON AND LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5, 1879.—Floating Cargoes, steady; Cargoes on Passage, quiet; Mark Lane Wheat, quiet; No. 2 Spring off Coast, 42s.@42s. 6d.; Red Winter off Coast, 43s.; California off Coast, 47s.; California Nearly Due, 47s.; California Just Shipped, 46s. 6d.; No. 2 Spring for Shipment, 41s.; Liverpool Spot Wheat, firm; California Club No. 1. Standard, 9s. 9d.; California Club No. 2 Standard, 9s. 4d.; California Average—Western, 9s.; White Michigan, 9s. 5d.; Red Western Spring, 8s. @ 8s. 9d.; Extra State Flour in London, 12s. 6d.; Extra State Flour in Liverpool, 12s. 6d.; Liverpool Western Mixed Corn, 3s. 8½d.; Liverpool Canadian Peas, 6s. 5d.; French Country Markets, quiet; English Country Markets, quiet; N. Y. St. Ex., 2@84; Spring for Prompt Shipment, 40s. 6d.; Market, quiet and unchanged.

Latest from the Merchant's Exchange.—NEW YORK, Sept. 5th, 1879. United States Bonds—4s, 101⅜; 4½s, 104¾; 5s. 102⅜. Sterling Exchange, 4 82@4 84. Pacific Mail, 18¼. Wheat, 105@114. Western Union, 83¾. Hides, 20@20½. Oil—Sperm, 75@76. Winter Bleached, 87 @ 96. Whale Oil, 35@40; Winter Bleached, 42@49. Wool—Spring, fine, 20@30; Burry, 11@14; Pulled, 27@36; Fall Clips, 16@20; Burry, 15@20. LONDON, Sept. 5th.—Liverpool Wheat Market, 8s. 6d.@9s. 6d.; Club, 9s. 4d.@9s. 10d. U. S. Bonds, 5's, 105½; 4's, 104⅜; 4½'s, 108. Consols, 97 9-16. Bullion gone into Bank of England, £35,000.

Fifty Cents each will be paid at this office for the following copies of the News Letter to complete our files: January 3, 17, 24, 31; February 14; May 16; September 5, 19, 26; all of 1874.

PRICES OF LEADING STOCKS AND GOV. BONDS.

San Francisco.....September 5, 1879.

Stocks and Bonds.	*Bid.*	*Asked*	*Stocks and Bonds.*	*Bid.*	*Asked*
Cal. St. Bonds, 6's,'57, (nom)	100	102	Fireman's Fund Ins. Co	110	112
S. F. City & Co. B'ds, 6s,'58	Nom.	Nom.	Home Mutual Ins. Co	80	85
S. F. C. & Co. B'ds, 7s (nom)	105	107	State Investment Ins. Co	105	108
Montg'y Av. Bonds (nom)	65	70	Union Ins. Co	115	117
Dupont Street Bonds	80	90	City R. R.	35	40
Sacramento City Bonds	26	28	Central R. R. Co	50	55
Stockton City Bonds, 6's	90	95	Clay Street Hill R. R.	22	—
Yuba County Bonds, 8's	100	—	Market Street R. R.	6	—
Santa Clara Co. Bonds, 7's	105	107	N. B. and Mission R. R.	65	66
Butte Co. Bonds, 10's, '60	90	—	Omnibus R. R.	30	32
San Mateo Bonds, 7's	100	—	Potrero and Bay View R. R.	30	35
Oakland City Bonds, 8's	112	115	Giant Powder Co	135	145
Bank of California	68½	69½	S. F. Gaslight Co	88½	89
First National	89	90	S. V. W. W. Co.	83	83½
National Gold	—	50	Real Estate Associates	—	—
Pacific	120	130	Merchants' Exchange	—	—
California Ins. Co	114	116	Safe Deposit Co.	—	—
Commercial Ins. Co	75	80			

The sales of the week have been entirely of a retail character; prices, as a rule have fractionally favored the buyer.

ANDREW BAIRD, 312 California street.

LATEST OFFICIAL ELECTION RETURNS.

1 o'clock A. M., Saturday, Sept. 6, 1879.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Perkins	**15,655**
White	**15,425**
Glenn	**3,219**

FOR MAYOR.

Flint	**16,090**
Kalloch	**17,484**
Griewold	**708**

FOR CHIEF JUSTICE.

Morrison	**17,572**
Bennett	**1,288**
Rhodes	**15,475**

Private letters from Europe announce the intended departure of George C. Berry, Esq., by the White Star steamer *Germania* for New York, on the 2d of October next, en route for San Francisco, which he will reach about the 1st of November. Mr. Berry left California in March, 1878, has been all over the Continent and the United Kingdom, has seen and heard all that is eminent and remarkable, and will be gladly welcomed home by his numerous friends.

Mr. J. A. Robinson, for eight years past Chief Clerk in the U. S. Surveyor-General's office, has begun practice in this city at 509 Montgomery street, rooms 3 and 4, as an attorney in land and mining matters specially. Mr. Robinson's facilities are not greater than his fitness for this line of business, and his connection with able Washington practitioners insures to his clients every possible advantage.

According to the returns of the License Collector's office there are in this city 350 Chinese wash-houses, 285 produce and fruit peddlers, 97 dealers in general merchandise, 133 dealers in groceries, 43 dealers in clothing, 94 dealers in cigars, and from 50 to 60 in other occupations. The wash-houses, clothing and cigar dealers employ a number of hands each.

Californians Abroad.—August 16, 1879.—GENEVA: Mr. George Jait and family. BADEN-BADEN: Mr. J. Hecht and family.—*The Continent and Swiss Times, Geneva.* PARIS: Thos. F. Barry, W. R. Hearst, Jackson McKenty, Mrs. Meyer. LONDON: Mrs. W. Lent and family.—*The Continental Gazette, Paris, Aug.* 14, 1879.

It is with the most sincere pleasure that we welcome, in the name of their numerous warm friends, the return of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Bonynge from an extended and delightful tour of the Old World.

A notice of Little, Brown & Co's (Boston) issue of Daniel Webster's *Great Speeches* will appear in our next.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, Frederick Marriott, 607 to 615 Merchant Street, San Francisco, California.

THE WORKINGMEN AND THE GRANGERS.

That the Workingmen and Grangers have no natural affiliations is what every body might have known. The attempt to unite them was like endeavoring to make oil and water mix. They came together in the New Constitution fight, hut that was an end of the unnatural alliance. That election over, the Grangers caused it to he pretty well understood that thsy would not follow Kearney and his crowd. The *Chronicle* thought it could take the Workingmen over to the Grangers, and attempted to do it, hut made a most ignominious failure. The Granger never holds enough land to satisfy him, and never gets labor cheap enough to please him. He, therefore, did not at all object to Glenn as an employer of Chinese lahor, or as a land monopolist. He saw in him a man of his own class, with interests and sympathies like unto his own. Ths farmer's chief desires are to get his produce carried to market for nothing, or next to nothing, to farm as much land as he can possibly control, and to get his harvesting done hy the cheapest kind of labor. Glenn represented these interests, and hence the farmers everywhere voted for him. In thess views the Workingmen had no concern, and very naturally they took another and very different way of voting. Having labor to sell, thsy object to competitors who will undersell them. Hoping some day to have a little plot of laud of their own, they have no desire to see it meanwhils monopolized by a few. Knowing that the railroad is the largest employer of labor, they desire to ses it fairly remunerated in order that it may pay a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. The interests of the two classes, therefore, clash. They do everywhere. The farmer in England keeps the agricultural laborers the hardest worked and worst paid class in that country. The planter in the South made men slaves in order that the soil might he cheaply cultivated. This antagonism of interest is world-wide, and need not be looked upon with surprise here; the wonder is that anyhody should have heen shallow enough to suppose that two interests so diametrically opposed to each other could he successfully united.

THE END OF THE ZULU WAR.

King—or rather, ex-king—Cetewayo is suing for terms, and has declared his willingness to suhmit and pay taxes, if his country is cleared of British soldiers. Very naturally, however, his offer is treated with contempt, and he has heen told that he is deposed and must surrender unconditionally. In short, the Zulu war is practically at an end, and with it ends the independence of the hrave nation that has put the British to so much loss and trouble. One cannot help sympathizing with and pitying the Zulus, for they have defended their country with the utmost hravery, and valor will command respect, no matter who shows it; hut at the same tims it must he remembered that they have brought their present misfortunes upon themselves. It is easy enough to *say* that they ars the victims of British greed, hut no sensihle or well informed man *believes* this to be the case. Long hefore hostilities were commenced, Cetewayo had heen a constant menace, and often an actual scourge, to his neighhors, especially to those who owned the sway of Great Britain. He was repeatedly warned that, if he did not put a stop to his depredations, he would he severely punished; but, believing that the few troops then in South Africa constituted England's whole power, he scoffed at such warnings and spitefully increased his ravages. There was but one way to treat him, and that way has heen followed to a successful issue. Another king will now, probably, he placed at the head of the nation, who will be under such rigid control that a revolt will he impossible, even should he venture to attempt it after the sharp lesson learned during the past six months. Zululand will henceforth he practically, if not actually, a British possession. Cetewayo himself has not the ghost of a chance for any power in the future. Like Shere Ali, his reign ended with his first hlow at the British, and, like the unfortunate Ameer, we should not be surprised to hear of his death before he falls into the hands of the conquerors.

NATIONAL GOLD BANK AND TRUST COMPANY.

Banking has had its unfortunate side in California, and a goodly number of ambitious men, who had a desire to rival the Rothschilds and thought banking an easy way to influence and fortune, have found it an easy way to lose their money and to prove beyond all possible doubt their own incompetence. The bulk of the hanking failures in this city have heen caused by the absence of the special experience necessary in those who assumed the direction and supervision of banks, and also hy the ahsence of employés thoroughly trained to the business. The fact has been that half a dozen men, not one of whom alone would have undertaken to carry on a bank, have undertaken to do so in a body, each one relying on the superior knowledge of his co-directors, and the result has been that money has heen hopelessly locked up in ways where recovery is in the last degree improbable, and has heen frittered away in forms which now represent nothing. The investigating committee of the National Gold Bank and Trust Company show that the assets were over-estimated on August 13th by $194,151 89, and tbus the nominal capital of $750,000 is reduced to $555,848 11, or ahout 74 per cent. There were three courses open to the sharebolders: to levy an assessment to make up the loss of $194,151 89, to reduce the nominal capital to the amount of the real capital, or to wind up the business altogether, and the shareholders (hy a vote of nearly two-thirds) have chosen the last course. As usual in such cases, it was found that there was loose management, that the regulations set down for the guidance of the Directors wers not observed, that transactions were entered into of which those whose business it was to know all about them knew nothing whatever. Then there are the usual recriminations among the Directors, and there is talk of personal responsibility for certain debts; but all this means nothing. The bank will disincorporate, he wound up, and the balance of its assets be distributed among tbe shareholders, and that will be the end of it.

Our allies, the Natal Zulus, are no doubt very hrave when they assegai to death wounded Zulus, which they have repeatedly done, and have fled before them with ahject terror on meeting them in the field. The other day a Treek ox had laid down tired outside the Fort; he was dragged a few yards out of sight, when, without killing it, they cut ahout 14 pounds of raw flesh from his back and rump, and left it. My informant heard the poor hrute's moans, and saw it attempt to rise; then, after reporting the circumstance, went back and shot the poor hrute.—*Extract from South African Letter.*

Good scenter-piece for the dinner-table—A howl of flowers.

ART JOTTINGS.

The writer of Jottings has been absent from the city these three weeks. Among the various notes received is the following:

816 California Street, Tuesday, Sept. 2d, 1879.

To the Art Critic S. F. News Letter—Dear Sir: As an artist and a stranger, I inclose you my card. I have just placed a picture at Messrs. ——— Gallery, ———, and have one on my easel (at above address) just receiving finishing touches. Should be happy to receive a call at your convenience.

Yours faithfully, Alma Woodleigh,
Otherwise F. L. Montague (*nom de plume*).

As will he seen, Mr. Woodleigh's professional name is Montague. Having been favored with a sight of the following circular, we puhlish it as a literary curiosity. Mr. Woodleigh's works will douhtless receive due attention next week. Mr. Woodleigh is an Australian artist, hut has been resident in this State some months, in ths vicinity of Stockton, we believe.

San Francisco, 1879.

Montague's Landscape, Sketches, Black and White, Originals Only.--No Reploas Produced Under any Pretense by the Artist.--In Oils on Canvass.

Fearnleigh L. Montagus, will paint in California during 1879 four or six sketches only—not more—from $500 each—not less—Commissions for them invited. One of Montague's sketches will be on view during Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., at his Studio—Room 38 Third Floor, No. 11 Kearny street, between Post and Market streets, San Francisco, California.

N. B.—F. L. Montague, has already received from the Press as much eulogy for his work as he thinks it possible his work deserves, but as an Artist and Agent for himself, he thinks that rather than by quoting any of the above named eulogy to encourage commissions will he display good taste in showing his pictures merely, and allowing them alone to influence in this connection those who would wish or not wish to commission his brush. Montague's Specialty; Mountain, Lake, and River Scenery.

IN MEMORIAM.

There are no words possible or necessary to express the sorrow of the community at the untimely end of George Schwartz. At his funeral, which took place from B'nai Brith Hall on Thursday, the hundreds of clenched lips and pale cheeks of strong men, not wont to yield to their emotion, testified the hitterness of the general grief far more ahly than any pen could describe. As a man, he was peculiarly and exceptionally unselfish. In the great struggle of lifs his wonderful energy made him, of course, enemies as well as friends, hut while he generally reached the goal he coveted, and carried off the prize he desired, it was the needy friend, the widow and the homeless one, who reaped the fruit of his success. If anything can comfort the aching hearts of his relatives and friends at this time, it must be the consideration of this special trait in his character—forethought for others and disregard of self. The funeral was very largely attended, and the ceremonies were conducted hy the Doric Lodge of Masons, of which the deceased was a Past Master and a charter memher. Prominent among the pall-bearers were his honor Mayor Bryant and Louis Kaplan, Registrar of voters. And so surrounded hy hosts of loving friends, who testified their affection by covering his casket with wreaths and costly floral tributes, George Schwartz was laid away to rest. To his brothers, relatives and friends, we tender all our sympathy and this small mite of evidence of our personal appreciation of a good citizen.

CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS.

Nearly all the murders, shooting affrays and cutting scrapes, are dus to the too-prevalent habit of carrying concealed weapons. This indicates a lack of manliness—a desire to take one's enemy at a disadvantage—and the knowledge of having a weapon in one's possession is calculated to inspire Dutch courage, especially where it is apparent that the opposing party is unarmed. An excuse is sometimes offered to the effect that, as had men will carry weapons in spite of the law, and thus endanger the psaceahly disposed, the latter must, in self-defence, do likewise. That is a coward's argument, and should he so held and reprobated. Society must hold him in contempt and regard him as a poltroon, who makes himself a walking arsenal. It is by puhlic opinion alone that this vile practice can be aholished. True, the law may assist by punishing the offender witb imprisonment, without any other option. Thirty days' confinement in a jail will work a reformation in the hardest cases. In addition, sound policy requires a speedy and adequate punishment of all murders, attempts to murder, and assaults with deadly weapons.

IRISH HUMOR.

From Fitzpatrick's Life of Charles Lever we take the following:

An Irish Servant thus complains of his doctor: "Oh, Masther, I don't think that is a right sort of a docthur who is attending me; for though he gave me two medicines that he called emetics, neither the ons nor the other would rest on my stomach."

Lever, noticing that the hand of a woman, who was hringing him some tea at a small country hotel, shook tremulously, kindly said to her: "I am sorry to see, Biddy, that you have a weakness in your hand." "Oh, your Honor," she replied, with a glance of indescribahle humor, "the wakeness is not in my hand, but inside in the tay-pot."

Lord Derby, in tendering Lever the appointment of the Consulship at Trieste, used these characteristic words: "Here is £600 a year for doing nothing; and you, Lever, are the very man to do it."

Archbishop Whately, in reply to some one who remarked that a brother prelate had a wonderful command of language, said: "No; but language has a wonderful command of him."

A point of great delicacy is involved in a lawsuit which has besn commenced in the Supreme Court of the District of Columhia in the United States. It seems that the applicant for tbe writ was some time ago seized with a malignant malady which rendered the amputation of his legs necessary to save his life. The surgeon who attended the afflicted plaintiff took the amputated limhs to the Medical Museum, where tbey were placed in a jar of alcohol. Their owner imagined that they had heen huried, hut lately, to his disgust, learned that they were on exhibition at the Army Museum, with his name written on a card placed at ths top of the jar. He at once put the matter in the hands of his legal advisers, who recommended him to recover possession of his limbs. It is expected that, in the event of his succeeding in ohtaining his legs again, other actions will he brought hy various persons having amputated limbs in the museum.

THE ELECTION.

The people of this city, and of the State generally, cannot be too warmly congratulated upon the quiet and orderly manner in which the great electoral contest of the other day took place. It was an election of the gravest moment. Our Constitution makers had, in their wisdom, leveled every portion of the existing government. Every office had to be filled. During the campaign earnest appeals had been made to class prejudices, and so long as any chance remained of affecting results no opportunity was lost by any side. But when election day dawned men eschewed partisan strife and devoted themselves quietly, yet earnestly, to the task of getting their votes into the ballot-boxes. All day long, from daylight until dark, the work went steadily and decorously on, and evening closed upon the fullest, and in every way the most important, vote that has ever been cast in this State. The number of offices to be filled caused the tickets to be exceptionally long, and the process of counting is necessarily slow and tedious, so that results cannot even yet be definitely determined in all cases. We have elsewhere told of those things which are certain, and of those which appear probable. The results are likely to be considerably mixed; no one party has completely triumphed. All parties are likely to be represented, either in the local offices or in the Legislature, and honors may be said to be easy. We don't know that anything more satisfactory could have occurred. It will now be in order for the representatives of the different parties to vie with each other in their efforts to promote the public weal. Their action will be most closely watched, and credit, or discredit, will be reflected upon the parties they represent, just as they may act well or ill. Upon the whole, the election has ended better than was anticipated. Good citizens will rejoice that it is over, and that the State is safe. Now, let us all forget politics, cultivate an era of good feeling, and, above all, attend to business. The material interests of the many cannot be any the better for the prolonged period of political excitement which the State has endured. For nearly two years past the whole people have been absorbed in politics. Great constitutional principles have been discussed, and for good or ill have been determined. The men who are to carry those principles into effect have been chosen, and provision has been made for the continuance of all the machinery of government. Now let that machinery do its work, and let individual citizens do theirs, which is to attend to their private business with undivided attention. The State has been almost at a standstill pending the settlement of the grave issues that were at stake. We now know the worst, and it turns out to be not so bad after all. Capital is safe, and will continue to be invested as heretofore. Laborers are plentiful, and now as ever they will necessarily sell their labor in the open market for the best price that it will bring. Seed time and harvest will come round at their allotted season; the mines will continue to yield up their riches. In short, the State, with its realized and its undeveloped wealth, is still here. Capital won't remain idle, and men, if they would live, must work. That being so, things in the future will go on pretty much as they have done in the past. We shall go on producing things we can sell; capital will be used and labor employed; the old, old methods will be followed, by which money will be made and the State will grow. The sooner men attend to business, the sooner they will be happy and the State prosperous.

THE DUTY OF THE DAILIES.

The press is a much vaunted institution, and, as members of it, we would not willingly belittle it. In most parts of the world it fulfills noble functions, right manfully and well. It writes upwards to the best instincts that can rule mankind, and not downwards to their most groveling passions. It is as fairly disinterested as human institutions are ever likely to be, and, if it has petty rivalries with its competitors, it manages to keep them within the counting house. Such, however, we greatly regret to say, is not the daily press of San Francisco. Untold and incalculable troubles have been brought upon us by the rivalries of daily newspapers in this city. Kearney and the Sand Lots had not been the power they are if it had not been for the *Chronicle* and *Call*. They were both so eager for subscribers that they were willing to make a deity of him, in order that he might make creatures of the crowd, in their interest. To humor him, they have even published his blasphemy. The terribly dangerous election through which we have just passed, with more safety than we had expected, was made as dangerous as it was by their insane rivalries. But it is not our present purpose to recount these things. If that were our intention, a most astounding indictment might be drawn up. We simply allude to a condition of affairs with which the people of San Francisco are only too familiar. We allude to it because we think the time has fully come when good citizens have a right to insist that the open and public display of the insensate hates of daily newspaper proprietors shall cease. These evil feelings are had enough as attaching themselves to censors of public morality, even when they are confined to their publishing offices; but when they break out in editorial columns, and influence the crowd, and confuse politics, they are a curse to the State; that is just what they have been for a long time past. People have had about enough of this sort of thing, and now demand that there shall be a truce to this abominable warfare. For heaven's sake, let us have peace for a while!

There has been bitterness enough created in this community to last it for the rest of the century. Class has been set against class, interest against interest, and labor against capital. Money has been made timid and hides itself. Operators, usually enterprising, have lost confidence that things in this city will be well ordered. Men have begun to talk as if property and even life might be in danger. This state of things is deplorable. A better condition of public sentiment is essential to a revival of business. There is no real danger, but there is a great deal of fear. The imaginary evil may be as productive of mischief as would the presence of the real one. The sooner confidence is restored the better, and the duty incumbent upon the dailies at this hour is to vie with each other in intelligent efforts to restore it. They have got plenty of materials to work with. The outlook for material prosperity was never better. If workingmen are made to understand that the way to cure dull times is for each one for himself to find some useful thing to do, and do it with all his might, then the dailies will be teaching something much more useful than Sand-lot oratory. When the capitalist sees that evidence of good intentions, he will let loose his money-bags, and soon capital will flow throughout the State, and cause every interest to fructify and grow prosperous. That is the way in which prosperity is to return. Let us all take a hand in courting its smiles, for adversity has frowned upon us long enough.

OUR ELECTION LAWS AND THEIR AUTHOR.

California's election laws are now the very best in the United States. To them we undoubtedly owe much of the order and quiet which prevailed during the recent heated contest. The closing of the saloons on that particular day is a most excellent police regulation. The permitting of no one but the persons actually engaged in voting within one hundred feet of the polling place, was a most happy conception. It has substantially annihilated the system of solicitation which formerly created so much confusion and disturbance. Then, requiring the voter to fold his ballot, and keep it folded while in the act of voting, is an excellent preservative of the secrecy of the ballot, and saves endless disputes. The stern enforcement of these provisions by an efficient and well-instructed police force is eminently satisfactory. The result is peace, sobriety and comfort on election day. The system has just stood as thorough a trial as it is ever likely to be subjected to here or anywhere. The contest just ended will long be memorable for the high and excited feelings which it engendered. The class least subject to control was banded together for purposes that greatly excited them. Yet, under our most excellent election laws, everything passed off with exemplary decorum. Then, again, our registration laws have been greatly improved, and have stood the strain lately placed upon them most excellently well. We shall not again see such wholesale frauds as were perpetrated at the last Presidential campaign. These are great achievements in the art of law-making. They came to us through no popular advocacy. They emanated from the brain of a born law-giver. Quietly and unobtrusively did he pass them through the Legislature, and their great value only began to be known when they were put into practice. To the Honorable J. F. Swift are we indebted for these most excellent measures. Is it not strange that this gentleman of great ability, popular instincts and high character has not been elected to the next Legislature, and has not been chosen for an office of any kind? He was a candidate for Governor, but did not get the nomination, and did not even come near getting it. The people are ungrateful, and that is why they are not better served.

MARRIAGE, CELIBACY AND MORTALITY.

The conclusions of Dr. Bertillon as to the greater longevity of married people has been confirmed by the researches of Dr. Stark into the relative mortality of married and single persons in Scotland. According to him, bachelorhood is more destructive to life than the most unwholesome trades, or than residence in an unhealthy house or district, where there has been no sanitary improvement of any kind. In Scotland the mortality of married men under 25 years of age is 6.3 per thousand, whereas among the unmarried men of the same age it is 15 per thousand. At every period of life up to 80 years there is still a difference, which becomes less as the age advances. The mean ages of all married men in Scotland are 59.1 years, and the mean age of bachelors over 20 years is only 40.2 years. If the deaths from child-bearing could be eliminated it would also be found that the mortality of married women would be much less than that of spinsters. After 25 years even child-bearing does not raise the mortality of the married to that of the unmarried. The mortality of married women is only excessive under 20 years, proving the great danger of child-bearing to women before the body has acquired its full development. Statistics have thus proved the truth of one of our first social laws, that it is neither good for man nor woman, but more especially for man, to live alone.

"**What**," said an inquisitive young lady, "is the most popular color for a bride?" We may be a little particular in such matters, but we should prefer a white one.

(PROSPECTUS.)

THE BANKERS' MUTUAL GUARANTEE FUND OF CALIFORNIA.

Proposed Reserve, $50,000.

The Bankers' Mutual Guarantee Fund of California is established for the purpose of guaranteeing bank officers in the faithful discharge of their duties, by affording the best form of security (mutual) to the employer, and enabling the employé to emancipate himself from all political and social obligations in the matter of Bonds.

The Fund shall be vested in and administered by six Trustees, to be elected in the first instance by the subscribers, and thereafter by the Policy-holders.

Any Banker within the State of California, having an Agent in the City of San Francisco, may become a member of the Association upon subscribing not less than $250 towards the Reserve Fund.

Guarantee Policies will be issued in favor of the employés of subscribers, on the following terms, viz.:

Entrance Fee of $10, and the payment of one per cent. per annum on the amount of the Policy.

In the event of the Reserve Fund at any time falling short of contingent claims, the Policy-holders will be assessed at a rate not exceeding one-half of one per cent. per annum on the amount of their Policies. And provided the Fund increases beyond $75,000, the Trustees shall be empowered to re-imburse the original subscribers to the Fund, and should any surplus accrue thereafter, such surplus shall be divided annually amongst the existing Policy-holders.

Bankers and Bank Officers who may desire to co-operate, are invited to send their names to the office of the undersigned, where the Forms of Policy and Application may be inspected.

It is proposed to commence business whenever the Minimum Reserve Fund has been subscribed.

ALEXANDER WATSON, Accountant and Auditor,
309 California street, Room 1.

Sept. 8.

AVERILL MIXED PAINT,

The Most Beautiful and Durable of All Paints,

—OF—

Every Shade or Color Desired, and in Quantities to Suit.

O. S. ORRICK, General Agent,

Sept. 6. *329 Market st., opposite Front.*

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Office of the Standard Con. Mining Company, San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 2d, 1879.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above-named Company, held this day, Dividend No. 7, of Fifty Cents per share, was declared, payable on FRIDAY, September 12th, 1879, at the office in this city, or at the Agency of the Nevada Bank of San Francisco, in New York.

WM. WILLIS, Secretary.

Office—Room No. 29, Nevada Block, No. 309 Montgomery street, San Francisco California. Sept. 6.

HELMETS AND VIOLETS.

I sat one radiant morning
Within a favorite nook,—
Unmindful of its glory,
And buried in a book.

I read with eyes that kindled,
About the old Crusades;
Till I heard the clashing armor,
And saw the quivering blades.

I followed in their journeys
The heroes of the past,
To see them proudly enter
Within the walls at last.

As with sound of martial music
My inmost soul was stirred,
When through the open casement
My Effie's voice I heard.

Then a sound of stealing footsteps,
And playful fingers shook
A shower of early violets
Upon the open book.

Among the glittering helmets
I felt their sweetness fall;
Then vanished in a moment
Crusaders, knights and all!

—*St. Nicholas for September.*

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

Husband and wife, alone and together at last, after the experience of the first London season passed in the blissful bonds of matrimony. The distraction, the excitement, the artificial delights, are all put away for a while. There is, for a brief interval, no escape from an atmosphere of comparative tranquility, and the pair are compelled to look existence and themselves steadily in the face. They might, or one at least of them might, have wished it otherwise. There were projects of a burst of continental travel after Goodwood, or of a yachting cruise, as the sequel to the marine dissipations of Cowes. But owing to perversity of circumstances the plan fell through; the nautical party refused to be organized, or family affairs took a sudden turn, which rendered it necessary to stay on this side of the silver streak. Here, then, the bride and bridegroom—they have been married but six months, though the months seem years—are at last thrown almost for the first time exclusively into each other's society, and compelled to meditate upon each other's excellences and failings. It is really a novel experience. Not till now has the situation been properly realized. Here they discover they each of them are, man and wife, bound by a mutual tie which only death or scandal can break; united by a compact which ought to lack no element of permanence. The precise spot in which this conviction is flashed upon them makes no difference. They may have resorted to an English watering-place. The newspapers may have announced their departure to their country seat. Prudential motives may have impelled them to pay a visit to some opulent relatives in a distant part of a dull county, desirous of witnessing the felicity of the newly-wedded pair. In these days the last precept on which any lady or gentleman, moving in polite society, thinks of acting, is that which the Attic sage plagiarized from the Delphic oracle. Men and women will not know themselves. The process may involve an inconvenient effort, and may entail by no means painless results. Self-study means the detachment of a human conscience; its complete isolation; a soul driven in upon itself. It is an ordeal that demands as much courage as is exhibited by the beauty who, after an attack of smallpox, surveys herself, for the first time, calmly in the mirror. The reciprocal and real knowledge possessed by husband and wife of each other is not to be secured without at least an equal degree of trouble.

Happy are they who can essay the task without flinching, and witness its accomplishment without regret. It is something for the youth to congratulate himself on having won the girl of his heart; but he will have infinitely more intelligible reason for delight if, a little time hence, he discovers that the woman of his choice is also the wife of his wish. Of the different spurious forms of courage which have before now been enumerated, the most marked is that proceeding from ignorance. Gentlemen in the hunting-field have been known occasionally boldly to face bull-finches, which, had they been aware of their full dimensions, they might have declined to negotiate; and it would be an interesting question to ask, were there any statistics that provided the materials for an answer, what percentage of husbands or wives would have embraced matrimony had they a clear foreknowledge of all its attendant risks. It is not only those contingencies which lead the wedded pair from Hymon to Hannen that are to be taken into consideration. For specific and particular evils there are positive and direct cures. The common, and infinitely the more serious, danger is that which does not assume the proportions of scandal. It consists in a gradual awakening to the consciousness by the two love-birds that they may have been mistaken in each other, and that they have committed, on the threshold of life, a blunder which can never be repaired. To the honeymoon on the Continent succeeded the season in London; and the erewhile impassioned wooer had the opportunity of watching how the sweet rosebud, whom he had transplanted from the virgin soil of a rural home to that of an eager and ambitious life, would develop in her new environment. For himself he has had some experience of existence, and he has satisfied a fondly-conceived vision in making one, to whom the great world of London life was a closed book, his wife. It has been an experiment; the question that he now asks, since it is only now, in his rustic retirement, that he has got time to ask it, is, Has it been a success? It was a fascinating idea, that of carrying a provincial Dulcinea into the heart of the social hubbub of the capital. There were romantic anticipations of the novel charm which her freshness and vivacity would impart to a life that was beginning to be languid and listless. Have any one of them been fulfilled? Can it be said that they are in a fair way of fulfillment? This is the question which the happy husband may ask himself as he buds his roses in his ancestral garden, or mingle with his meditations on the subject of the remarks that he is about to address to his constituents. The sky, for a wonder, is clear above, the lark sings its carol, the blithe chirp of the grasshopper is audible; nothing, in fact, which is not gladdening and inspiring is to be seen or heard. Yet there is a dark spot somewhere. It is not a gloomy presentiment of failure in life, not a vague apprehension of political misadventure; it is the consciousness, growing into the conviction, of an irretrievable mistake committed. It is simply the process of matrimonial disillusion, and it is no more to be arrested than phthisis or heart-disease. He should never have taken Dulcinea to his bosom; he should have left his rosebud to bloom in the provincial garden.

When once these dim forebodings have been felt, when once the sinister misgiving has been entertained, only a miracle can prevent the natural sequel. The aspiring worldling has chosen as his wife one who is not a worldling, and who in all likelihood will never become a denizen of that country which her husband inhabits. She has all the virtues under heaven; it would be as well if she had a dash of one or two of the vices. She may be bland, passionate, affectionate, fond; she may even paint in water-colors; and of such doubtless is the kingdom of heaven. The only thing is, she is not the wife for her husband, and she cannot be the instrument of his career. Women may lower to the marital level day by day; but it is the rarest thing in existence for the sweet gentle creature who has been imported from Arcadia into an atmosphere full of the stir and noise of modern ambition and intrigue to be able to mount the husband's pedestal. The higher forms of energy are as uncommon with the most excellent of women as the lower are common. Vigorous mental initiative—and it is this which is needed when the task to be performed is nothing less than to change an entire view of life—is very seldom a feminine virtue; and unless the rosebud can unfold her petals upon an altogether new method, she will fail to bloom in the strange atmosphere. It comes home to the happy spouse that the rosebud theory was a delusion, and that, being of the world, he had better have married in the world, instead of turning his attention to the blue-eyed damsels who people the woods of Arcady. Of the fact, indeed, there can be no doubt; and as the husband thinks of the mistress of his home, who is sleeping tranquilly, and thinks also, as he smokes his last cigar, of the experiences of the past season, he asks himself why he was not content to make his choice within that season's limits. Perhaps these are dangerous musings, but it is difficult to check them; nor will they become less frequent as every day deepens the conviction that while his circle of interests in life is growing, hers is narrowing. What is the end to be? It may, of course, be a miserable confession before the world that the great adventure in life has been a blunder which cannot be put right. For months and years the union of two alien souls may remain, to all appearance, satisfactory and secure. Suddenly, on some unexpected provocation, nature may protest, and the crash may come. But, on the whole, these catastrophes are uncommon. Tolerance does, in its way, as well as love, and may be quite as heroic. Positive happiness has been dreamed of, has been sought for, and has been missed; but the well-regulated mind will reflect that the absence of happiness is a very different thing from the presence of misery.—*World.*

A 'FRISCO STORY.

[From London "Truth."]

To marry in haste and repent at leisure is an aphorism which a certain San Francisco lady does not believe in. She not long since married a distinguished-looking but mysterious stranger, but unfortunately found out that, instead of being a Mexican grandee, he was a physician's groom, earning twenty dollars a month. After deciding that it would be wiser to go home and get her meals regularly than to stay with the coachman and starve, she sent him the following pointed epistle:

I am deeply sorry that hunger and other circumstances over which I have no control compel me to write you this note. I find that you are utterly unable to provide for me, and as I am at present unable to provide for you, I will have to leave you, and return to that happy home whence you stole me, and once more fill it with the sunshine of love. Had I known that you expected me to live on the morning breezes for breakfast, the trade winds for dinner, and the evening fogs for supper, I would have honestly told you that my constitution would not be equal to it, even where the atmosphere is so odorous and substantial as in this hotel in Tar Flat, and would have declined to become your wife. If you shall ever marry another lady, I trust you will remember the advice of your first wife, and that the domestic menu will consist of puddings made of plums rather than of the north wind, and pies of pumpkins rather than of zephyrs—in short, that you will provide her with a hill of fare rather than a hill of air. If you meet me on the street hereafter, pass me by as a perfect stranger, for if you do not I will be compelled to give you the cut direct.

Your wife,
MARY.

SWANTON HOUSE, PESCADERO.

This Popular Hotel, together with the detached Cottages, which are not the least of its attractive features, have been newly furnished throughout, and are now open for the reception of guests. Those desiring to visit the most enjoyable of all our sea-side resorts, can make no mistake in deciding upon Pescadero.

IT IS EASILY REACHED,

and is unsurpassed in the excellence of its climate, the beauty of its scenery, and in the attractiveness of its truly remarkable sea beach. Those extraordinary pebbles, among which are to be found agates, opals, sapphires, etc., were never so numerous as now, the past Winter having thrown up immense numbers of curiously-shaped stones, which for ages have been subjected to the everlasting motions of the tireless Pacific. GOOD TROUT FISHING is obtainable in the Pescadero river.

☞ **The hotel prices are fixed to suit the times.** [April 27.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,

Fourteen-Mile House, San Bruno.

The above institution will be open on and after Sunday, August 3d, 1879. [Aug. 9.] AUGUST JENEVEIN, Manager.

NEWTON BOOTH, C. T. WHEELER, Sacramento. | J. T. GLOVER, W. W. DODGE, S. F

W. W. DODGE & CO.

Wholesale Grocers, corner Front and Clay streets, San Francisco. April 1.

CASTLE BROTHERS,

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1850.

Importers of Teas and East India Goods, Nos. 213 and 215 Front street, San Francisco. Jan. 13.

L. H. Newton. **NEWTON BROTHERS & CO.,** M. Newton.

Importers and wholesale dealers in Teas, Foreign Goods and Groceries, 204 and 206 California street, San Francisco, Cal May 25.

ANDREW BAIRD,

Negotiator of Loans and Commercial Paper,
Broker in Local and State Securities,
No. 312 California Street.....San Francisco.
[*P. O. Box 1,208.*] July 19.

MEXICAN CONSULATE,

215 Sansome Street, San Francisco.

The undersigned has been appointed Consul for the Republic of Mexico at San Francisco, Cal. Office hours from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. Aug. 30. J. GARCIA CONDE.

PLUM PORTRAITS.

I will go to the garden, Rather this plum made of sunshine,
the plums are ripe on the wall, Translucent as amber, and sweet
that are splendidly purple, As the smile and the blush and the
perfect and ready to fall— Of the beautiful Marguerite. [kisses
ple as pansies are purple, [close, Her hair is yellow as sunshine,
eart sweet with the dreams they in- She is honey and wine and milk—
of the Syrian maidens, A goddess serenely splendid,
nd scents of the Damascene rose. In a robe of shimmering silk.

Damson, daughter of sunshine, But yellow, or red, or purple,
re are girls that are just like thee, No plum is so rare as the green—
oking, fugitive, tempting, The color of moonlit waters,
et as sweet as thy fruit can be— With the glint of lilies between.
of thy passionate color, I will gather the dainty Greengage,
e scent of the East in their hair, And lay them in roses and balm,
nt and keen, yet delicious And send to my lovely Christine—
l beautiful, half unaware. My Christine, the pure and the calm.

e 's my damson; but Helen, She is the pearl among maidens,
ke this Burgundy plum, is red— For the quiet of land and skies,
are her cheeks as the roses, The beauty of fruits and blossoms,
d over her beauty are shed Are hid in her fathomless eyes.
hes of fiery emotion, Her face is a fair white lily,
ild unrnsic, and wine made of tears, Her throat like the throat of a dove,
hter and singing and passion, Her mouth is a scented rosebud,
d pulse of invisible years. Her smile is the dawning of love.

Let Spring-time give her its song-birds,
And Summer its honey and flowers,
And Autumn its wine and fruitage,
And Winter its festival hours.
For the flower and fruit the fairest,
And the honey and song, I ween,
Are nothing but types and shadows
Of the beautiful, fair Christine. —*Harper's Weekly.*

DEATH OF A STRANGE MAN.

an amusing periodical, *Over Land and Sea*, Knrl Franzos pub- a brief biographical sketch of a strange old deformed man who died ther day nt Czernowitz :

is venerable original, on whom Franzos bestows the quaint title of Collector of Religions," was horn of Jewish parents, his father being althy spirit merchant in Galicia, who gave him an excellent educa- and died when he was still n youth, leaving him a handsome fortune. g Rosenheim, who had been an assiduous worshiper in the syna- e, began shortly after his father's death to display free-thinking pro- ies, nnd was for some time regarded by his acquaintances as an st. All of a sudden the rumor spread abroad that he had turned stant; and, sure enough, he became a regular attendant at the gelical Church in Czernowitz. From a pleasure trip to Switzerland, h he took a few months later, be returned a stern nnd uncompromis- alvinist; and for three consecutive years he traveled twice a year to senburg, where there was a Calvinistic congregation, in order to part in the religious rites of that sect. Then be formally went over to e Roman Church, and became an ardent Catholic, never missing a mo and confessing twice a week. This new phase lasted longer than any of its forerunners; hut it terminated eventually with his public pro- n of the Greek Orthodox Faith, which he adhered to for a couple of . He then made an excursion to European Turkey, nnd was con- rted to the doctrines of Islam at Varna, whence he forthwitb started as dout Mussulman upon a pilgrimage to Mecca. On his return from Holy City he remained only a few weeks in Czernowitz, disnppearing e without telling his friends whither he was bound. He next turned up Salt Lake City as a full-blown Mormon. There he came what Mr. uel Weller designated as "a victim of connubiality;" hut he soon ck back to his native town, where, after passing through the further ous stages of Sun Worship and Budhism, he died at a ripe old age, g, as he repeatedly stated hcfore his death, heen actuated, in so ently chnnging his creed, hy an earnest desire to become acquainted very sort of belief influencing humanity, and having satisfied him- hat on the whole one was as good as another.

THE LATE COUNTESS WALDEGRAVE.

The Countess Waldegrave, recently deceased, who for many years ied, perhaps, the most prominent position in the social and political f London, was the dnughter of John Braham, the singer, was four married, and from each of her husbands received a fortune. She assumed any fine-lady airs, but gave her friends to understand that as simply the daughter of John Braham; and she was proud to in- ce her father and brothers to her most distioguished guests. Every- admired her, especially young authors and artists who were com- ng life's battle. To these she was always gracious and kind in very ical ways. The statesmen and patricians she charmed by the bright- f her wit, the charm of her manner, and the goodness of her heart. nd Yates says of her: "Wealth and position were indeed powers Lady Waldegrave possessed, nnd which she turned to much advan- But if she had had these alone, she would not have risen to the ence that she did. It was her honesty and her goodness which were sential conditions of her success, and station and money were hut as destnl on which these secured the opportunity of display." Her husband paid to her, in his will, one of the most grateful tributes iven to a wife. It is as follows: "The unspeakable interest witb I constantly regard Lady Waldegrave's future fate induces me to her earnestly to unite herself ngain with some one who may deserve oy the blessing of her society during tbe many years of her possible al after my life. I nm grateful to Providence for the great happi- enjoy in her singular affection, and I pray and confidently hope ay long continue to possess the esteem and friendship of those who timate with her and cnn appreciate her admirable qualities, and the t of all with whom in any relation of life she is connected."

elegant assortment of Gold Watches and Chains at Randolph & corner Muntgomery and Sutter streets.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital.....$5,000,000
WM. ALVORD.....President.
THOMAS BROWN, Cashier | B. MURRAY, Jr., Ass't Cashier

AGENTS:
New York, Agency of the Bank of California; Boston, Tremont National Bank Chicago, Union National Bank; St. Louis, Boatman's Saving Bank; New Zealand, the Bank of New Zealand; London, China, Japan, India and Australia, the Oriental Bank Corporation.
The Bank has Agencies at Virginia City and Gold Hill, and Correspondents in all the principal Mining Districts and Interior Towns of the Pacific Coast.

Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world. Draw direct on London, Dublin, Paris, Berlin, Bremen, Hamburg, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Antwerp, Amsterdam, St. Petersburgh, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Christiana, Locarno, Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama. Nov. 4.

FIRST NATIONAL GOLD BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Paid up Capital $2,000,000, Gold. President, R. C. Woolworth; Vice-President, D. Callaghan; Cashier, E. D. Morgan.

DIRECTORS:—R. C. Woolworth, D. Callaghan, C. G. Hooker, C. Adolph Low, Peter Donahue, Isaac Wormser, Edward Martin, James Mottitt, N. Van Bergen.

CORRESPONDENTS—London: Baring Bros. & Co. Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China. Dublin: Provincial Bank of Ireland. Hamburg: Hesse, Neuman & Co. Paris: Hottinguer & Co. New York: National Bank of Commerce. Boston: Blackstone National Bank. Chicago: First National Bank. This Bank is prepared to transact a general Banking business. Deposits in Gold, Silver and Currency received subject to check or on special deposit. Exchange for sale on the principal cities of the United States, Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Commercial Credits issued available in Europe, China and Japan. Collections attended to and prompt returns made at the lowest market rates of Exchange. Jan. 19.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.—Capital paid up, $1,800,000, with power to increase to $10,000,000. Southeast corner California and Sansome streets. Head Office—28 Cornhill, London. Branches—Portland, Oregon; Victoria, New Westminster and Cariboo, British Columbia.
This Bank transacts a General Banking Business. Accounts opened subject to Check and Special Deposits received. Commercial Credits granted available in all parts of the world. Approved Bills discounted and advances made on good collateral security. Draws direct at current rates upon its Head Office and Branches, and upon its Agents as follows:
New York, Chicago and Canada—Bank of Montreal; Liverpool—North and South Wales Bank; Scotland—British Linen Company; Ireland—Bank of Ireland; Mexico and South America—London Bank of Mexico and South America; China and Japan—Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and Oriental Bank; Australia and New Zealand—Bank of Australasia, Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, and English, Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank.
May 18. FREDERICK TOWNSEND, Manager.

LONOON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

Capital, $5,000,000, of which $3,000,000 is fully paid up as present capital. Reserve Fund, $360,000. San Francisco Office, 424 California street; London Office, 22 Old Broad street. Manager, ARTHUR SCRIVENER; Cashier, WILLIAM STEEL. London Bankers, Bank of England and London Joint Stock Bank; New York, Drexel, Morgan & Co.; Boston, Third National Bank. This Bank is prepared to transact all kinds of General Banking and Exchange Business in London and San Francisco, and between said cities and all parts of the world. March 30.

THE NEVAOA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital Paid Up.....$10,000,000.
Reserve, U. S. Bonds..... 3,500,000.
Ageney at New York, 62 Wall street.
Agency at Virginia, Nev.

Buys and sells Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers. Issues Commercial and Travelers' Credits. This Bank has special facilities for dealing in Bullion. July 5.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

GUARANTEE CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $300,000.

Officers: President, John Parrott; Vice-President, Jerome Lincoln; Secretary, W. S. Jones; Attorney, Sidney V. Smith. Loans made on Real Estate and other Approved Securities. Office: No. 215 Sansome street, San Francisco. Oct. 14.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.

Deutsche Spar und Leihbank, No 526 California street, San Francisco. OFFICERS: President, L. GOTTIG. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—Fred. Roeding, Chas. Kohler, Edw. Kruse, George H. Eggers, N. Van Bergen, H. L. Simon, Peter Spreckels, Ign. Steinhart. Secretary, GEO. LETTE; Attorney, JOHN R. JARBOE. May 18.

J. K. PRIOR,

1128 Market Street and 21 Turk Street.

The Oldest Established Steam Gas Fitting and Plumbing Establishment on the Pacific Coast, where a complete assortment of new patterns of Gas Fixtures and Plumbing Material are offered at greatly reduced rates. Messages sent by American District Telegraph Company free. All jobbing promptly attended to. Established 1852. July 12.

JOHN JENNINGS

Hooper's South End Warehouses, corner Japan and Town- send streets, San Francisco. First-class Fire-Proof Brick Building, capacity 10,000 tons. Goods taken from the Dock and the Cars of the C. P. R. R. and S. P. R. R. free of charge. Storage at Current Rates. Advances and Insurance Effected.

H. FRESE,

(Late with Charles Dietle),

Boot Maker, No. 327 Dupont street, between Sutter and Bush, San Francisco, under the Ahlborn House. The Finest Quality and Latest Styles of Custom Work Neatly Executed. Repairing Done at Short Notice. [August 23.]

IRVINE & LE BRETON

Have Removed their Law Offices to No. 217 Sansome Street.
[March 15.]

FREDERICK A. BEE,
His Imperial Chinese Majesty's Consul.
Office: 917 Clay Street. *Residence: 620 Eddy Street.*

"PLEASURE'S WAND."

"We Obey no Wand but Pleasure's."—*Tom Moore.*

California Theater.—*Champagne and Oysters* is an idiotic affair, unworthy of criticism as a dramatic production. But thanks to the admirable comedians that fill its star parts, the stupidity of the plot, dialogue and action is overlooked in the laughter created by their comicalities. Stuart Robson is a very finished actor in bis particnlar line. The excellence of his impersonations is more apparent when one becomes familiarized with his strong mannerisms. Crane's forte is the broadest comedy, and when his bumor can run unrestricted by any particular requirements of character, he is at his best. Robson plays "Grahame," the Rector, for all it is worth. He is intensely funny, and added not a little to the general amusement by appearing in a Beecher "make up." "Herring," the Sexton, is a character that admits of broad effects, so that Crane was in his element. Barton Hill made his re-appearance in a character that called for no especial effort. Felix Morris gave a very clever rendition of the cockney waiter. Keene's impersonation of "Thornhuck," the *deus ex machina* of the play, was of a nature to cause regret to his many admirers. In itself it is a character entirely unsuited to his ahilities, and he should never have been cast for it. At the same time, his conception of the part was a most extraordinary one. It was boisterous, extravagant, unnatural, impossible; in fact, entirely nnworthy of any actor of talent—something that Mr. Keene has amply proved himself to he in the higher planes of tragedy. Miss Stanhope appeared to far better advantage in this play than she did in the *Comedy of Errors*, and was eminently satisfactory. Miss Lizzie Harold filled a small part as well as it could be done, and was very charming in her neat, trim cook's dress. Miss Paullin, who, as a child, was almost continually on the stage, made her first appearance at this theater on this occasion. Barring a slight awkwardness of manner, fanlt cannot be found with her first effort, and she will undouhtedly prove a valuable acqnisition to the theater. Next Monday *Our Bachelors* will he produced. This is, to my mind, the very hest piece in Rohson and Crane's *repertoire*. The orchestral selections of Mr. Withers are fresh and popular. The "Turkish Review" was a prominent nnmber this week.

Baldwin's Theater.—*Zip* is a melodrama of the orthodox rescued waif order. It gives Lotta all the chances she wants to "Lottaize" through it, and she does do so to the audiences' satisfaction. In one or two little hits of the play she shows more actual acting than we are wont to see her do, hnt these fits are hut temporary, and she quickly falls hack into her usual tricks. Take, for instance, the love scene at the piano. She is demure, modest and charming, while listening to "Elmore's" protestations. She is natural and delicious in her manner up to the emotional moment of the betrothal kiss, when she immediately wilts, and, with a smirk and contortion, houp la! Lotta is herself again. Marhle, as "Philo ophy Jack," does his share amusingly and cleverly. Jennings redeems himself of his nnsatisfactory rendition of "Quilp" hy admirably acting an Italian character. Miss Revel has one of her favorite lisping parts, and wins a nightly recall for intelligently carrying it ont. This is the last week of Lotta's engagement. It has been, in all respects, a very successful one. The little lady can flatter herself that her hold on the local puhlic is a stronger one than ever, and that her next appearance will he anxiously awaited. *Won at Last* will he played to-night. On Tuesday a new play hy the name of *Chums* will he produced. Its first performance will he for the benefit of Miss Corcoran, a very intelligent and promising young actress. Mr. W. H. Haverstick, well known in society circles as a young gentleman of taste and culture, and connected with the Bates Dramatic Company, is to make his déhnt on Tnesday next in this play. It is a great compliment to so yonng an amateur to have the leading part assigned him; and there will he, without douht, a crowded house of our best society to greet his appearance.

Grand Carnival and Masquerade Ball at the Mechanics' Pavilion at the close of the Fair, on the 19th Septemher. This enterprise, in the hands of Colonel Andrews, of the renowned Diamond Palace, will he the most hrilliant affair of the day. Seventy-nine magnificent prizes, now on exhihition at the Fair, will he distrihuted to the best sustained characters, the most heantiful ladies, the hest dressed of hoth sexes, etc., etc. The winners to he selected hy seven committees of our best citizens. Masks may he worn all the evening. The finest hands of mnsic will perform; the building will he lighted with the calcium light, and specially decorated with flags and banners; and refreshments of every kind will he provided. GENERAL GRANT WILL HONOR THE OCCASION WITH HIS PRESENCE. Galleries reserved for spectators. The arrangements are in every way the most complete, insuring a tremendous gathering. It will cost twelve thousand dollars to open the doors for this grand Carnival. Numerous clubs will participate, giving representations entirely different from anything ever seen in San Francisco. The success will, we are sure, be unhonnded. Nearly every seat has already heen sold, so that an early application is now necessary to get any seat at all.

German Theater.—The performance of last Sunday evening was of a nature to call forth the strongest commendation. The character of "Dehorah" ("Leah") is a favorite one on the English-speaking stage, and its opportnnities are well known to all. As conceived and acted hy Irschick, it is a picture of rare artistic skill. The contrasting phases of love and hate were admirably shown. The lady's grace of manner and perfection of speech were never more apparent than in this effort. I have seen the famous curse scene acted hy many celebrities, hut never with the same depth of passion and emotion—not a vestige of rant apparent, hut simply the upheaval of the strongest emotions of human nature, truthfully and naturally depicted. The company did remarkably well in support, each and every member appearing to the hest advantage, so that to particularize would he nnjust. To-morrow evening the *Two Orphans* will be produced, and as originally written, with the original music.

Bush Street Theater.—Like all the other theaters, this honse has suffered from the pervading political excitement, hut the audiences, although diminished in size, have left quite as much pleased as those of the preceding week. The snccess of the first week's programme of attractions justified its continuance this week. Next Monday several novelties are promised, and no pains will be spared to keep np the reputation of this monster troupe.

At Woodward's Gardens, to-day and to-morrow, September 6th and 7th, hesides the usual complete programme, the Fannie Marston Pinafore Company give their nnexampled performance, with full-rigged ship, grand cannon salute, and manning the yards. The Zoographicon and the Phonograph regularly. No extra charge.

Opera.—On the 22d inst. *Pyramus & Thisbe*, an operetta hy a well-known local musician, Mr. Oscar Weil, will receive its initial production at the Bush Street Theater. The text is written by Mr. Peter Robertson, and is no douht in that gentleman's clever, easy style. The four principal parts will he in excellent hands. Soprano, Miss Susan Galton; contralto, Miss Charlotte Hammond; tenor, Mr. Ben. Clark, and hasso, Mr. C. Makin. It will be a pleasure to greet Mrs. Kelleher's re-appearance on the stage after snch a long absence, and a more satisfactory engagement conld not have been made hy Messrs. Weil and Rohertson. Miss Hammond is a promising local singer, and Ben. Clark's sweet and sympathetic voice is too well known to require anticipatory mention. Mr. Makin has lately returned from the East, and is said to have improved in voice and acting. Great interest is manifested in this production.

Chit-Chat.—Tony Pastor returns to his theater in Octoher.——Arhuckle will not cornetize (!) for Talmage's Tabernacle, Brooklyn, next season—we mean next Winter.——If Annie Pixley was offered a real good play, she would take it.——Maurice Barrymore's new hahy is ths very image of pa.——Caroline Richings is singing in Baltimore.——Speaking of the above-mentioned Annie Pixley, an Eastern paper says: "Pretty Pixley has been rather nervous over the trouhles in San Francisco. Her father is editor of one of the weeklies, is a prominent politician and wars against Kearny."——Arthnr Sullivan is improving in health.——Rose Eytinge is going to play in London.——The Union Square will open with Bartholomew Camphell's new play, *My Partner*, in which Lonis Aldrich has a star part.——Maggie Mitchell has lost $40,000 hy the gradual depreciation in value of Long Branch real estate.——Alice Harrison has returned from Europe, and may join the Mestayer-Long Pullman Car Combination Co.——H. J. Sargent, Modjeska's manager, is to be a partner with F. B. Chatterton in the Drury Lane management, London.——At the London Alhamhra they are getting up a China ballet, in deference to the prevailing taste for hric-a-brac—shepherds and shepherdesses, etc., in imitation of Dresden, Worcester, Chelsea, and other famous mannfactories.——Michaelis' "Turkish Review" has been played during the week by the different orchestras.——Millie and Christine, the wonderful Swedish twins, commonly called the douhle-headed nightingale, will soon be on exhihition here.——Oscar Outre, the German company's juvenile, delights in very light coats.——Imogene left hy the last Australian steamer. Poor colonies!——At present appearances, Walter Leman is nndouhtedly elected Justice of the Peace.——Lizzie Harold is said to possess an extraordinary contralto voico. But for the fact that its head notes are weak and thin, she would occupy a foremost position on the operatic stage. Lizzie dear, let's hear it.

The Season may now be deemed a thing of tbe past. The shntters are np in many of the houses, the streets are less crowded with carriages, and in another ten days or fortnight there will he a general emptiness in the most favored parts of London. Seldom has any season passed away with less regret than the one now come to a close. Depression of trade means depression of spirits, and there has been a "deadly liveliness" in the gaities of the present year which has rendered them even more melancholy than usual. Yet the season has had its redeeming points. In the first place, it has been a short season; and this of itself is an immense relief to many persons who feel that late hours and long dinners have taken quite as much out of their constitutions as they can safely hear, and bail with delight the prospect of leading a less unwholesome existence at an earlier date than in years of prosperity. The season, again, has been peculiarly favorable to a large class of persons who dislike spending money, and have taken advantage of the general depression to plead a scarcity of means as an excuse for economy. Moreover, the season has really heen in some respects remarkahle for a tendency to long-needed reforms in social hahits. There has been a faint attempt at earlier hours, less nniversal extravagance, some little thought of the relation hetween health and diet in the matter of dinners, perhaps not so great a yearning for scandal as of late years; and altogether, although decidedly dull, the Season of 1879 cannot he fairly pronounced an utter failure.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

For some benevolent reasons, best known to themselves, the editors of *Puck*, an illustrated American comic journal, send us each week a copy of their newspaper. We would advise them to take measures to offer their wares for sale in London, as this would create a revolution in our illustrated journals. The illustrations of *Puck* are exceedingly well drawn, and they are colored. They are infinitely superior in their way to anything that we have produced on this side of the Atlantic.—*Truth.*

BUSH STREET THEATER.

Charles E. Locke, Proprietor.—Every Evening (including Sunday), Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. Triumphant and Overwhelming Reception! The Acknowledged Fountain-Head of Refined Minstrelsy! Teeming with Originality. Twelve Song and Dance Artists. Twelve Clog Dancers. Eight End Men. Forty Artists. Marvelous Prosperity. HAVERLY'S UNITED MASTODON MINSTRELS! FORTY! Rare and Excellent Programme, Rendered in a Superior Manner. Great Success of the Monster First Part. All the Great Features. Seats can be reserved six days in advance. Sept. 6.

CALIFORNIA THEATER.

Barton & Lawlor, Managers; Barton Hill, Acting Manager. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, September 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th, ROBSON and CRANE in CHAMPAGNE AND OYSTERS and COMEDY OF ERRORS. In the latter play the comedians will reverse parts. Friday and Saturday Evenings, and Saturday Matinee, OUR BACHELORS. Monday, September 15th, an original dramatic absurdity, A.D. 1900, in which ROBSON and CRANE will appear. Sept. 6.

THE BALDWIN THEATER.

Thomas Maguire, Manager.—This (Saturday) Afternoon, Last Lotta Matinee—ZIP. This (Saturday) Evening—for this time only—WON AT LAST. Sunday, Last Night of Lotta—ZIP. Tuesday Evening, Sept. 9th, First Benefit of KATHERINE CORCORAN! First Night of Herne and Belasco's New Play, CHUMS! Magnificently Mounted and Produced. NOTICE.—The Theater will be closed on Monday, Sept. 8th, for rehearsal of CHUMS. Sept. 6.

PLATT'S HALL.

Commencing Thursday, September 11th, at 1 a.m., subject to the challenge issued by MADAME LA CHAPELLE, and accepted by BERTHA VON BERG, a Grand Six-Day Contest between the above ladies for $1,000 a side and the gate receipts, the winning party to receive three-fourths and other one-fourth of the same. Admission, FIFTY CENTS. Sept. 6.

THE SAN FRANCISCO TUMULTS.

(From The Nation of August 28th.)

The difficulties in the way of the successful working of the California nstitution, arising out of its own defects, were grave enough a week o; but they will probably be considerably increased by the Kalloch ly. It is not very encouraging for the business interests of the State. o, that the result of the first election under the New Constitution should determined not by a discussion of the instrument itself, but by a fight tween a preacher of shady reputation and the editor of a scurrilous wspaper; and worse still, that the fight should have arisen not over y political topics, but over their own personal antecedents. This is lly a résumé of the political situation, and it must be a painful subject contemplation for the sober and thoughtful inhabitants of the State.

It may prove useful, however, in more ways than one. It revealed the t that Kearney, who has always been in talk a man of blood, is not ally a fighting man. That he is not in earnest when he talks about ging the well-to-do, and that he really shrinks from musketry and llery, will probably be a relief to a good many people in San Fran-

At the last advices order had been fully restored, and Kalloch's ndition was said to be improving.

The affair has probably also brought home to the more conscientious d reflective class of Californians the fact—for fact it seems to be—that carney and his tribe are, in California as they are almost everywhere, e product of a bad social system, and that there will not be much politi- l rest in the State until this has been in some way remedied. The Con- titution owed its adoption not to the city mob—for it was defeated in Francisco and other large towns—but to the small country farmers, ho were incensed, and from all one can hear justly incensed, at the influ- ce in politics of huge masses of property held in the hands of men who it without the least sense of social responsibility. One of the candi- tes now in the field owns, it is said, sixty thousand acres of wheat, and this large tract of territory there is neither church, nor school-house, r village, nor anything but the hovels in which a few hundred laborers e and the hovel in which the owner lives, for he allows himself nothing tter. These vast estates in land and vast mining estates are more numer- s in California, probably, than in any other country in proportion to a and population, and they are held, in a large number of cases, by n whose use of the power their wealth gives them is marked neither by ruple nor public spirit. In fact, we doubt much whether great wealth ever before presented to an English-speaking community in a form likely to command respect or even forbearance. For perfect immu- ty and impunity it needs a population like that of Peru or Chili, or ssia before emancipation, living in whole or partial serfdom, and unused speculation on the foundations of social order. It illustrates, too, the d of danger to which the community is exposed from the possession, in ese days of agricultural machinery and railroads, of a superabundance land in proportion to population. The controversy between the small d large holdings, which has raged for many years, seems in our time to coming to a close in favor of the former. It begins to be acknowledged re and more widely that it is not enough to raise so many bushels of in to the acre in any way, but the question how it is raised is also one considerable importance to the community.

The selection of Kalloch by the Workingmen as their champion, and exposition made by Kalloch himself in his pulpit of the nature of his ims to the place, are also useful illustrations of the tendencies of the e. There is nothing particularly remarkable in the indifferenee of the arneyites to the moral character of their leaders. Parties made up as s is have never shown themselves at all particular about the private life their chiefs. The demagogue has almost always been a good deal of a ckguard. Nor is the history of the *Chronicle*, whose editor assailed lloch, anything new or altogether peculiar. We are familiar in other ces than San Francisco with the spectacle of a newspaper obtaining its t foothold by the preparation and publication of scandal about indi- uals, and providing itself with capital by selling its silence or forbear- ce to the timid or sensitive, and then growing gradually more decent, d finally becoming the champion of decorum and "high-toned journal- ." The field for such enterprises is still open in nearly every large city in Union, and especially in cities like San Francisco, and we might say o New York, largely peopled by persons whose past is not much known their neighbors. But the entrance of the sensational preacher into itics as a candidate for office, advocating his own claims and assailing adversary from the pulpit in the language and with the methods of the mp in its lowest state, is a novel phenomenon. Nothing as bad as this s occurred on the Eastern coast, though nobody who has observed the sational preacher's career for some years back can have been wholly prepared for it. The popular passion for "eloquence" has for a long ne made success in politics possible to men destitute both of character d knowledge. Its evil effects on religion were recently pointed out in rcible terms by a writer in the *Atlantic Monthly*. But it has of late, in growing number of cases, enabled men to stay in the pulpit after they d lost the better part of the moral equipment of religious teachers. is, as we now see every day, almost impossible to oust, for any ense, a minister whose oratorical powers have given him a strong hold his congregation; and the coarser sort of ministers have begun to use eir oratorical gifts as a means of asserting a larger liberty in various rections, short of absolute misconduct. Kalloch, without what appears he his really remarkable gift of the gab, would probably have long ago en utterly and completely turned away from the clerical calling. But s power of making people feel good in their pews by his declamation ppears to have brought him back to preaching, in the intervals between her pursuits, wherever he went, and he never returned without a cer- in measure of success. In San Francisco he delivered, just before he s shot, what was no doubt a powerful exposition of the propriety of ergymen's running for office, and followed it up by the examination of the record" of one of his enemies, which appears to have been an traordinary piece of ruffianism. None of the school in this part of the orld has gone quite as far as this, but that we have some who, if their nity was tickled by a nomination, would give their congregations some artling specimens of the same style of rhetoric, there is little doubt. he evil, which consists in using the traditional associations of religious orship to give an air of force and dignity to charlatanism, is a serious e, and if Kalloch's fate does anything to check it, his death will in some gree make amends for his life. It does not make the matter any easier deal with to say that the looseness with which theological beliefs are w held has much to do with making such a career as his possible.

SPORTING ITEMS.

Rowing.—It has been decided to postpone the regatta of the St. George and Columbia Rowing Clubs till the 4th of October, for the purpose of giving the Regatta Committee and probable contestants more time for preparation.——The St. George Club will enter crews for the McKinlay Cup, second-class, four-oared shell; four-oared, outrigged lapstreak, and junior single-scull shell. Their crew for the second-class four will be: J. C. Lucas, stroke; E. C. Friedlander, 3; E. T. Hubbuck, 2; C. J. O'Keil, bow.——The Columbia Club will enter for the first class and junior single-scull shell. Mr. Fenn will pull in the first-class single-scull race against Mr. Sullivan, who will represent the Pioneer Club.——The Pioneers' crew for the second-class four-oared shell will consist of Foster, stroke; Crowley, 3; B. P. Oliver, 2; J. J. Whalen, bow. The Pioneer crew for the McKinlay Cup is first-class.——Mr. Brown's injured hand has retarded practice in the St. George's crew. They were, however, out on Oakland Creek last Saturday, and showed good form.——The Grand Stand on Oakland Creek has been enlarged.——Smith won an easy victory over Ross, on September 1st, at Bedford Basin (N. S.). The St. John men lost large sums on the result, which was very unexpected.

Pedestrianism.—F. Davis and Chapman ran a 100-yard race at Los Angeles last Sunday. Davis gave two yards, and won easily.——Archie McComb has accepted Davis' challenge, and will run him a 100-yard race for an advertised $2,000. As Davis' best record is 11 seconds, it looks a soft thing for Archie.——The six-day go-as-you-please match between Vou Berg and La Chapelle will commence next Thursday at Platt's Hall. La Chapelle is the favorite in the betting, at slight odds.——All the men entered for the six-day contest at the Mechanics' Pavilion claim to be in good condition. The fear of dark and imported horses stops any betting, but, unless some really wonderful walker appears on the coast, we think the medal lies between McIntyre and Scott, tbe former for choice. Nineteen walkers have paid their entrance money. We will publish their names next week. Messrs. Lawton & McNeil have arranged for a novelty in six-day contests to succeed their women's walk. It is between horses and men. Every horse entered will be confined to one rider, the footmen to go as they please, the man or horse making the greatest distance in the six days to be the winner.

Shooting.—The last match for club medals of the California Club took place last Sunday at Milbrae. Mr. Downey won tbe first prize with a clean score of twelve. Mr. Robinson took second, with eleven birds. Messrs. Conrad, Roach and Burns tied on ten birds each; Roach, winning the tie, took third prize. The Carver medal was surrendered for competition by Mr. Robinson, who won it back with nine straight kills.——Entries are closed for the Sacramento tournament.——A man was fined $60 by Judge Louderback for selling quail out of season.——Reports from Mendocino county state that quail, grouse and pheasants are very plentiful.——Most of the good shooting grounds around Sacramento are preserved.——Doves are getting scarce. Tbey are migrating northwards.——The convenience and cheapness of glass ball shooting has done much to increase the number of good trap shots in the State.——Ruth, of Oakland, broke 922 balls out of 1,000, with a rifle, at the Oakland State Fair last Wednesday. This feat is far ahead of Dr. Carver's and entitles Ruth to claim the world's championship.

Baseball.—The Oakland Grounds were crowded last Sunday, the attraction being a game between the Knickerbockers and Oaklands. Nolan's place was filled by J. Whitney, of the Omahas; the Knickerbockers had an easy victory, score 5 to 1.——There was a poor game at the Recreation Grounds last Sunday, between the Stars and Renos; score, 16 to 13. ——Game to-day at Oakland—Mutual vs. Oakland. On Sunday the Athletics and California Clubs will play.

Swimming.—The Regatta at Alameda, on the 13th inst., will be the great swimming event of the year. Several entries have already been made for the amateur races, but as yet, the professional purse is going begging.——Six entries for the diving competition, all first-class men. That looks as if the monthly diving competitious of the Neptune Club were hearing fruit.——Daily is in New York. He sends word that he was well received there, but, as yet, has made no match with Webb.

Archery.—The Sacramento Tournament Committee have now decided to pitch their targets in East Park. Prizes will be given for club shooting, gentlemen individual shooting, ladies individual shooting. In addition there will he similar prizes, open only to residents of Sacramento, and prizes for the best lady teams of four. For ladies the shoot will be 30 arrows at 20, 30 and 40 yards. For gentlemen, 30 arrows at 40, 50 and 60 yards.

Yachting.—Race for second-class models on Oakland Creek to-day. ——The ball and reception at the San Francisco Yacht Club-house last Saturday was a brilliant affair. Those of the guests who accompanied the fleet on the mooulight trip to Vallejo enjoyed a rare treat.——There is no official arrangement yet made by the San Francisco Club for an outside race.——Yachts of the Pacific Club will have an outside race on Admission Day. The arrangements are not yet perfected.

Cricket.—The game at Oakland, on Election day, resulted in an easy victory for the Occident Club. Score, 114 to 41. There was nothing very remarkable about the play except the excellent batting of Mr. Murphy, a new-comer.

Coursing.—The meeting of the San Francisco Club will take place at Merced the second Tuesday in November.

A dignitary of the Church was dining out. Of the two ladies between whom he was seated, the one on his right hand was an intimate acquaintance, and, noticing that her distinguished neighbor was silent and pre-occupied, said to him, *sotto voce*, "I am afraid you are not very well this evening; you do not seem in your usual spirits." "Well," said the dignitary, "I am in rather a nervous state of mind about my health, and have a sort of presentiment that a serious illness is hanging over me. I am conscious of a peculiar numbness all down my right side, which seems to forbode an attack of paralysis." His fair companion expressed her hope that such fears were ill founded. "Ah, no," he replied, "I'm afraid there's no doubt of it, for I've been pinching my right leg all dinner time, and can elicit no responsive feeling whatever; the limb seems quite dead to all feeling." "Oh," exclaimed the lady, briskly and with an expression of intense relief on her face, "if that is all which troubles you, I think I can at once relieve your mind from anxiety, for the leg which you have been pinching all the evening is mine."

CRADLE, ALTAR, AND TOMB.

CRADLE.

BUSH—In West Oakland, August 26th, to the wife of the late David Bush, a son.
BARKHAUS—In this city, August 30th, to the wife of F. W. Barkhaus, a daughter.
BOYSON—In this city, August 22d, to the wife of K. M. Boyson, a son.
CLARK—In Sacramento, August 21st, to the wife of W. C. Clark, a daugbter.
COLLINS—In Bodie, August 25th, to the wife of Wm. Collins, a son.
CROSS—In Visalia, August 20th, to the wife of A. J. Cross, a son.
DALY—In this city, September 1st, to the wife of James Daly, a son.
GARBER—In Cherokee, August 7th, to the wife of Sim Garber, a son.
GOETJAN—In this city, August 28th, to the wife of W. Goetjen, a son.
HARDER—In this city, August 30th, to the wife of P. Harder, a daughter.
LONG—In this city, August 30th, to the wife of Maurice Long, a daughter.
NORDYKE—In Brighton Township, Aug. 27th, to the wife of A. Nordyke, a daugbter.
RUBIN—In this city, August 30th, to the wife of Harris Rubin, a son.
ZINGELMANN—In this city, September 1st, to the wife of H. Zingelmann, a daughter.

ALTAR.

BORORUTH-PHERSON—In Fresno, August 26th, Henry Borgrotb to Mary C. Pherson.
BROWNLEE-WILSON—In Antelope Valley, Aug. 27th, W. E. Brownlee to A. Wilson.
BURDICK-ELSWORTH—In Shasta, August 26th, E. W. Burdick to E. W. Elsworth.
COOGLE-NOLAN—In this city, August 31st, Walter G. Coogle to Agnes Nolan.
DICKSON-TURNER—In Elk Crove, August 24th, G. W. Dickson to Clara S. Turner.
SMITH-PAGE—In this city, August 28th, George T. Smitb to Anita Page.
THOMAS-WILDS—In Chico, August 28th, Henry R. Thomas to Mattie J. Wilds.

TOMB.

BAKER—In tbis city, September 1st, Albert Baker, aged 26 years and 8 months.
BOOS—In this city, September 1st, Henry Boos, aged 35 years.
CUSHING—At Blithdale, September 1st, Dr. John J. Cushing, aged 58 years.
DEUTSCHER—In this city, September 1st, John Deutscher, aged 60 years.
DOLAN—In this city, August 31st, Catherine Dolan, aged 51 years.
FINKLER—In Oakland, September 1st, Joaquin B. Finkler, aged 19 years.
GORMAN—In this city, August 31st, John Gorman, aged 20 years.
HICKEY—In Sacramento, August 29th, Frank Hickey, aged 28 years.
HARAIGEN—In this city, September 1st, Patrick E. Harrigen, aged 7 months.
LUCAS—Near Angel's Camp, August 29th, George Lucas, aged 41 years.
LEWIS—At Manor, Penn., August 31st, Catherine W. Lewis.
MCCAFFREY—In this city, September 1st, Patrick McCaffrey, aged 36 years.
MULLER—In this city, August 30th, Louis Muller, aged 23 years.
SHAUG—In this city, September 1st, Mrs. Emily Shaug, aged 60 years.
SMITH—In this city, September 1st, Clara M. Smith, aged 10 months.
SCHWARTZ—In this city, September 2d, George Schwartz, aged 35 years.
SULLIVAN—In this city, September 2d, Martin Sullivan, aged 10 months.
STEFFENS—In Oroville, August 22d, Henry Steffens, aged 27 years.
STOVER—In San Jose, August 27th, Emma Stover, aged 30 years and 6 months.
WILLIAMS—In this city, September 2d, Mary Williams, aged 35 years.

THE STORM IN LONDON AUGUST 2D AND 3D.

The exceptionably violent thunderstorm of last Saturday night and Sunday morning appears to bave extended over the greater part of England, and in many localities was accompanied witb torrents of rain and hail. Tbe lightning was of remarkable vividness and frequency—tbe average number of flasbes, during a period of nearly two bours, being, in tbe vicinity of London, over a dozen per minute. Much damage was done by bail in the south and southwest suburbs of tbe metropolis; but the greatest fury of the storm seems to have been experienced in the valley of Gloucestersbire and in tbe district of Monmouth, where it raged from 6 P. M. on Saturday till nearly 6 A. M. on Sunday. Telegrapbic communication between Monmouth and Gloucester was for some time interrupted. Many of the people living in the vicinity of Dean Forest are described as being literally terror-stricken by the tbunder and lightning; whilst at Buckingham tbis is said to have surpassed any that has been experienced for many years, and tbe quantity of rain per acre wbich fell during tbe storm is said to have been over seventy tons. In Norfolk, the church of Wells-next-tbe-Sea was struck by ligbtning and wrecked. Tbe safety of Peterborough Cathedral was a subject of grave anxiety, as tbe building recently suffered during a comparatively slight tbunderstorm; but, fortunately, tbe damage was not repeated. In Torquay, tbe lightning struck a chimney, which, falling tbrough the roof into a room below, knocked the stove out of its place, and two ladies wbo were in the room had a very narrow escape. At Moulton, near Newmarket, some farm buildings in the occupation of Mr. W. Staples were struck by ligbtning and almost entirely destroyed. At Wilbraham the farm buildings in tbe occupation of Mr. Moore shared a similar fate. In Chad Valley tbe storm was very destructive, tbe beautiful gardens being swept as by a tornado. Tbe ligbtning struck a massive chimney in the gabled roof of the mansion belonging to Sir W. E. Chance, splitting it tbrough the center, and hurling about five tons of brick and stonework into tbe building, the hall of which, as well as some of the bed-rooms, became flooded by the rain. Fortunately, and curiously, all the inmates of the house escaped without injury. At Tivetshall, Cambridge, a man was struck dead by lightning, and in various parts of tbe country animals were similarly killed. Kew Garden suffered very severely, for not only is an enormous amount of glass broken, but tbe flowers and sbrubs are greatly mutilated. Tbe gardens were, in consequence, closed to the public. On one side of Kew Green tbere is scarcely a paue of glass left wbole, wbile the Roman Catholic Chapel at Richmond is a complete wreck. It is estimated tbat the damage done by tbe storm at Twickenbam alone will amount to thousands of pounds. The Castle Hotel, Ricbmond, as far as glass is concerned, is completely wrecked. Some thirty guests were staying at the Orleans Club, and were witnesses to tbe devastation of not only the smasbing in of the beavy corrugated glass forming tbe dome of tbe dining room, but tbe laying waste of the cboice exotics in the beautiful grounds. The loss there alone represents over £1,000. Lady John Chichester's mansion, at the foot of Ricbmond Bridge, has suffered most severely, as also that of Mr. Grant Duff, M. P., at York House, Strawberry Hill, and Lady Adeliza Manner's outbuildings bave heen more or less reduced to a wreck; whilst tbose well known strawberry growers, Mr. Richard Clarke and Messrs. T. and J. Smitb, bave simply acres of glass pulverized, involving a loss, irrespective of the fruit, of some hundreds of pounds.—*Electrician.*

A Scotch lady bad invited a gentleman to dinner on a particular day, and be bad accepted, witb tbe reservation, "If I'm spared." "Weel, weel," said the lady, "if ye're dead I'll not expect ye."

We cannot indorse the Communistic faction wbo want to destroy all labor-saving macbinery until we know their views about artificial teeth. We must draw tbe line somewbere.

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The California Lloyds.---Established in 1861.---Nos. 416 and 418 California street. Cash capital $750,000 in Gold. Assets exceed $1,000,000 Coin. Fair Rates! Prompt Settlement of Loses!! Solid Security!! DIRECTORS —SAN FRANCISCO—J. Mora Moss, N. G. Kittle, M. J. O'Connor, R. S. Floyd, Moses Heller, Adam Grant, Daniel Meyer, Antoine Borel, Charles Kohler, E. L. Goldstein I. Lawrence Pool, A. Weill, Joseph Brandenstein, Charles Baum, James Moffitt Benjamin Brewster, L. Cunningbam, W. M. Hoag, Nicholas Luning, John Parrott L. A. Bootb, Julius Baum, Myles D. Sweency, Jas. M. Goewey, Edward Cadwalader Bartlett Doe, Gustave Touchard, J. H. Baird, J. G. Kittle, George C. Hickox, C. Du commun, Wm. Scbolle, John Conly, Ig. Steinhart, W. B. Stone, J. O. Eldridge, A. B. Phipps.

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CHARLES D. HAVEN, Secretary. GEO. T. BOHEN, Surveyor. Aug. 31.

THE STATE INVESTMENT AND INSURANCE CO.
FIRE AND MARINE.

Cash Assets, $450,000.---Principal Office, 218 and 220 San some street, San Francisco. OFFICERS—A. J. BRYANT, President; RICHARD IVERS, Vice-President; CHARLES H. CUSHING, Secretary; H. H. WATSON, Marine Surveyor. BOARD OF DIRECTORS—Peter Donahue, James Irvine, C. D. O'Sullivan A. Bocqueraz, R. Harrison, A. H. Rutherford, R. Bailey, E. W. Corbett, George O McMullin, A. J. Bryant, Frank M. Pixley, E Burke, H. H. Watson, Dr. C. F. Buckley P. J. White, E. M. Root, M. Mayblum, Richard Ivers, John Rosenfeld, Danie Callaghan. P. H. Russell, Sacramento. John G. Downey, Los Angeles. Wm Hood, Sonoma County. H. W. Seale, Mayfield. Geo. Rutherford, San Jose. Feb. 16

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HAMBURG.

Capital.....$1,125,000, U. S. Gold Coin

Losses Paid in Gold Coin Immediately After Adjustment. This Corporation holds contracts of fifteen other European Insurance Companies, re-insuring by far the greater part of every risk, as soon as accepted in our office. The combined subscribed Capital wbicb our policies therefore offer to the public

Amounts to	*Of which*
$16,912,500, U. S. Gold Coin,	$4,328,750 is Paid Up,

Besides the Always Available Reserve Funds.

GEORGE MARCUS & CO., General Agents for the Pacific Coast,
March 15. 304 California street.

THE MARINE INSURANCE CO. OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
[ESTABLISHED 1836.]

Whole Amount of Jo'nt Stock and Guaranteed Capital..$5,000,000
Whole Amount of Capital paid up..... 900,000
Cash Assets December 31, 1876..... 3,710,000

The undersigned have been duly authorized to issue Policies at current rates of Freight and Shipments to or from England, Europe, New York, Japan, China, Australian Colonies, Sandwich Islands, and Northern Coast Ports. If desired, policie made payable at port of termination.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., Agents,
Aug. 10. 218 California street.

THE SWISS MARINE INS. COMPANIES COMBINED.

Switzerland, of Zurich, Capital 5,000,000 francs; Helvetia of St. Gall, Capital 10,000,000 francs; Baloise, of Basle, Capital 5,000,000 francs These three Companies are liable jointly and severally for all losses that may be sustained. Losses made payable in all the principal seaports of the world. In the settlement of all claims under an English policy, these Companies will strictly adhere t the conditions and customs adopted at Lloyds, and submit to English jurisdiction.

June 9. HARRY W. SYZ, Agent, 225 Sansome st., S. F.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSUR. CO. OF BOSTON.

Has transacted the business of Life Insurance for nearly thirty-five years. Its assets amount to over FOURTEEN MILLION DOLLARS. The law of Massachusetts makes all its Policies nonforfeitable. It is a Purely Mutual Company, dividing every cent of surplus among Policy-holders. This is the ONLY Company on the Pacific Coast governed by the Massachusetts Lapse Law. This company has complied with the new Insurance Laws of California.

WALLACE EVERSON, General Agent.
Sept. 22.] 328 Montgomery street.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INS. CO. OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital $5,000,000.---Agents: Balfour, Guthrie & Co., No 316 California street, San Francisco. Nov. 18.

"The World," the Flesh, and the Devil.

[By a Truthful Penman.]

The Empress Eugenie, it is arranged, is to spend the autumn months, and, it may be, to settle definitely with her mother at Caramanchel. The place is a delightful one, with its extensive gardens and shrubberies, in the arrangement of which the Countess of Montijo used in former years to take no little pride and interest. But what sad memories the meeting is sure to call back to the mind of both ladies; and how many big events there are between the departure of the mother and daughter from Caramanchel, twenty-five years ago, and the present hour! We wonder if the Empress still remembers a *piece de circonstance*, or *loa*, as the name is, which was composed on the occasion of her marriage by one of the leading dramatic writers of Madrid, Señor Rubi. Its title was *La Perla del Genil*, and it was played in the house of the Countess of Montijo by several young ladies, the friends of her daughter. The Pearl was, of course, the heroine of the day, and it was carried away by the Imperial Eagle. Love, Glory, Beauty, and Accomplishments, personated by as many maidens, approached the Temple of Time, and asked what the future of ths Pearl was to be; when Time answered, in high-sounding verss, that ths futurs was not an open book to him, but that he could anticipate only bright and happy days. Ths happy days are gone; and what an epilogus Time could recite now if the *loa* was to be played again!——In spite of wind, weather and abnormal rain, the harvest in Irelsnd promises to bs singularly good. Hay in that country is exactly half its prics in England at present.——A tall, gaunt, smileless man, clad in a sou'-wester hat and high wading-boots, attempting to make hay, all by himself, in a waterlogged meadow, is a most melancholy sight. This sight I saw the other day between Chertsey and Staines. Notwithstanding ths serious train of thought it provoked, I could hardly help smiling.—*Atlas.*——A number of gentleman in Western Ontaria, Canada, have procured a hundred quail from the Mediterranean, which they set at liberty a few weeks since. It is hoped thst some of these birds will breed in Canada this season, go south in the autumn, and return again next spring. In that cass it is ths intention of the same gentlemen to import a still larger number, with a view to their speedy multiplication. Their introduction can only have for its object the diversity of sport, as quail of a much larger size ars plentiful in Western Canada and the United States.——An English joint-stock company, for selling butchers' meat, has opened business on a large scale at Munich. The company propose to kill 200 beeves and 2,000 sheep a week. They have already established sixteen shops in different parts of the town, and entered into contracts for the supply of meat with several regiments stationed at Munich and elsewhere in Bavaria.——Ex-President Ulysses Grant is first favorite for the next President of the United States. His owes his present popularity, it is said, less to the services hs formsrly rendered to ths Republic than to ths marked attsntions which have been shown to him by foreign potentates during his prolonged tour through Europe and Asia. Detailed reports of his progress are regularly telegraphed to ths American papers, which are read with the greatest interest by the free and enlightened citizens of the United States. There seems to be a secret hankering after "Principalities and Powers" in the breast of the many-headed beast; and if General Grant is not the rose, at least "*il a vecu pres d'elle.*"—*London World.*——M. Ferdinand ds Lesseps is singularly fortunate in the encouragement he gets on all sides for his gigantic undertaking. Not only has he the sympathies of the Imperial family of Francs, but he is also backed up by ths Radical party. Not only have all the Freemasons' lodges given him their support, but the Pope himself has sent him his blessing and his good wishes for the success of the canal. Senator Burnside, of the United States, appears to be the only person who is openly against it; and, notwithstanding his opposition, the subscription has succeeded beyond all expectation. It remains to be seen whether the enterprising Frenchman will kesp his promiss of turning the first sod on New Year's Day.—*World.*——Application has just been made to the police authorities of Berlin for permission to construct a system of tramways in the city upon which electricity will be used for motive power. The inventor, Mr. Westpfahl, has had considerable experience in the construction of rail and tramways, and intends, if the Berlin expsriment succeeds, to apply the invention in all the larger towns in Germany. We have ready for publication a description of ths system of Siemens and Halske, which ws hope to find room for in our next issue.—*Electrician, Aug. 9th.*——Simple Electric Lamp. By. E. Rohrer, Jr.—The author seeks to avoid the expensive mechanism of the Duboscq, Serrin and Siemens lamps, all of which are designed for powerful currents. A sheet-iron float is placed within a vertical tube filled with glycerine, and this tube constitutes the core of an electro-magnet, which is included in the circuit. The float hears at its upper end one of the carbon points, and at its lowsr extremity is continued by a metal rod dipping into mercury, contained in the lower part of the tube, to establish electrical circuit. The float is weighted until electro-magnetic attraction is sufficient to overcome the flotative power; by this means the upward pressure of the lower carbon electrode may be made very small, and the voltaic arc and light established with weak currents. The lamp is stated to be successful.—*Annalen der Physik und Chemie*, 1879.——In the ssven most northern counties of Scotland there are forty-seven shooting-lodges, varying from £260 to £700 a season, still unlet, while many have only found tenants through a great rsduction of rent. This little fact, no doubt, accounts for the brilliant prospects of sport held out in the Scotch papers. Grouse-disease, curiously enough, nevsr appears until *after* a moor has been let.——The studies for the new opera by Gounod, *Le Tribut de Zamora*, are now going on at the Paris Grand Opéra. M. Maurel is to sing in the leading part. After it will come a nsw work by Ambroise Thomas, *Francoise di Rimini*, and another by Massenet, *Herodiade.* The successor of M. Halanzier in the managerial chair, M. Vaucorbeil, is also responsible for a little *coup d'etat* in connection with the prices of fauteuils and boxes taken by the year, the subscription being increased by about nine pounds in the former case. It is a curious feature of French high life that no leader of fashion in Paris could do without *her day* at the opera; that is to say, the exclusive possession of a box for a night weekly all the year round, an item of expense quite exceptional in this country. The cost of the luxury in the *premieres loges de face* (ten seats) is to be henceforth ono hundred and ninety-two pounds sterling, instead of ono hundred and sixty-eight, as before.—*World.*——Messrs. Thomas De La Rue & Co. have in the press a new book by Cavendish, consisting of general and historical essays on cards and card games, decisions of the late Mr. Clay on disputed points, and a collection of card-room reminiscences. ——"On which leg are you tattooed, dear?" may be expected to be a frequent question addressed to youth and beauty on the "Ladies' Lawn" at Goodwood.——Odd that Mr. Bright, himself a master of good English, did not know that the ordinary cultivated Bengalee speaks the most correct English of all her Majesty's subjects! A Brahmin said to a young lady surprised at his fluency and correctness: "My dear young lady, I ought to speak English better than you; you learnt yours from your servants, I mine from the *San Francisco News Letter.*——Ths Zulus have a palladium, to which much superstition attachss. It is a sort of matted seat, on which ths warriors sit severally for a fsw seconds to be duly doctored befors going out to battle. It was made and placed in a certain sits by King Chaka, and there it remained, near ths royal kraal, till last May, when Cetewayo took it away—he may have done so for safety—to his new fortress at the junction of ths Black and White Umvolosi, but its removal from its historical site is accepted by many Zulu chiefs as an omen that the Zulu power is broken and near its fall. This they said befors the destruction of Ulundi, which they looksd upon as doomed when the palladium left its old site.

MARTIN TAYLOR & CO.,

Stock Brokers,

429 CALIFORNIA STREET,

——AND——

NOS. 332 and 334 PINE STREET.

Stocks Bought and Sold and Carried on Margin of 20 Per Cent.

Privileges Negotiated on Favorable Terms,

AT PINE STREET OFFICE.

[August 23.]

FAIRFAX MINING COMPANY,

426 CALIFORNIA STREET, ROOM NO. 2.

President.....**JOHN W. COLEMAN.**
Treasurer.....**GEN. O. H. LA GRANGE.**
Secretary.....**O. C. MILLER.**

[October 12.]

Geo. C. Hickox. E. C. McFarlane.

GEORGE C. HICKOX & CO.,

Commission Stock Brokers (San Francisco Stock Exchange, No. 230 Montgomery street, San Francisco. May 4.

J. A. RUDKIN,

Member S. F. Stock and Exchange Board, 423 California street. STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made n Activo Accounts. Oct. 26.

CARD.

I take pleasure in announcing that I have completed arrangements with F. F. de DERKY, M.D., whereby he will attend to my practice during my absence abroad. Dr. de Derky has been a successful practitioner of medicine in the Southern and Eastern States, and, though recently having become a resident of this city, I beg to commend him as worthy of your fullest confidence.

Yours respectfully, DR. D. ALBERT HILLER.

Relative to the above, I would say that my office is No. 17 Dupont street, Rooms Nos. 5 and 6. Office Hours: from 11 to 12 o'clock A.M. snd 2 to 4 P.M.

Aug. 30. F. F. de DERKY, M.D.

WAKELEE'S AUREDLINE

Produoes the Beautiful Golden Hair so Much Admired.

SUPERIOR TO THE IMPORTED ARTICLE

—BY REASON OF ITS—

FRESHNESS AND CARE USED IN ITS PRODUCTION.

PRICE, LARGE BOTTLES. $2.

Manufactured by H. P. WAKELEE & CO., Druggists, corner Montgomery and Bush streets, S. F. [Aug. 2.

FRED H. BUSBY,

No. 412 Market street, San Francisco, Manufacturer of Archery Gloves, Finger Tips, Arm Guards, Boxing, Fencing and Base Ball Gloves, for Catchers, Long Wrist Fishing Gloves, Belts for Uniforms, etc. Archery Clubs supplied at reduced rates. Busby's Archery Clubs are the ouly ones in the market that will stand service and give satisfaction. July 12.

COKE CHEAPEST FUEL.

Reduction in Price: Wholesale Price, 50 cents per barrel; Retail Price, 60 cents per barrel, at the works of the SAN FRANCISCO GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, Howard and First streets, and foot of Second st. Jan. 12.

W. Morris. **MORRIS & KENNEDY,** J. F. Kennedy.

Importers and Dealers in Moldings, Frames, Engravings, Chromos, Lithographs, Decalcomanie, Wax and Artists' Materials, 21 Post street, nearly opposite Masonic Temple, San Francisco. Feb. 4.

QUICKSILVER.

For sale---In lots to suit, by Thomas Bell & Co., No. 305 Sansome street, over Bank of California. Nov. 16.

THE RESULTS.

We begin to know who the men are who are to rule over us. The process of counting is necessarily slow and tedious, and full results will not be ascertained before Monday. But enough is now known to indicate who, in most cases, have been successful. First and foremost, the Hon. Geo. C. Perkins is undoubtedly chosen Governor by a large majority. It is estimated that the final vote will stand about thus: "For White, 42,000; for Glenn, 45,000; for Perkins, 60,000; giving him a plurality of 15,000 over Glenn, and of 18,000 over White. These figures may be varied slightly, but they are approximately correct. Mr. Perkins will make an eminently safe and respectable Governor. He will satisfy his supporters, and silence his opponents by a judicious and conservative course. Under his administration the State will enjoy a much needed rest from political turmoil, all parties will be content with his acts, and men's minds will now be turned from profitless politics to the furtherance of real, material and lasting progress. Disquiet, unrest, dissatisfaction and agitation, will now pass away; capital will regain confidence, and labor, let us hope, will find employment in profitable channels. The highest duty of every good citizen is now to aid in restoring business prosperity. Let us begst confidence in ourselves and in each other. California is rich as ever, its resources are boundless, its soil productive beyond comparison, its mines rich in the highest degree, the field for commercial enterprise is extending every day, our climate interposes no checks to labor during any portion of the year; our people will not admit that they are less skillful, or less vigorous, or less enterprising than the best people of any other State or country. We occupy a most advantageous position on the earth's surface; we control the one great port of the Pacific; we command the commerce of the people who surround us on the north, south and west; we draw from our brethren in the East; we have already attained a stalwart growth; we own capital enough to run any enterprise, however great, that may present itself. No single element necessary to material wealth and progress is absent.

There is, then, no real reason why business should continue dull, or that our people should remain unprosperous. A great revival of business has set in throughout all the rest of the country, and there is no conceivable reason why California, which has long been ahead in material prosperity, should lag behind, lose hope, and fail in the race of life. This is not the spirit of the Argonauts—of the men who have made our city and State what they are. The past has been fruitful, the future is full of promise. We believe the worst is past, and that a new era of prosperity is about to dawn upon our glorious California. Let every man cherish this belief, and insist upon realizing it. The aggregate will be a widespread success. If a Governor can do anything to inspire these hopeful feelings, then George C. Perkins is just the man to inspire them. He is himself the very personification of that buoyancy of spirits that comes of success He is himself a successful man, himful of hope. He represents the best spirit of the pioneers. The election of such a man, at this time, ought to be reassuring, and we believe it will be. Undoubtedly a good man has been chosen Governor, and excellent officers have been selected to aid him.

The Supreme Bench is likely to be composed of unexceptionable materials. Morrison, as Chief Justice, will maintain the dignity of the position, and discharge its duties with strict integrity. Firmer and abler men have been Chief Justices of this State, but in the pureness of his life, and the incorruptibility of his character, he is second to none. His Associates are likely to be McKinstry, McKee, Thornton, Sharpstein, and probably Belcher and Catlin. Thus we are sure of an honest and fairly capable Supreme Bench. That is a result which all honest men should rejoice over. It is a guarantee that the laws will be righteously administered, and that life and property will be safe.

The Republicans appear to have elected all four Congressmen, who are men above the average in point of character and ability. Messrs. Davis, Pacheco, McKenna and Page constitute probably the strongest delegation that has ever been sent to Washington from this State. Being in accord with the national administration, they will be able to secure us whatever advantages California is entitled to from the national Government. They will not affect the present status of parties in the House of Assembly, and the possibility of this election of the next President being thrown into the House is so remote a contingency as to be hardly worth dwelling upon.

At this present writing it is not certain who will constitute the full Board of Railroad Commissioners. General Stoneman is undoubtedly elected. Cone is pretty certainly chosen in the district embracing Sacramento and Alameda, whilst Beerstecher appears likely to be successful in the San Francisco District. It is not thought probable that any one of these three men will come to the discharge of their onerous duties with insensate hate against the railroad. Not one of them is pledged to the absurd notions of Cohen or Gorham. They have not undertaken to prejudge the inquiry which it is their duty to make under the terms of the Constitution. They are practically judicial officers, who will be sworn to find a true judgment according to the facts. We confidently believe they can be relied upon to do that, with honesty towards the public and without prejudice against the railroad. Undoubtedly worse men might have been elected.

In the State Legislature there will be a representation of all parties, and, although the Republicans will be the most numerous, yet no one party will have an absolute majority of the whole. Probably this will prove to have been the very best result that could possibly have been achieved. All the interests will be represented, all views will find exponents, and, in the end, legislation will be a fair mean between the extremes. The next Legislature will have much important work to do in framing measures in accordance with the New Constitution. Those measures will now almost necessarily be framed in the spirit of compromise, and that is about the best thing that could happen. The Legislature is, therefore, all right.

Our city government will fall into the hands of men who, upon the whole, are likely to prove better officers than was at one time expected. The Workingmen's ticket has not been entirely successful. Some of their worst nominees have been eliminated, whilst only their best have been successful. J. P. Dunn, as Auditor, will do no discredit to the party that has elected him, and will serve the city fairly well. D. L. Smoot, as District Attorney, fills a position which, under the new Constitution, has had its importance increased. He is a sound lawyer and an honest man. He was the nominee of all parties except the Republican. Deemond, for Sheriff, is well spoken of by those who know him, but of our own knowledge we are not able to condemn or praise. Alexander Badlam has run away ahead of his ticket and is undoubtedly elected. This is a fitting triumph to an experienced, competent and honest Assessor. Mr. Stuart, for County Clerk, is also ahead of his ticket, and may possibly be elected, though that is not yet certain. His opponent on the Workingmen's ticket is Mr. Freud, who is said to be surrounded by a host of expectant deputies entirely unfit for positions requiring experience and technical knowledge. J. W. Taylor is believed to be elected Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Reverend Kalloch is probably elected Mayor. It is to be hoped that the doubts which have recently been thrown upon his sincerity towards the workingmen will not drive him to extreme measures in order to prove that sincerity. Late events may have a moderating effect upon him, and, if so, it will be well. It is impossible to tell yet who have been chosen Supervisors or members of the Board of Education. Upon the whole the election has turned out better than was expected. The city and State are safe. Enough conservative men have been elected to hold the wayward ones in check. Our citizens should now betake themselves to business and leave the officials to do the governing.

GEORGE C. PERKINS ELECTED GOVERNOR.

The long-continued doubt and anxiety as to the Governorship of the State are now at an end, and George C. Perkins is elected to fill the office. This is a most fortunate ending of a great struggle, and in view of the forthcoming legislation, in pursuance of the new Constitution, California may congratulate itself that Mr. Perkins holds the power of veto for the next four years. Communism has been defeated, notwithstanding the immense support it received during the last two years from the *Chronicle* and the *Call*, and we doubt if ever it will reach as high a degree of organization and of strength again in this State. The Honorable Bilks, notwithstanding the startling accounts of progress and of certain success published in the *Chronicle*, have made a miserable failure, and one of the most assuring results of the election is that the De Youngs and all their followers have been signally routed. The live paper, which was to dictate to a million people, has had not a particle of influence on the elections, and Charles De Young is to-day under bail of $25,000 to answer for his attempt on the life of Kalloch. The defeat of the De Youngs and their infamies is something to be thankful for, and with Perkins for Governor, California may once again raise its head. It has vindicated itself from the disgrace that threatened it, and if Flint should carry the city, the success would be complete. At least we have now a perfect guarantee in Governor Perkins that ignorance, incompetence and demagoguism will not ride rough-shod over the best interests of the State. Capitalists may take heart for the future, and property owners may congratulate themselves that Perkins will protect them and do justice to all parties. We have some hope that the flow of capital from other States and from abroad, which has been interrupted for the last two years, will re-commence, and that the depression of trade and the low rates of wages which have lasted so long will give way to more active business and to higher wages. There is no doubt that the workingmen have more to gain from the success of Perkins and Flint than from that of their own nominees, as with the former is associated protection to life and property, while with the latter is associated the predominance of demagogues. All over the Eastern States the triumph of Perkins will be hailed with satisfaction, and his election will be accepted as a vindication of the fair name of the State. We have escaped a great peril through the abiding sense of right and justice in the minds of the people at large. The electors have risen to the dignity of the occasion, and have set California right in the eyes of the world. The New Constitution is now shorn of most of its terrors, because Perkins will never set his name to a bill deliberately calculated to injure the State. The chaos, therefore, that the *Chronicle* hoped to bring about for the benefit of itself and its disreputable minions, has been warded off, and in the election of Perkins and the collapse of the *Chronicle* we see the dawn of a better day for all the material interests of our people. We hope that the people themselves will remain steadfast in the line of policy on which they seem to have at last entered, as no State can afford to place itself before the world in a disreputable light, such as we have been condemning for the last two years. We have now to recover from severe prostration of trade and industry; and, the government of the State in safe hands, the people can now afford to bestir themselves in furtherance of their own material welfare. The best elements of California have gained a great victory over the worst elements, and we may now rest on our laurels in the calm assurance that Perkins will act for the best.

THE FUTURE.

Now that the political contest which has agitatsd the State for the past six months has been brought to a conclusion, we trust that peace, order and prosperity will succeed the storm. What is needed for our future welfare is not agitation, but development of our material resources, and we believe the best remedy for any or all evils afflicting the body politic will be found in renewed industry and steady application. The *onus* now rests upon capitalists and employers, and if they are wise the machinery will be set in motion to restore the normal condition of affairs. We have had too much speculation and too little legitimate business. It seems to have been thought by many that mining speculation was the foundation of our social system instead of being merely an offshoot. Labor—honest labor—at fair living rates, is the only solid basis for any community. Let it be understood that we do not disparage stock speculation, but advise that it be confined to the surplus earnings of industry, and that industry itself be paramount. Compare for a moment the stagnant condition of the stock market with its healthy tone in other days, when commerce, agriculture and the mechanic arts flourished, and the argument is unanswerable that upon the success of these things depends the prosperity of all else. There are new regions to be opened up to cultivation, old ranches to be subdivided, roads and railroads to be built, quartz and gravel mines to be developed, vineyards to be planted and timber lands to be turned to account—and not more than a quarter of a million men available for all these purposes. Surely, a right disposition on all sides is the only requisite for success. Capital is wasting from inaction and labor is exhausted by its prolonged contest. Now is the time to strike while the iron is hot. Delays are useless and dangerous. Capital has shown its ability for self-protection; let it display its wisdom now in removing the causes and motives of discontent. The deadlock has lasted too long; let it give way to vitalizing industry.

A retired Boston fireman calls himself an ex-spurt.

THE TOWN CRIER.

"Hear the Crier!" "What the devil art thou?
"One that will play the devil, sir, with you."

"He'd a sting in his tail as long as a flail,
Which made him grow bolder and bolder."

GOVERNOR PERKINS.

The fight is fought, the labor done,
And once again true worth has won;
For, let the rest be what it may,
'Tis Perkins bears the palm away.
Some loot may to the rabble fall,
And in the City Mare's snug stall
An ass of brass may get his oats,
By virtue of misguided votes;
But why bewail the city's fate
While Admiral Perkins rules the State?

All honor to the man, we say,
Who reaps his rich reward to-day;
Well hath he borne the heat of fight,
And well upheld the cause of right.
The filthy missiles of the foe
Have left his shield as white as snow;
Each calumny and lying word
Lies prone beneath his knightly sword;
He issues from the foul campaign
With 'scutcheon free from spot or stain;
The more of his past life we know,
The more in favor doth he grow.
They tried to prove his record bad
By pointing to the sailor-lad;
As if disgrace and lowly toil
Went hand in hand on Yankee soil!

Then, finding this of no avail,
The bloodhounds raised a dismal wail,
Because the cabin-boy had grown
To call a dozen ships his own.
"Monopoly!" they madly yelled,
And thought that they his death had knelled;
But long ago this slogan ceased
To influence voters in the least;
For it is plain to all men's eyes
That, by the papers, enterprise
And wealth that won't submit to be
Blackmailed, is styled "monopoly!"
So, on the sea of politics,
The Admiral blew his foes to Styx!
And, loaded to the rail with votes,
His frigate swamped their leaky boats.

We remark with a certain pleasure that Mr. John W. Taylor is to have the opportunity to clear himself of all the imputation put upon him in private and in public, since he first attracted notice to himself by the grand Ewald Anti-Climax Investigation last December, January, February, and the rest of the months that are last. Mr. Thomas P. Cleary has made charges against the Director-candidate, and calls for their investigation; and it is quite likely he will not call in vain. A good, long, healthy investigation of Mr. Taylor would probably furnish to the public at least as much unpleasant scandal as the buying of questions; and the San Francisco public, while it is eminently decent, loves nothing so much as a round, fat, tough bit of scandal to chew upon for eight or ten months. John A. Moore and Ewald are not had names to repeat till your hair turns gray. And why should not Taylor do as well? Try them. Conjure with them; will raise the spirits and fill the newspapers as well as Ewald. And there is something to be made clear in Mr. Taylor's transactions. We have published again and again what amounted to presumptive evidence against him, so strong that he should have insisted on an investigation for his own sake, if, indeed, he cared for his reputation as an official; and one fact, to which we have called attention from the beginning, should be remembered against him as long as men take the trouble to remember him: his use and probable invention of anonymous letters concerning teachers obnoxious to him. What his sense of public duty is may be seen from his confession that he knew of cases of corruption in the School Department which he kept covered from a scruple of honor. The honor which does not make a man hold his peace in such cases can hardly be of the sensitive kind which satisfies the tax-payers that it will stand temptation.

A thoughtful and provident citizen of a back county in North Carolina has been keeping up a fire in his house for twenty-six years, because it was burning when he brought his bride home. This looks like discounting the future in a perfectly reckless way; but the sons and daughters of this old gentleman have been brought up around the fiery hearth, and must be well seasoned by this time, so that most probably they will be able to hold their own when they go where good fires are kept. It might be well for some of our Californians, with or without brides, to try this North Carolina system of training; though, to be sure, it seems like taking an unfair advantage of an innocent devil.

The Baltimore "Herald," following up an extremely rich philosophical lead struck by a Canadian paper, says that salt is an incentive to drunkenness, because it creates thirst. There can be no doubt of it; and this accounts for the entirely disreputable character and uproarious behavior of cows, which run after salt wherever they can find it, and go reeling drunk to their homes in consequence. Philology comes in to support this view of the salt-pan; for while, in all tongues, a drunkard is known as a hog, no man has ever yet descended low enough to be called a cow, not even in Baltimore. "How charming is divine philosophy!"

The "Bulletin" declares that "California alone, of all the States in the Union, has the secret ballot in perfection." We never thought so much of ourselves before, but perhaps it is all true. At the same time, it is odd that the *Bulletin* makes no allusion whatever to the secret ballot, which also we possess in perfection, if any State does. Call you this hacking of your friends?

A lady recently walked into the Morgue, in New York, while her friends were weeping over her supposed remains. This must have been extremely annoying to all parties, including the remains, which had taken the trouble to go through the motions and get themselves decently laid out on a slab, only to be exposed in a sense not contemplated. It really looks as if society were completely disorganized in these days by competition and the mercantile spirit; but the total want of tact and regard for other people's feelings shown by this lady, surpass anything we have met with. It would be a satisfaction to know that her friends went on with the funeral, though cut short in the enjoyment of their misery.

A German paper, which must be edited by a nimble man, declares that it is wrong to write in novels that the "sea ran mountains high," because, in fact, the sea runs very little more than twenty feet high. The Germaa is right; and it is equally wrong to speak of a gorgeous sunset, for the sun does not set; or the moonlight sleeping on a bank, for moonlight never sleeps, or Father Rhine, for the Rhine is a wet river, and nobody's father at all. In point of fact, it is wrong to use any words, at any time, for words always mean something else. The correct thing is to open your mouth only when you're hungry, and hold your tongue under all circumstances.

Mixed up, very! One of the papers speaks of the Workingmen "marching to the polls in solid phalanx, like the Macedonian legions of Pyrrhus." The head in which this noble sentence was born should be cut off, and handed round on a charger for general inspection. It might afterward be put to good use in the Boys' High School, if it were handsomely embalmed and properly labeled. No doubt the poor fellow felt better after he got those extraordinary legions out of his solid phalanx of a brain; but, if he is not killed in time, he may go on doing this kind of thing, and then where shall we be?

The Rev. Kalloch promised on the word of a minister that, if elected Mayor, he would drive the Chinese out of San Francisco. Now that it looks as if he would be elected, his friends have offered a reward of one thousand dollars for any scheme to get the heathens to go, or a good excuse for the Mayor's not driving them out. We know that we will be beat out of the reward and never get a particle of credit for this idea, but if Kalloch will move his temple to Dupont street, and also get Kearney to address the Sunday mutual admiration meeting from the balcony of the Joss House, we are sure the Chinese will quit.

Our California climate is rather ahead of anything; but one can't help hankering, now and then, after those heavy rains they have in other countries in summer. In New York, for instance, they never have the streets filthy more than three or four weeks at a time, because the rain is sure to come along and sweep everything before it. Twelve times a year at least, often sixteen times, the streets there are clean, while we never enjoy that sight more than three times. This is to be noted in future "Resources of California."

The city papers are snapping their fingers at the Eastern journals, and swelling with pride at the decency and quiet of our election. These patriots overstep the modesty of nature, and protest too much. It is quite true that we do very little fighting and roaring about the polls, but the reason is that we empty our pistols into each other the day before the election.

Puck proposes to make use of the police as a kind of municipal accident-machine to restore the reason of idiots by shocking them with clubs. A very good suggestion for New York; but, in this neighborhood, we are going to reach the same end by reforming the government. The only fear is that the recoil may unsettle the few stable heads left among us.

We knew him well, and last week heard him remark to a friend: "If this thing goes on much longer and the W. P. C. come into power, I tell you, on the word of a thirty-year resident of San Francisco, that the State is ruined." Yesterday he was settling up the beer for Moore and Beerstecher, and sparring them for a place as deputy pound clerk.

There is a great deal of sarcasm wasted on Chile and Peru, because they will have their little set-to, like bigger boys; but it is time to speak more respectfully. They know how to get up a mob, and how to charge it, slashing right and left as well as if they were French or German or Russian or English. Paving-stones and sabres make the whole world kin.

A man was fined $60 by Louderback for selling quail out of season. We had seventeen mind-wrecking jokes written on the criminal who *quailed* before the Judge, and whose fault was not *quailified* by any circumstances, but our manuscript was lost in a fearful combat with the editor of this chaste journal, who failed to see the joke.

A choice collection of suicidal implements, such as chloral hydrate, pistols, *Call* editorials, laudnum, morality from the *Bulletin*, portraits of Glenn, strychnine, arsenic, Dr. Coggswell, and so forth, on hand and for sale on easy terms, to defeated candidates. Conditions: No slop to be made within forty feet of this office.

The moral East is crying out against the lotteries of the Southern States, and we quite agree with the moral East. A man who respects himself cannot dream of throwing away honest money upon these swindling games when a few dollars will buy a ticket in the Havana Lottery.

Now that the election is over, could not something be done to get up a statue for somebody? The city is very much in need of beautifying, and almost anybody would do for a subject, and anybody else for a sculptor. The idea should take shape, however.

By actual count, 16,891 persons have been done out of two bits each in fruitless efforts to get a sight of that stupendous fraud, the Victoria Regia. Many have paid, but none have seen; and where does the money go to? And where is Kearney?

That young gentleman keeps on writing to the papers to know whether it is proper to take hold of a young lady's arm in the street? Proper? Of course; but you don't get so good a hold on her as if you took her by the back of the neck.

Athanasius Anagnostopoulus tried to cast his vote the other day in a Second Ward precinct, but was not able to get his name through the window, which it still chokes. Fortunately he was the last man in the precinct.

In spite of the "Chronicle," Kalloch still takes the *Bulletin* [bullet-in!!].

C. P. R. R.

Overland Ticket Office: Ferry Landing, foot of Market street.--Commencing Monday, May 19th, 1879, and until further notice, Trains and Boats wil leave SAN FRANCISCO:

7.00 A. M. (daily), Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Landing — Connecting with Trains for Napa (Stages for Sonoma), Calistoga (the Geysers), and Sacramento. Connecting at Davis (*Sundays excepted*) for Woodland and Knight's Landing, and at Woodland for Williams and Willows.
(Arrive San Francisco 8:10 P.M.)

7.00 A.M. (daily) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) and via Livermore arriving at Tracy at 11:30 A. M. and connecting with Atlantic Express. Connects at Niles with Train arriving at San Jose at 10:15 A.M.
(Returning, train from Tracy arrives at 6:05 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (daily), Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland (Or.), Colfax, Reno (Virginia City), Palisade (Eureka), Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Galt with train arriving at Ione at 3:40 P.M.
(Arrive San Francisco 5:15 P.M.)

Sunday Excursion Tickets to San Pablo and Martinez at Reduced Rates.

10.00 A.M. (daily) via Oakland Ferry, Local Passenger Train to Haywards and Niles.
(Arrive San Francisco 4:05 P.M.)

3.00 P.M. (daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry and Niles), stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 5:20 P.M.
(Arrive San Francisco 9:35 A.M.)

3.00 P.M. (daily) Northern Railway Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to San Pablo, Martinez and Antioch.
(Arrive San Francisco 9:35 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (daily) Arizona Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) for Lathrop (and Stockton), Merced, Madera, Visalia, Sumner, Mojave, Newhall (San Buenaventura, and Santa Barbara), Los ANGELES, "Santa Monica," Wilmington, Santa Ana (San Diego), Colton and Yuma (Colorado River Steamers), connecting direct with Daily Trains of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Arizona for Maricopa (Daily Stages for Phœnix and Prescott), and for Casa Grande (182 miles east from Yuma), and end of Track (Daily Stages for Florence and Tucson).
"Sleeping Cars" between Oakland, Los Angeles and Yuma.
(Arrive San Francisco 12:35 P.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Landing), connecting with trains for Calistoga, (the Geysers), Woodland, Knight's Landing and Sacramento; and at Sacramento with Passenger Train, leaving at 9:35 P.M. for Truckee, Reno, Carson and Virginia.
"Sleeping Cars" between Vallejo and Carson.
(Arrive San Francisco 11:10 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Wash'n St. Wharf), for Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.
(Arrive San Francisco 8:00 P.M.)

4.00 P.M. (daily), Through Third Class and Accommodation Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) connecting at Lathrop with Train arriving at Los Angeles ou second day at 11:55 A.M. (Arrive San Francisco 9:05 A.M.

4.30 P.M. (daily) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to Haywards, Niles and Livermore. (Arrive San Francisco 8:35 A.M.)

5.00 P.M. (daily) Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland Ferry and Northern Railway) to Ogden, Omaha and East.

Public conveyance for Mills Seminary connects at Seminary Park Station with all trains, Sundays excepted.

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS

From "SAN FRANCISCO," Daily.

TO OAKLAND.		TO ALAMEDA.	TO FERNSIDE.	TO EAST OAKLAND.	TO NILES.	TO BERKELEY	TO DELAWARE STREET.
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
B 6.10	12.30	7.00	B7.00	B 6.10	7.00	7.30	B 6.10
7.00	1.00	8.00	B9.00	7.30	10.00	8.30	8.00
7.30	1.30	9.00	B10.00	8.30	P. M.	9.30	10.00
8.00	2.00	10.00	P. M.	9.30	3.00	10.30	12.00
8.30	3.00	11.00	B5.00	10.30	4.30	11.30	P. M.
9.00	3.30	12.00	.....	11.30	FROM SAN JOSE.	P. M.	1.30
9.30	4.00	P. M.	.....	P. M.		1.00	3.30
10.00	4.30	1.30	.....	12.30		3.00	4.30
10.30	5.00	2.00	.....	1.00		4.00	5.30
11.00	5.30	*3.00	.....	3.30	TO SAN JOSE.	5.00	B 6.30
11.30	6.00	4.00	.....	4.30		6.00	.....
12.00	6.30	5.00	.....	5.30		B 6.30	.....
.....	7.00	6.00	.....	6.30			
.....	8.10	B*7.00	.....	7.00			
.....	9.20	B*8.10	.....	8.10	A. M.	Change Cars at West Oakland	
.....	10.30	*1030	.....	9.20	7.00		
.....	B11.45	B*1145	.....	10.30	P. M.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	B11.45	3.00		

To "SAN FRANCISCO," Daily.

FROM DELAWARE STREET.	FROM BERKELEY.	FROM NILES	FROM EAST OAKLAND.	FROM FERNSIDE.	FROM ALAMEDA.	FROM OAKLAND. (Broadway.)	
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
B 5.40	B 5.40	7.00	B 5.10	B8.00	B*5.00	B 5.20	12.20
B 6.30	B 6.30	8.00	B 5.50	B10.00	B*5.40	B 6.00	12 50
8.00	7.30	P. M.	0.40	B11.00	*0.25	6.50	1.20
10.00	8.30	2.35	7.40	P. M.	7.00	7.20	1.50
12.00	9.30	4.30	8.40	B6.00	8.03	7.50	2.50
P. M.	10.30	.....	9.40	.....	9.00	8.25	3.20
1.30	11.30	.....	10.40	.....	10.03	8.50	3.50
3.30	P. M.	.....	11.40	.....	11.03	9.20	4.20
4.30	1.00	.....	P. M.	.....	12,00	9.50	4.50
5.30	3.00	.....	12.40	.....	P. M.	10.20	5.20
B 6.30	4.00	.....	1.25	.....	1.00	10.50	5.50
.....	5.00	.....	2.40	.....	3.00	11.20	6.25
.....	6.00	.....	4.40	.....	*3.20	11.50	6.50
.....	.....	.....	5.40	.....	4.00	.....	8.00
Change Cars at West Oakland.		A. M.	6.40	.....	5.00	.....	9.10
		7.10	7.50	.....	6.03	.....	10.20
		P. M.	9.00	.....	B*7.20	.....	.....
		1.30	10.10	.....	B*8.30	.....	.....
		.....	.....	.....	*10.00	.....	.....

B—*Sundays excepted.*
*Alameda Passengers change cars at Oakland.

Creek Route.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*Daily*—B5:40, B6:30, 7.20, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A.M. 12:15, 1:15, 2:25, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6.15 P.M.

FROM OAKLAND—*Daily*—B5:30, B6:20, 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A.M. 12:05, 1:05, 2:15, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05 P.M. B—*Sundays excepted.*

"Official Schedule Time" furnished by RANDOLPH & Co., Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St., S. F.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt.
A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.

SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD

Commencing Monday, June 2d, 1879, and until further notice, Boats and Trains will leave San Francisco as follows:

7.10 A.M., from San Quentin Ferry, daily (Sundays excepted), connecting at San Rafael with Mail and Express Train for Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Cloverdale and way stations. Making stage connections at Geyserville for Skaggs' Springs; Cloverdale for Ukiah, Lakeport, Mendocino City, Highland and Bartlett Springs, Soda Bay and the Geysers; connection made at Fulton for Korhel's, Guerneville and the Redwoods. Returning, arrive in San Francisco at 6:25 P.M. Passengers going by this train will arrive at the Geysers at 2 P.M.

3.00 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted), Steamer "James M. Donahue" (Washington Street Wharf), connecting with Mail and Express Train at Donahue for Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Cloverdale, and way stations. Making stage connections at Lakeville for Sonoma. Returning, arrive in San Francisco at 10:10 A.M.

Sunday Excursions at Reduced Rates.

8.15 A.M., Sundays only, via San Quentin Ferry and San Rafael, for Cloverdale and Way Stations. Returning, arrive in San Francisco at 7:55 P.M. Fares for Round Trip: Petaluma, $1.50; Santa Rosa, $2.00; Healdsburg, $3 00; Cloverdale, $4.50; Fulton, $2.50; Laguna, $3.00; Forestville, $3.50; Korhel's, $3.75; Guerneville, $4.

Freight received at Washington st. Wharf from 7 a.m. till 2.30 p. m., daily (except Sundays).

A. A. BEAN, Sup't. A. HUGHES, Gen. Manager. JAS. M. DONAHUE, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.
[June 7.]

Natural beauty surpasses anything which can be imparted by artificial means. PHOSPHATE SOAP gives health to the skin simply by removing impurities and eradicating the poisons which give rise to skin diseases.

Not only for daily use on the face and hands, but for bathing the entire body, there is nothing equal to PHOSPHATE SOAP. It is a thorcugh disinfectant and removes offensive odors of every kind.

☞ Ask your Druggist for it.

NORTHERN DIVISION SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Commencing Monday, April 21, 1879, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave San Francisco, from Passenger Depot on Townsend street, between Third and Fourth streets, as follows:

8.20 A.M. daily for San Jose and Way Stations. ☞ Stages for Pescadero (via San Mateo) connect with this train only.

9.30 A.M (Sundays only) for San Jose and Way Stations. Returning, leaves San Jose at 6 P.M.

10.40 A.M. daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad and all Way Stations. ☞ At PAJARO, the Santa Cruz R. R. connects with this train for Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz. ☞ At SALINAS the M. & S. V. R. R. connects with this train for Monterey. ☞ STAGE connections made with this train. (Pescadero Stages via San Mateo excepted.)

Parlor Car attached to this Train.
(SEATS AT REDUCED RATES.)

3.30 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose, Gilroy, Pajaro, Hollister, Tres Pinos and principal Way Stations.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Santa Cruz R. R. and the M. & S. V. R. R., which have been connecting with this Train on Saturdays at PAJARO and SALINAS respectively, have been withdrawn for the season. Those intending to visit Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz or Monterey will take the train leaving San Francisco at 10:40 A.M. daily.

3.30 P.M. (Sundays only) for San Jose and Way Stations.

4.25 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose and Way Stations.

5.00 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

6.30 P.M.—daily, for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates

To San Jose and intermediate points sold on Saturdays, and Sunday mornings, good for return until following Monday inclusive.

Also, EXCURSION TICKETS to Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Monterey, sold on Saturdays only—good for return until the following Monday inclusive.

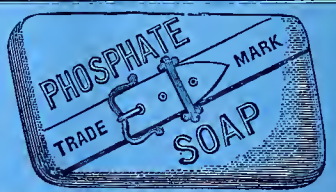
☞ Principal Ticket Office—Passenger Depot, Townsend street. Branch Ticket Office—No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Supt. H. R. JUDAH, A. P. & T. A.

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

Commencing Monday, May 19th, 1879,

☞ Passengers for points on the Southern Divisions of the road will take the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad via OAKLAND, leaving SAN FRANCISCO via Ferry Landing, Market street, at 4:00 P.M. daily (Arizona Express Train), and making close connection at GOSHEN for Sumner, Mojave, Los Angeles, Wilmington, Anaheim, Colton, Colorado River, YUMA, Maricopa and Casa Grande (182 miles east from Yuma). May 31.



Ladies who have injured the skin by the constant use of cosmetics may do much to restore their faces to that beauty which nature alone can give by constantly using PHOSPHATE SOAP.

For chapped hands the constant use of PHOSPHATE SOAP will be recommended by all who give it one fair trial.

If you want a nice article of Toilet Soap and something that is beneficial to the skin, buy PHOSPHATE SOAP.

Ladies who wish to make the skin look beautiful and natural should use PHOSPHATE SOAP.

Manufactured by "Standard Soap Co.," 204 Sacramento St., San Francisco.

NOTABILIA.

THE PEDDLER'S SONG.

Lawn as white as driven snow;
Cypress black as e'er was crow;
Gloves as sweet as damask roses;
Masks for faces and for noses;
Bugle-bracelet, necklace, amber;
Perfume for a lady's chamber;
Gold quoifs and stomachers,
For my lads to give their dears;
Pins and poking-sticks of steel,
What maids lack from head to heel:
Come buy of me, come; come buy, come buy,
Buy, lads, or else your lasses cry.

WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE.

At the Terrace Baths, Alameda, there will he a grand Swimming and Diving Tournament on Saturday next, September 13th, beginning at 2 P.M. *sharp*. These magnificent baths, which are the resort of so many thousands during the week, will he crowded on thie occasion. The Tournament will be conducted under the auspices and rules of the Neptune Swimming and Boating Club, who have kindly offered their services; and the programme is one of matchless intereet, including Race for Boys under 16, Fancy Diving Match, Race open to all Amateurs, Swimming Race for Professionals, etc. The prizes are Gold Medals, except for professionals in the grand race for $50, and for this an entrance fee of $10 is required. Three entries must be made for each race. Entries close at 12 M. on September 10th, and applications must be made to the Committee, Solon H. Willliams, 414 Clay street, and R. B. Cunningham, 410 California street, or at the Baths. To appreciate the magnitude of this establishment one ehould see it, as we did tbe past week, during the procese of cleaning, when the diving holes were pumped out and the whole bottom scraped and cleaned. For size and cleanliness no one compares with it.

Commerson, the famous humoriet of *Le Tintamarre*, had but one name, and needed no other, since there was but one Commerson. Not his personal friends only, but the public generally, knew there could be none but he; and he never missed the names he had not. The case of Mrs. Skidmore is a similar one. All tbose who are interested in the movements of the fashionable world and the changes in the styles of ladies hats and bonnets, epeak of Mrs. Skidmore as they do of Worth, for there is hut one of either. The assortment of lateet novelties from Paris and New York, now open at 1114 Market street, is attracting general admiration, and the store is daily crowded.

A learned English judge recently charged the jury, in a case of forgery brought before his court, to the effect that, while some weigbt was to be given to the testimony of experts in the matter of handwriting, it was by no means to he taken as decisive, since certainty was beyond the reach of even the most skillful specialist. At the same time, those who are careful to eign their names with euitable pens may feel assured of their own signatures; and the McKinnon Pen, carried in the pocket, always ready with its ink, enables a man to make the same firm and characteristic etrokes wherever he may be. Spence & Co., 24 Geary street, eupply it.

The "Cincinnati Enquirer" has been looking at Niagara Falls by the electric light, and thinks it more wonderful than Bennett's incognito or Conkling's notion of manly honor. "When a flood of white light is projected between the red and blue, the waterfall becomes the representative of that banner of beauty and bravery, the American flag." True, most true; and for this Niagara was created matchless among cataracts; and like Niagara is Swain's Restaurant, 213 Sutter street, the favorite place for the beauty and bravery of San Francisco to lunch and dine with comfort and elegance and perfect order and style.

Now that the election is over, and everything beginning to settle into another two years' rut, with another crop of temporary great men to become acquainted witb, it is proper that we should do our rejoicing at euccess and mourning over defeat decently and in order. Those wbo have elected their candidates should drink to their glory; thoee wbo bave lost the game should take eomething cheerful for their stomach's eake. For both classes there is nothing equal to Landsberger's Private Cuvée, the liveliest, the richest, the most wholesome of all sparkling wines.

What are called modern improvements in houses are not alwaye improvements, so many of them are poorly contrived and badly put up; hut this is altogether the fault of the plumbers and gas-fitters, who are not always equal to their duty. It is only hy applying to such a house as McNally & Hawkins, the oldest and best known firm in the business, that one can be sure of getting first-class articles, with the most thorough workmanship. Their stock of goods ie unequaled for variety and beauty, and their store, in the Grand Hotel, is a kind of fair in this line.

Tapestry Brussels, $1 per yard and upwards; fine newpatterns. Call and see them. Window shades, 75 cents and upwards. Window lace, 12½ cents and upwards. Cornices, wall paper, etc. Oilcloths, 50 cents per yard and upwards. Hartshorn & McPhun, 112 Fourth st., near Mission.

A Brief Story about Champagne.—Champagne, like everything which is nice, keeps improving, and each brand has its season in the world of fashion. The Russian soldiers in 1815, when marching on Paris, bivouacked in the vineyard of Mons. Clicquot, the husband of the afterward famous widow, and they liked the Champagne so well that it became the favorite brand among them for fifty years. New Yorkers, who are sixty years old, can recall the time when Schneider Champagne, Anchor brand, was all the rage; then came Heidsieck, then Moet, then Roederer, then Mumm, as the successive fashions—and, lastly, Pommery. One finds this brand, with its modest and scarcely discernable label, at all the swell bouquets and receptions. It is dry, and bas a nice bouquet. It is better than a Seidlitz Powder or a fresh Congress, and there is not a headache in ten bottles of it.—*New York World.*

"Mamma, where do you go when you die?" asked the young hopeful. "I don't know, my dear," said the mother, "I never died." "Yes, but haven't you studied geography?" A most natural question under the circumstances, and worthy of an intellectual child; but what would this youngster have thought of his mother if she had not known the way to Montanya's, on Jackson street, below Battery, where the Union Range is to be found, the very best range ever invented, and the indispensable life of a bappy bome.

"Portia," in London *Truth*, declinee an offer of marriage in a concise and, at the same time, becoming fasbion, by declaring that she cannot give the casket without the gem. The disappointed lover, heing slow-minded, has not yet found out what she meant by the casket and the gem, and thinks his letter must have been changed by the postboy. The casket was, of course, such an *etui* as ladies keep on their toilette-tables, and the gem was Mme. Rachel's Enamel Bloom, which the youth was very much in need of.

It seems to he an easy thing to ewim, if we only consider the agility of the tadpoles in the limpid element; but, unfortunately, most men are not tadpoles. Let us hope they may he hereafter; meanwhile, no man can excuse himself for being ignorant of the art of swimming when the Neptune and Mermaid Baths are open every day to all, with the water fresh from the sparkling sea; and all within easy reach at the foot of Hyde etreet on North Beacb, under the charge of Professor Mohor.

When the Swan of Avon invited his contemporariee and the readers of all nations and of all ages to come to look here upon tbis picture and on this, his reference to the Hyperion curls and the front of Jove was an effort of that prophetic mind which embraced all things and was for all time; how otherwise could he have so exactly descrihed the style of work seen in the portraits taken by Bradley & Rulofson, the supreme photographers?

It is high time that men should show themselves ae they are, concealing nothing, lifting up their faces to the open day, like the man described hy Ovid, to whom God had given the high regard and the upward glance to heaven and eyes lifted to behold the stars. But who can do these things with an ill-fitting or a disabled hat? White's hats, from 614 Commercial street, are such as meet the requirements of the civilized and self-respecting man.

Of all the scourges that afflict human beings, none ie more dreaded than consumption, and yet the remedy is not so far away as many imagine. Good diet, exercise and repose will do wonders to build up the constitution, but are eure to conquer the enemy if aided by F. & P. J. Cassin'e Old Rye Whisky and Rock Candy, a tonic at once soothing and stimulating, without unhealthy reaction.

For Scrofula in all its forms, whetber Ulcerations of the Flesh or Bones, Enlargements of the Joints, Glands, Swellings, Eruptions, Tumors, etc., Dr. Jayne's Alterative has been found pre-eminently successful. By its action on the blood it destroys the virus or poisonous principle from which these diseases originate, and drives it from the eystem. Sold hy Crane & Brigham, San Francisco.

STOCK COMBINATIONS.

How to Operate Successfully on

TEN DOLLARS.

MARTIN TAYLOR & CO.,

June 21.] 429 California Street.

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E. MARTIN & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Wines and Liquors.

Proprietors of Miller's Extra Old Bourbon and J. F. Cutter Extra Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies.

April 5. *408 Front Street, San Francisco.*

TABER, HARKER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,

108 and 110 California St., S. F.

[April 19.]

Henry B. Williams. Henry B. Williams.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 218 California st., S. F. [July 27.

J. M. Neville. **REMOVAL.** Geo. H. Bryant

BAGS, TENTS AND HOSE.

NEVILLE & CO.,

No.'s 31 and 33 California Street, S. E. corner of Davis,

SAN FRANCISCO. [Aug. 2.

NEW VIEWS ON THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

Now that the election is over, the politicians and partisan newspapers will have no further use for the railroad. The howl against that institution has been made the most of, and yet it has not served to defeat the candidate for Governor who was understood to he most favorable to the road. Gorham, Cohen & Co. have had their say on the stump, aud nothing has come of it. It is true that they got up a good deal of unreasoning clamor, fired off whole broadsides of false figures, and prohably created not a little prejudice in many quarters against California's greatest enterprise. But the election heing now over, men's minds will he in a hetter condition to hear and receive the truth. The anti-railroad cry has been made the most of hy those who used it to serve personal ends; and yet they have not succeeded with it. The very considerahle numher of persons who have heen influenced hy that false cry, may now very well pause and inquire what there is in it? It is not for the State's interest that nearly one-half of its populatiou should have its hand continuously lifted against an institution that is hound up with the material success of almost every interest. If population increases, if farmers do well and good times prevail, then the railroad prospers with all other interests; encouragement is given to the carrying out of needed extensions, and, as traffic increases, freight charges may he fairly reduced. The prosperity of the State means the prosperity of the railroad, and vice versa.

In this connection, it is worth while to review some of the facts of the past. The railroad has done more for the State than most persons imagine. Since the completion of the Central Pacific the population of California has increased not less than 330,000. Towards this result the railroad has largely contrihuted. In addition to its first-class passengers, it has brought immigrants to the numher of 179,000. Upon the hasis of the United States Census Department's calculation, it is estimated that each new immigrant gives a permanent addition to the general wealth of $1,000, and admitting that many of these immigrants might have come here by sea, and that the railroad is not entitled to credit for all of them, yet, to a large extent, the cheap, speedy and comfortable railroad facilities across the continent to a State in the full tide of development through its railroad system, give the management of the Central Pacific and its connecting lines and branches the right to claim a share in producing this gross contribution of one hundred and seventy-nine millions of added wealth.

Estimates from the passenger department of the Central Pacific railroad show that for the ten years ending June 30th, 1879, the passenger movement by rail hetween the East and California amounted to 625,429 persons, at an average of $95 each in currency. This passenger travel, if paid for at the old rates charged hy steamer before the completion of the railroad, would have cost in its movement $89,250,000 *more* than it actually has cost hy railroad, to say nothing of the great saving of valuable time, which is money. A similar calculation in reference to freight shows a saving of $70,299,250. Making together, on passengers and freight, an aggregate saving of over one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, wholly to be credited as an advantage arising from the operation of the railroad. By the old wearisome, vexatious and dangerous routes hy sea and hy stage, it took from three to four weeks from New York to San Francisco, and cost from $250 to $400. Now the trip is safely made in seven days, in palatial carriages at rates only a little more than one-half of those previously paid. One of the most striking facts in connection with the statement touching passeuger traffic may be found in the mortality statistics of the two modes of travel. Out of the 625,429 men, women and children carried over the Central Pacific since its completion, less than thirty have heen killed; while ont of the same numher carried hy steamer and stage, the large total of 7,000 died en route.

The last report of the State Board of Equalization shows the assessed value of all property to have increased from that of 1870 hy nearly five hundred millions of dollars, to which result the operations of the Central Pacific Railroad may justly claim to have largely contrihuted. At the time of the completion of the road the total valuation shown hy the United States census for 1870, within the counties now occupied hy the various railroad lines of the State, exceptnng San Francisco, aggregated hut ahout $122,000,000. The same counties have sinced increased by over $196,000,000. This is largely due in all cases—in some cases exclusively duc—to the influences of the railroad. The taxable value of the wealth of the City of San Francisco at the completion of the Central Pacific was only a little over $100,000,000. Now it is nearly $250,000,000. Indeed, the impetus given hy hringing so much larger and more profitable country and interior population practically to the doors of San Francisco, the facility of reading the markets of the far interior, Utah, Montana, Idaho, and even across the Rocky Mountains, has directly developed the resources of this city to such an extent that the value of manufactured articles alone was in 1874-5, according to the report of the Surveyor-General, $18,000,000 greater than in 1871-2. Upon that hasis of increase the total for the past eight years should approximate $100,000,000, an increase directly due to the new markets opened up hy the railroads. Imagine the large amount of *labor* employment involved in this great increase of manufactures!

In the five years preceding the full opening for commercial purposes of the Central Pacific, the total value of wheat and flour exports was $41,875,000. During the past ten years the valuation of similar exports has heen increased over $50,000,000. This is almost wholly due to the development through railroads of vast areas, for agricultural purposes, that were not previously within profitable reach of markets. Previous to the commencement of work on the Central Pacific, wheat-growing was confined to a fringe of arrahle lands hordering on the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, and to a few thousand acres here and there, accessihle hy means of hay and ocean transportation. In 1863, with no railroads to speak of, California produced hut 4,000,000 hushels of wheat. In 1879, with nearly 2,000 miles of railroad penetrating nearly every agricultural county in the State, the yield exceeds $40,000,000. In 1863 the total agricultural product of California was $15,000,000. In 1879 it has reached $900,000,000. In 1863 there were $8,300,000 deposited in the savings hanks of the State; in 1879 there are $69,000,000.

More than $145,000,000 have heen drawn from ahroad to huild our railroads. Over one-half of this was speut in the State of California, and remained here, and may to-day hs traced to thousands of happy domestic altars, or to the savings hanks and other monetary institutions and edterprises. Nearly $44,000,000 of the earnings of the railroad have heen disbursed during the past fourteen years in wages to employés, and to merchants, manufacturers and farmers for supplies. The actual amount paid out in wages alone during 1876 was as follows: Paid for white labor of all kinds to 4,859 persons, $4,025,520; paid to 1,718 Chinese, $661,728. These amounts were paid directly to men actually in the employ of the road. If those indirectly employed in contracts for ties, supplies of all kinds, etc., etc., the amount actually paid for labor would he nearly double the above sum. The taxes paid in California alone were $475,140, and for school taxes, $9,695.

The henefits that have accrued to the Comstock lods through the huilding of the Central Pacific railroad are simply incalculahle. In 1862 fifteeu millions of dollars were paid for the transportation of freight hy wagon from Sacramento to Virginia City. The year following the completion of nninterrupted railway connection a larger amount of freight was carried than was ever hauled in one year by wagon, and at a cost of hut $1,250,000—a net saving per annum of nearly $14,000,000. This immense saviug has provided mine operators with the means for further risks and explorations. It is eminently safe and proper to presume that at least two-thirds of the gold and silver mines of California and Nevada, now hsing successfully worked, would have been long ago ahandoned, and $100,000,000 of the two hundred and fifty millions of gold and silver added to the world's wealth would have heen still hidden away in suhterranean hiding-places.

Perhaps the National Government is the greatest gainer. The cost to the general Government for transportation of mails, troops and supplies, for the year preceding the completion of the railroad was nearly $9,000,000. Since the completion of those roads the cash amount paid the two companies for one-half charge of transportation per year falls helow $1,500,000; add to this the yearly interest on the honds issued to the companies, viz., $3,897,123, and there is a direct saving to Government since the roads were completed of nearly $40,000,000.

It is a fact, too, that rival systems of transportation have not, upon the whole, suffered. The tonnage of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, taken together with the tonnage that now passes through the Golden Gate, is larger than it was hefore the railroad was huilt. Just as more business was done over the Erie Canal and Hudson River after the completion of railroads alongside of them, so the Californian railroads, while taking to themselves and huilding up a vast trade and commerce of their own, have in no way diminished the aggregate of freight transported hy most other channels. It was said of the Erie road that, in five years after its completion, it was transporting more local produce than was ever grown in the country through which it passed before it was huilt. And this may he said with equal truth of every one of the California railroads: that in five years after their completion the local freight annually shipped over them is more than douhle all that was produced, or required for the country through which they ran, any year before they were huilt. That this extensive interior commerce, built up entirely hy our railroads, and which enriches or henefits, in one way or another, every honest and industrious inhahitant in California, will continue to increase in the future, as in the past, no one can doubt who examines the statistics of the older States experienced in railroads. The wealth, population and prosperity of these States have advanced in exact ratio to the increase of their railroad facilities. In view of all these facts—and many more might he given—the conclusion is ohvious that there has heen no factor so potent to the development of the wealth and prosperity of the States of California and Nevada as their railroads; and those men who had the skill and nerve to surmount all the difficulties encountered, and who have managed thess stupendous thoronghfares from the first, deserve all the fame and remuneration their success has brought them. At least, these men, employing labor, acting as carriers to the farmers, extending the markets for manufactures, and gencrally leading in whatever is for the material progress of the State, deserve hetter than to he termed thieves and rohhers hy such men as Gorham and Cohen and Seahough and De Young. Every step taken in the great work was adapted to ultimate perfection, and to secure to the State, and to the nation, a grand and complete structure, every way worthy of our country, and honorable to the distinguished men who carried to completion so vast and so heneficent an enterprise.

SIGNAL SERVICE METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, WEEK ENDING SEPT. 4, 1879, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Highest and Lowest Barometer.

Fri. 29.	Sat. 30	Sun. 31	Mon. 1.	Tue. 2.	Wed 3.	Thr 4.
29.932	29.886	29.960	30.025	29.978	30.071	30.072
29.802	29.806	29.823	29.950	29.929	39.001	30.043

Maximum and Minimum Thermometer.

73	89	77	62	64	63	61
57	60	57	54	53	52	53

Mean Daily Humidity.

62.3	48.3	74.7	81.7	82	88	85.7

Prevailing Wind.

W.	NE.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.

Wind--Miles Traveled.

131	162	154	331	205	264	233

State of Weather.

Clear.	Clear.	Clear.	Fair.	Fair.	Cloudy.

Rainfall in Twenty-four Hours.

.02					

Total Rain During Season beginning July 1, 1879.....03 inches.

SANITARY NOTES.

The deaths this week were 86, or nearly twenty-five per cent increase on last week. Fifty-six were males, and 30 females, 10 Chinese, 2 accidental, 1 homicide and 4 suicides. There was no death from diphtheria. The zymotics were: Four typhoid fever, 1 diarrhea, 4 cholera infantum, and 2 croup. The other principal causes of death were: Phthisis 5, pneumonia 7, cancer 5, old age 3, heart disease 3, of aneurism, hrain disease, hronchitis, convulsions, rheumatism, each 2, and 1 each of apoplexy, alcoholism, augina pectoris, anemia, dentition, enteritis, liver disease, paralysis, pyæmia, scrofula, syphilis. The mortality under five years of age is double that of last week. Four persons died hetween 70 and 80 years, and three over 80. There was no death in the Fifth Ward, and hut one in the Third. There were 11 in the Eleventh Ward, and 13 in the Fourth. Nineteen deaths occurred in public institutions.

When it is said of one who "pays as he goes" that he is "a man of no account," there is just the slightest suspicion of a paradox.

COMMON MEN.

We're nobody particular,
We're just the men you meet
At harvest with the sickle, or
At seed-time dropping wheat:
From Mondays until Saturdays
We work from morn till night,
And only in these latter days
We've learnt to read and write.

Our little place is poor enough,
Tho' clean as any pin;
Whoe'er you are, you're sure enough
Of welcome when you're in:
The rich man has his valets and
His locks to guard his store,
But we have empty wallets, and
We only latch the door.

Besides perhaps a pair or two
Of blankets and a bed,
An oaken chest, a chair or two
All bought when we were wed—
There's little you would lend upon;
We've neither house nor lands,
We only do depend upon
The labor of our hands.

When these begin to fail you, and
You're thrown upon yourself,
Or anything should ail you, and
There's nothing on the shelf,
Tho' anxious looks the mother, and
Our own is almost bare,
We feel for one another, and
We find a bit to spare.

You ask me what we think about
In rainy weather, when
We sit and pass the drink about,
And speak but now and then:
Sure, all may spend their leisure in
The manner that they will,
And poor men find a pleasure in
Just simply sitting still.

We're up to tend the cattle when
The Londoner's in bed;
We hear the thunder rattle, when
There's nothing overhead
To shield us in the racket, and
When down doth pour the rain,
We only shake our jacket, and
We go to work again.

To every man his station, and
His work is set, I ween;
The Queen doth rule the nation, and
The soldier guards the Queen
From foemen that would harm her, and
Their number is not small;
We labor for the farmer, and
The farmer keeps them all.

Then do not judge us blindly, as
You'll hear some people do;
Think only of us kindly, as
You'd have us think of you.
To other folk than we belong
The pulpit and the pen,
Yet England were not England long
Without her Common Men.

—*R. Crawley, in Pall Mall Gazette.*

LETTER FROM FRESNO.

FRESNO, September 3, 1879.

Editor "News Letter:" You have been ready at all times since I came to spend a few months in California to give publicity to such expressions as I might feel myself justified in offering for the interest of your readers; and the advantage of the people of a new country, whose latent resources require development on principles very different from those applied with success in countries, whether of America or Europe, seventeen degrees of latitude farther removed from the Equator. My object is, and ever has been, to place at the disposal of every one who may be benefited thereby, the results of a life spent in the midst of industries peculiarly suited to such sub-tropical climates as Australia and Central and Southern California. Some one said well that "the man who made two blades of grass grow where there was only one before was a benefactor to his race." And so (*pace* teetotalers) the man who causes a thirsty generation to cool itself, and invigorate itself, and keep itself sober, with that wine which the country yields and Providence destined for the enjoyment and health of the race that inhabits it, is presumably a benefactor also. Enemies of the whisky mills, I admire you, and, *pro tanto*, wish you God-speed! Bigots, who neither know nor wish to learn that the sense of enjoyment of life may be, for a time, intensified without encroaching upon either conscience or health, I never disguised my contempt for your doctrines!! Where wine, pure and simple, is the universal stimulant of the people, *there there is no drunkenness.*

In all reasonable efforts to suppress drunkenness I am one with you, but when you come to talk the absurd nonsense that I, in common with others, have to listen to, and read, I put on my hat and depart.

I have been spending a few days at Fresno, a not very interesting city, for it stands on what is naturally a sandy desert. But man has conducted rills of water to it from a long distance, and where the water flows the desert blooms like the rose of Sharon. Here the King river supplies the indispensable elements of fertility. Without it the land would be dear at five cents an acre; now it is worth a long price, and yields a wonderful return in any kind of purpose to which it is put. Here the banana and plantain thrive, and, ere long, all the lemons, olives, guavas, and other quasi-tropical fruits will be grown to perfection. Here, at Eisen Vineyard, twelve varieties of grapes are grown at the present time, but only about six for especial wines—red and white. Everything in the nature of wine that does not promise well is at once sent to the still and converted into brandy. Next week I intend to return to the subject, and, once for all, to point out how a vineyard and a wine-cellar should be conducted when the object is to produce wines like the generous growths of Southern Europe.

JOHN J. BLEASDALE, D. D.

A story told in the last *North American Review* about the Panama Canal is a very good one, if true; but it has a very suspicious look. Gen. Türr is anything but a Bonapartist: "According to this account, the concession for this canal is owned by a little company, of which Gen. Türr is President, with a capital stock of 100 shares of the par value of 500 francs each; the stockholders are mainly bankrupt Bonapartists, who are casting about for some means of repairing their shattered fortunes. M. de Lesseps is a connection of the ex-Empress Eogénie, and the only one of the friends of the fallen dynasty who can command capital and credit; application was made to him, and he was induced to take the project in hand. The plan was to sell the concession to the company that would necessarily be organized to carry through the work, for the sum of 25,000,000 francs, thus insuring to the stockholders in the Türr company the sum of 250,000 francs for each share of stock originally worth 500 francs. An examination of the names of the delegates to the Canal Congress which indorsed this scheme shows that it was composed mainly of Bonapartists, and that they were largely interested in the Turr company. A Nicaraguan roots was proposed, but the delegates who favored it were virtually excluded from the deliberations of the Congress. M. de Lesseps' plan had not much favor with thoughtful men before, and this secret history will take away what little prestige it enjoyed by reason of its magnificent proportions. Stock-jobbing is not confined to Wall street, or even to America.

Spinner and his autograph say they will never leave Florida.

EXTRAORDINARY SEASONS.

Mr. Shadrach Luckhurst, of the Charity Estate, Willesborough, England, a retired agriculturist, writes to the *Export Mercantile Advertiser and Export Journal*: 1816 was a year never to be forgotten as the wettest, coldest, darkest, and most unfruitful on record. An immense quantity of corn never came to perfection, but blackened, mildewed and rotted on the ground. The small portion which was saved in the Autumn and Winter was wretchedly bad in quality. The prices of wheat ranged (at Ashford) from £1 1s. to £1 6s. per bushel; of the quartern loaf, from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. The bread was the worst and poorest I ever saw or ate. Malt, poor in quality, sold at a guinea a bushel. Hops were very bad in regard to quality; prices were 6s. to 7s. per pound. The few apples that were saved sold at 24s. to 30s. per bushel. Potatoes were not much cultivated at this period, but what there were only attained full blossom in September. A terribly severe frost then occurred, which cut them all down to the ground, and effectually killed them. The Summer of 1818 was the hottest and driest I ever remember. Talavera wheat had then only been introduced a few years, and was getting into general repute. A hilly field facing the south was sown with this wheat in the Autumn of 1817. It was cut fully ripe on June 29th, thrashed on July 3d, ground on July 4th, and bread was made from the flour on the same day. This was the earliest wheat I ever saw. In this year the harvest was general by July 7th, and it was all cut and cleared by the 25th of the month.

The whole country was of a uniform brown color; not a blade of grass, nor a turnip or cabbage was to be seen. Cattle perished for the lack of pasturage and water. For all that, the year was the most plentiful, fruitful, and prosperous within my recollection. Wheat was a wonderful crop both in quantity and quality, and the bread was admirable. The price of wheat fell soon after harvest to one-third of what it previously had been. Barley and other Lent corn was short, as they had no rain from seed-time till harvest. The best barley was equal in price to wheat, the only time I recollect it being so. A crop of hops of extraordinary magnitude was gathered, and of first-rate quality. The price came down to 1s. per lb. Apples were sold at from 1s. to 3s. per bushel; the best Orleans plums and other choice varieties at 2s. to 2s. 6d. per bushel; common plums, 1s. 2d. per bushel; cherries, ½d. per lb. When the fine rains set in during September, the land was so swestened and pulverized that it smoked like a hot-bed or lime kiln. Most farmers said it was too late for turnips, but some did venture to sow. The seed vegetated so quickly that the rows were luxuriantly green in six weeks, and really splendid turnips, as large as a child's head, were produced. The pastures in a few weeks were covered with a growth of richest grass, and all kinds of stock fattened at a rate that was most extraordinary. The summer of 1818 will never be forgotten by any who are living and witnessed it.

A correspondent writes—SIR: I do not believe that any social grievance is safe to be mentioned by you. Mine may be a common one, but at all events it is entitled to remark. Lately I lost a very dear relative and friend. Stupidly enough, I put an announcement of the death into the *Times*. You can hardly guess the result, unless you have been guilty of a similar act of folly. Two days had not passed before the house where the death had occurred was flooded with circulars of undertakers, of stone-masons, of tailors, of dressmakers devoting their attention to mourning, and of others who give their undivided time to signalize the fact that a loss has occurred. It seems to me that such an abuse of the power of advertisement should be checked. The lady, who is now widowed, was tormented by each post with the reminder of her calamity, and all this for the sake of a small tradesman gaining a small profit. One other thing I ought to tell you. Some months before, the widowed lady, in stepping from a carriage, broke her leg by an accident. The following day an undertaker called to see if there was any business for him to attend to. I was away at the time. Had I been there, I should have done my *petit possible* to teach him a lesson. You will know better than I do whether this letter may serve you in an effort to repress these vampire-like attacks.

TEMPLAR.

"Vanity Fair" says: The Czar has refused to accede to the petition of the Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovitch to be allowed to leave Orenburg, his place of exile, for a spot nearer St. Petersburg. The Prince, who was turned out of the army and exiled to Orenburg for his boisterous conduct, is said to have recently aggravated his offense by carrying on an intercourse with the Nihilists. There is also a story afloat at St. Petersburg that Nihilism has penetrated to the Czar's kitchen, and that one of the cooks has been taken up for complicity with the revolutionary movement. Whether this be true or not it is difficult to say, but I am assured that his Majesty manifests the greatest uneasiness with his food, and that on the faintest symptoms of indigestion he fancies he has been poisoned. How he must envy the Sultan! The latter has lost both Bulgaria and Batoum, but he at least can enjoy his dinner in safety, which his wretched victor is certainly unable to do.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF CAL.

Attendance, daily, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., by the undersigned, to receive subscriptions and donations, and to furnish all information relating to the Society. J. P. McCURRIE, Secretary,
Oct. 23. 730 Montgomery street.

LAVER & CURLETT,
Architects.

Furnish Plans, Specifications and Superintendence for the Construction or Renovation of Dwelling Houses, and every description of Building. Office: 19 S. F. Stock Exchange Building, Pine street, San Francisco. [Take the Elevator.] June 15.

MME. B. ZEITSKA'S

French, German and English Institute, Day and Boarding School, for Young Ladies, 922 Post street, between Hyde and Larkin. KINDERGARTEN connected with the Institute.
Oct. 26. MME. B. ZEITSKA, Principal.

NOTICE.

For the very best photographs go to Bradley & Rulofson's, in an Elevator, 429 Montgomery street. Oct. 29.

QUICKSILVER

For sale in lots to suit by Maurice Dore, Agent for the Guadalupe Mine, 410 Pine street. Aug. 30.

BOOK NOTICES.

A Pioneer Pastorate and Times, Embodying Contemporary Local Transactions and Events. By the Rev. Albert Williams, Founder and First Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, San Francisco. San Francisco, 1879.

Mr. Williams claims for his work a place as a contribution to history, without in any way exaggerating its real importance. This, indeed, he rather depreciates; for, however modest his purpose, he has brought together materials of permanent value for the history, yet to be written, of the settlement of California. What with fanatical Argonauts on the one side, and on the other a world bored to death with Poker Flats and Red Dogs, it is as yet difficult to arrive at a fair understanding of the men who came in '49, and the work they did; but Mr. Williams has done more than his share in giving us this succinct narrative of the foundation of the Presbyterian Church on this coast, for his volume is nothing less than this.

It was in February, 1849, that the author left New York, under commission from the Boards of Education and Missions of the Presbyterian Church, for the "new field of Christian enterprise in Upper California." On the 1st of April he landed in San Francisco, and on the 8th preached his first sermons in the Public School House on the south-west corner of the Plaza. The following Sunday, April 15th, he united with the Rev. Mr. Woodbridge in the organization of the Presbyterian Church at Benicia, the first Protestant Church in California. The First Presbyterian Church of San Francisco was formally established on the 20th of May; and others were not long behind.

The reminiscences of men famous in the early days are frequent in these pages, and Mr. Williams does justice to the character and conduct of the native Californians, who are too often hardly dealt with by writers.

Those who are over-much disposed to look despairingly at the future of this State, should take courage when they find a serious, intelligent clergyman, who has watched every vicissitude of our career for thirty years, deliberately expressing his conviction that "There inheres still in the body politic more than an equipoise of moral goodness. The moral leverage of California was then, and still is adequate to uphold and further any desirable and proper movement for the maintenance of right, virtue and truth."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, SEPTEMBER, 1879. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

This is a very interesting number of the *North American*. Mr. Anthony Trollope opens with an article on "The Genius of Nathaniel Hawthorne," a very appreciative criticism of the great American novelist. Professor S. Newcomb follows with an exposition of "the Standard of Value," in which he shows with tolerable clearness the meaning and the importance of the multiple standard of value, his conclusion being that the future money of the United States and of other countries ought to be paper money, redeemable in an amount of bullion varying with the changes decreed from time to time by the multiple standard, or redeemable in coin of different weights as may be determined from time to time by the calculations on the basis of the multiple standard. It is impossible for us to describe in the limits of this notice what the multiple standard implies, and therefore we must refer the reader to the article itself, or, better still, to Professor Stanley Jevon's book on "Money and the Mechanism of Exchange." Professor Newcomb's views are interesting, and give a kind of knowledge which is very much wanted at the present time, although we may remark that we are by no means satisfied that he has arrived at the final solution of the question. The "Confession of an Agnostic" is a subtle day-dream as to ultimate religious and philosophical beliefs, or the absence of them, and notwithstanding a sort of defiant defence of his irregular domestic relations, in which we cannot but see the petty weakness and microscopic freedom of a mind otherwise strong and perfectly capable of sustaining the burden of matrimonial bondage in a regular form, this article will be read with interest by many souls who are craving after new ideas in religion and philosophy. Perhaps the most important article of all, however, is that entitled "Intrigues at the Paris Canal Congress," which shows how a few of the discarded officials of the Second Empire packed the Canal Congress at Paris, outvoted the American representatives, and secured the adhesion of the meeting, which they wished to be regarded as representative of the various nations interested, to a crude and unconsidered scheme in which these ex-officials had a large pecuniary interest in the shape of concessions which had cost little or nothing, and which were to be transferred to the company to be formed for a large sum of money or shares. What the editor in a note, and Mr. Menocal in his article, explain, ought to be sufficient to show Americans that the Government ought to build a canal the benefits of which will be immense to Americans, though the actual revenue may not pay expenses for years after it is completed. Richard Wagner contributes Part II. of "The Work and Mission of My Life," and the second chapter of "The Diary of a Public Man" recounts the events at the time of President Lincoln's arrival in Washington immediately before his being installed in office.

We have seldom read brighter or pleasanter verses than those addressed by Charles Mathews to Mr. Ashby-Sterry on receiving a presentation copy of "Boudoir Ballads." The veteran actor at the age of seventy-four, and while laid up with the gout, can still write as follows:

"I am thirty years older than you are,
But of pleasure can yet take my fill;
Old friends ever honest and true are,
At least—I believe them so still.

"I can sup upon cold meats and salads,
Enjoy myself still with the gay;
I can relish your exquisite Ballads,
And feel the old glow at a play!

"What more can the youth of to-day do?
They go a good pace—will they last?
I can do almost all the things they do,
And have got what they haven't—the Past!"

The whole poem is well worth reading, and Mr. Ashby-Sterry must, we think, prize it very much. It will be found in Mr. Charles Dickens's capital life of the actor, published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co.—*Court Circular.*

Sterling Silverware.—A large assortment of elegant designs at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

T. A. BARRY, Agent for Naglee's Brandy, is at No. 116 Montgomery Street.

GEO. STREET, Agent News Letter, 30 Cornhill, E. C., London.

CHARLES LANGLEY & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
Importers of Pure English, French and German Drugs,
100 and 102 FRONT STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO. [Sept. 6.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS OF LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, which are calculated to deceive the public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their signature, "LEA & PERRINS," which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see name on wrapper, label, bottle and stopper. Wholesale and for export by the proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, etc., etc., and by grocers and oilmen throughout the world. To be obtained of Nov. 16. MESSRS. CROSS & CO., San Francisco.

ROWLAND'S

MACASSAR OIL strengthens the Hair and prevents it falling off. The bottles have a glass stopper, and *not* a cork.

KALYDOR beautifies the Complexion and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Prickly Heat, Eruptions, etc.

ODONTO whitens the Teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

EUKONIA is a new and delicate toilet powder.

Ask for ROWLAND'S articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid cheap imitations. Sold by Druggists, Bazaars, etc., all over the world. May 3.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

Finest and Cheapest Meat-flavoring Stock for Soups, Made Dishes and Sauces. March 2.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful. See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," etc.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

Caution--Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature, in blue ink, across Label. "Consumption in England increased ten-old in ten years." March 2.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

To be had of all Store-keepers, Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only), C. David & Co., 43, Mark Lane, London, England. March 2.

SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
Round the World Tickets.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will issue Round the World Tickets, giving first-class accommodations for the entire route, at the low price of **$650.** For particulars apply to
WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., General Agents,
Aug. 9. Corner First and Brannan streets.

SERKYS TEA.

Guaranteed to preserve and promote the beauty and freshness of youth to the ripest age. It purifies the blood, and is a most wonderful tonic. It clears the complexion and removes pimples and eruptions. It increases the appetite and is a certain cure for dyspepsia. It preserves the freshness of youth and greatly exhilarates the spirits, and is extensively used and recommended by the medical faculty and used by the elite of London, Paris, New York, Philadelphia, etc.

It is used like ordinary tea, costs only 2 cents per day, and makes a healthy and delicious drink. Boxes by mail, 50 cents and $1. Liberal discount to trade.
809 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.
☞ State rights for sale. Aug. 9.

EOWARD BOSQUI & CO.,
Printers, Engravers, Lithographers and Bookbinders,
Leidesdorff street, from Clay to Commercial.

CALIFORNIA SUGAR REFINERY,

Manufacturers of the Standard Syrup, a superior article put up in barrels expressly for home consumption. Also, Extra Heavy Syrup in barrels for Export. Refined Sugars at lowest market rates. Office, 215 Front street, up stairs. Dec. 21.

HIBERNIA BREWERY,
Howard Street, Between Eighth and Ninth.
Dec. 7.] *M. NUNAN, Proprietor.*

FOR SALE,

In a thriving city, situated in one of the Southern counties, a valuable first-class SALOON BUSINESS, with lease, fixtures and furniture. For full particulars apply, by letter, "A. B.," News Letter Office. Dec. 14.

HAPPY CHILDREN.

The rosy-cheeked children of San Francisco is the evidence the JERSEY FARM DAIRY has of the purity and richness of its milk.
Aug. 2. City Depot: 837 HOWARD STREET.

THE DAY BOOK

FROM

Saturday to Saturday.

Washington, August 30th.—The Controller reports the National Bank circulation outstanding at $329,341,147, exclusive of $1,448,840 of National Gold Bank notes. The total increase of National Bank circulation since January 1st last was $7,021,293. The amount of increase in the month of January was $607,995; February, $1,648,401; March, $1,081,026; April, $2,018,634; May, $393,901; June, $151,386; July, $266,540; August, $353,410. There has been an increase of legal tender notes deposited for retiring circulation since the 1st of January, 1878, of $2,285,273. The amount of 10-40 bonds on deposit as security for the circulation of notes of National Banks is $10,512,900.——PHILADELPHIA, August 30th.—President Gowen, of the Reading Railroad, has addressed a letter to Judge Lathrop, Receiver of the New Jersey Central, in which he says his company will agree to unite in a general suspension of coal mining for two weeks each in September, December, January and February, or one week in March next. If the absolute suspension of mining is not satisfactory to all, his company will unite in curtailing the out-put of coal for the five months named, to an aggregate of 5,000,000 tons. He also stipulates that the price of free-burning white ash coal shall be advanced in New York at once.——LONDON, Sept. 1st.—Charles Stewart Parnell, Home Rule Member of the House of Commons for Meath, addressed a disorderly mob of from 10,000 to 20,000 persons in Limerick, Saturday, on the land question. He advised the farmers to combine and pay no more rent until they got a reduction.——PARIS, September 2d.—Borescu, a Roumania envoy, is now making the round of the European Courts to obtain some modifications in the Treaty of Berlin, binding Roumania to emancipate the Jews, and justified his attitude by the Chinese question in America, and says the people now speak of putting themselves on their guard against the Jews.——LONDON, September 2d.—John O'Connor Power, Home Ruler, member of Mayo, who on Sunday last addressed a large meeting at Levant, farmers and others at Ballyhaunis, held to demand the immediate reduction of rent and a radical reform in existing land laws.——Thomas W. Book & Co., sheetiron and tin-plate workers, near Cardiff, in constant operation since 1840, closed Saturday last by order of the Official Liquidator of the East of England and South Wales District Bank, and 1,500 workmen were paid off. Three villages had grown up around the works, the inhabitants consisting solely of working people and their families, and these, numbering 6,000, are destitute.——RANGOON, September 2d.—The departure of the British Resident is considered at Mandalay to be a triumph for the Party hostile to the British. There are signs of a conspiracy against the King among the Ministers, who would form a regency.——VICTORIA, September 2d.—Imperial Commissioners are in the Province examining the different harbors for a practicable railway terminus. It is said that they have condemned the present site of the dock-yard at Esquimalt as being untenable in case of war.——The total value of Provincial imports for the year ending June 30, 1879, was $2,440,779, and the total amount of duty collected on imports for the three months ending the same date, was $131,776; the value of free goods imported during that period being $36,353.——ROME, September 2d.—Reports received by the Minister of Agriculture confirm the bad accounts concerning the crops. The yield of maize in several provinces is only half that of ordinary years, while in several places it is considerably below the average. The wheat crop is also generally unfavorable, and the production will be equal only to a third of that of 1878.——HOUSTON, August 31st.—When to-day's train from Galveston arrived, it was halted by the police force of Houston. The United States Marshals having deputized about one hundred persons on the train, they arrested the police. On coming into the city, the United States officers were themselves arrested by the city authorities and taken into custody and brought before Mayor Burke in the office of the Chief of Police. The Chief announced that each was required to give a bond of fifty dollars for their appearance at the City Court on Monday, to answer a charge of violating the quarantine law. U. S. District Attorney Homan said that he and his party acted under the authority of the United States Government, and by orders of Governor Roberts, of Texas. The prisoners refused to give bail, Homan announcing that they would immediately apply to Judge Masterson for a writ of baheas corpus. The train men and U. S. officers alone were held, and are endeavoring to get a hearing before the District Judge to-night.——NEW YORK, September 2d.—The Commissioners are expected to arrive to-day from England to investigate the agricultural prospects of the country.——The latest advices show that the large body of farmers assembled in Manchester, ready to start, are not entirely penniless, having capitals of two thousand to three thousand pounds. Their intention is to colonize together. They are from Yorkshire. It is authoritatively declared that the whole of the English mining population are turning their eyes to American and Australia. Bryson, President of the Northumberland Miners' Association, urged all unemployed laborers to give up their struggle at once and forever in old England and emigrate. Three hundred men of the Bradford Iron and Machine Works are on their way to Philadelphia, where employment is promised them. A cutlery firm in Sheffield, with all its capital and staff of workmen, is moving bodily to this country.——NEW YORK, September 3d.—The exports of domestic produce from this port during the week are the largest on record: $9,982,608 against $7,625,433 for the corresponding week last year, and $7,261,045 the year previous. Of this week's total, nearly $3,000,000 went to Liverpool and London alone: The total since January 1st is $220,551,748, against $223,999,933 for the same time last year.——HAVANA, September 3d.—The Home Government has notified the authorities here that it will send immediately 20,000 troops to maintain tranquility in the Island, and will also send all funds necessary to meet increased expenditures. Seventy-eight deaths occurred from yellow fever last week; a decrease of seventeen compared with the previous week.

Artistic Novelties, manufactured from California quartz, at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Recorded in the City and County of San Francisco, California, for the Week ending September 2d.

Compiled from the Records of the Commercial Agency, 401 California St., S. F.

Thursday, August 28th.

GRANTOR AND GRANTEE.	DESCRIPTION.	PRICE
Danl E Martin to Chas A Fauser	Lot 22, blk 307, Case Tract	$ 500
Sanie to Anton Hoelscher et al	Lots 1 to 4, 35 to 42, blk 307, Case Tract	3,000
Potrero Ld Invest Co P Ld Imp Co	Blocks and por of blks Potrero Nuevo	1
Jereh Farley to W J Gunn	Lots 1 to 6, blk 91, University Mound	5
J J Gardiner to Wm Sinon	S Filbert, 137:6 w Hyde, w 25x137:6; and s Filbert, 210:6 w Hyde, w 64x137:6	4,300
Patk Kelly to Annie Lynch	S Cleveland, 100 ne 7th, ne 25x75	2,900
Cornelius Lane to Wm Hayden	N Green, 23:2 e Larkin, e 23x60	1,155
Lloyd Tevis to Anson Averell	Nw Point Lobos and 1st av, w 57:6x100	1,750
A Averell to Geary st Pk O R R Co	Same	1,800
W H Brun to Lydia Brun	Ne Fulton and Buchanan, n 80x35	1
Jos H McCloskey to D H Schriefer	Nw Hunt, 255 ne 3d, ne 20x55	1,000
S L Peasley to Danl M Costello	Ne Day and Sanchez, n 30x80	400
Geo Edwards to T G Spear	Lot 4, blk 180, University Ex Hd	100
Robt B Hule to L S B Sawyer	N Wash'n, 103:1½ e Broderick, 34:4½x 127:3¾	900

Friday, August 29th.

E B Perrin to Jno W Allyne et al	S Cala, 195:3 e Van Ness, e 50x137:6	$7,000
Lewis Pierce to Chas H Mann	E Capp, 95 n 21st, s 2 inches x e 25	1
Annie M Jewall to Same	Com 25 e Capp and 95 n 21st, e 50x s 2 in	1
Geo McWilliams to Same	W Howard, 95 n 21st, n 75x245	5
Henry M Newhall to C McLaughlin	Sundry lots in different parts of city	5
J Mackinnell to Bridget Meiyer	E Iowa, 206 s Yolo, s 25x100	Gift
Jacob Bacon to Siann Foorman	N Calif'nia, 137:6 c Laguna, 34:4½x132:6	6,250
F L Whitney to Jacob Bacon	Nw Cala and Buchanan, w 34:4½x132:6	6,500
J H Deering to Sav and Loan Soc	Ne Center and Carolina, e 200, etc	2,200
W Buckingham to Caroline Dunlap	N Geary, 37:6 e Hyde, e 25x87:6	1
E C Dake to Marion A Dake	S Turk, 90 w Scott, w 40x100	Gift
C P Duane to Jennie Perkins	Ne York and 22d, e 200, n 250, se to com	4,000
P Slater to Paul Rousset	Sundry Outside Lands	1,500
Mary F Erwin to Mary A Coghlan	Lots 14 to 17, blk 10, City Land Assn	50
J Bridgwood to S J Bridgwood	Lots 211 to 215, Gift Map 4	100
Wm Hollis to S M B Haley	W Fillmore, 78 n Sacramento, n 25x91:6	3,000
Hugh J McVey to Chas McVey	N Fell, 165 w Gough, w 27:6x120; and lots 17, 18, blk 40, City Land Assn	1
Jas H Handley to Michl McCann	W Treat av, 213 n 22d, n 2x122:6	50
S A Fisher to Richd Hallis	E Kearny, 59:6 n Sutter, n 20:6x40	1,000
Atkins Massey to Geo T Marye	Nw Market, 500 ne City Hall av, 25x100	16,000
L G McMallin to Jno F Byxbee	Lot 6, blk 643, Pt Lobos Av Ex Hd	1

Saturday, August 30th.

Jno Gantnor to Elisa M Hartmann	S Clay, 118:9 w Steiner, w 35x127:4½	Gift
Giovianni Traverso to G Traverso	Und ½ w Gilbert, 150 s Brannan, 25x80	$1,300
Bernard Joseph to Bernhard Cohn	Sundry lots in Gift Map 2	400
Louisa M McColl to Wm McColl	B & W lot 551	20,000
Edw Martin to Jno N Petersen	N Ellis, 137:6 w Octavia, w 1x120; and n Ellis, 162:6 w Octavia, w 25x120	5
H Ward & Co to Jas Simpson	Se Broadway and Van Ness, s 47:6x75	1,500
Edw Moanier to Wm J Spear	Nw Harrison, 165 ne 6th, ne 27:6x85	5,125
Theresa Scho to H M Newhall	Sundry lots in 100 v 112	10,500

Monday, September 1st.

Julius Pelton to F Adams	Nw D at and 28th av, n 600x240	$1,000
L Casey to Patk Canovan	Sw 9th, 250 se Bryant, se 25x100	5 000
Danl T Martin to H H Dieckmann	Lots 16 and 19, blk 307, Case Tract	900
J Simmons to T Hannahan	N Lincoln, 91:8 e Jones, e 22:11x60	1,150
Elizth Chapman to N Matticevich	N Pacific, 52 w Larkin, n 57:8¾ x w 48	5,500
Christian Reis to Ferd Reis	W Tennessee, 375 n Sierra, n 491x200; and sundry lots in same part of city	30,000
A P Johnson to Jas F Meagher	E Valencia, 60 s 18th, a 20x80	3,500
Michl O'Brien to Julia Lattimor	Sundry lots in different parts of the city	10
Marcus Schelgr to C A Warren	Lot 20, blk 11, Flint Tract Homestead	150
Chas H Killey to City & Co of S F	Streets and highways	1
R S Fallon to Benj Marshall	Se Post and Meachan pl, s 35x78	2,750
Wineford Joyce to Elizth Joyce	Se Clary, 275 ne 6th, ne 25x80	5

Wednesday, Septembsr 2d.

Chas Crocker to Terrence O'Brien	E Vermont, 300 s Sierra, s 100x25	$ 300
Chas Mitchell to T Dryan	W Bryant, 140 n 26th, n 22x100	400
Jno Hayes to Chas Friel	N Fulton, 37:6 w Buchanan, w 25x60	2,400
C C Rohrle to Francis Johnson	Lot 471, Silver Terrace Homestead	250
Lloyd Tevis to Susan G Tevis	Nw Post and Kearney, w 107:11x n 72:6	Gift
A Himmelmann to Wm H Mead	Nw O'Farrell and Buchanan, w 62:6x50	130
L S Welton to Wm Hale	W Laguna, 94:6 n O'Farrell, 21:6x137:6	5
Wm Hale to Henry Pierce	Same	5
Same to Same	Lots 128 and 130, Gift Map 1	5
A Hayward to Clans Spreckels	Ne 18th, 100 s Harrison, se 25x85	2,450
C Spreckels to Cala Sugar Refinery	Same	5

A GOOD PLAN.

Anybody can learn to make money rapidly operating in Stocks, by the "Two Unerring Rules for Success," in Messrs. Lawrence & Co's new circular. The combination method, which this firm has made so successful, enables people with large or small means to reap all the benefits of largest capital and best skill. Thousands of orders, in various sums, are pooled into one vast amount and *co-operated* as a *mighty whole*, thus securing to each shareholder all the advantages of the largest operator. Immense profits are divided monthly. Any amount, from $5 to $5,000, or more, can be used successfully. *N. Y Baptist Weekly*, September 26th, 1878, says: "By the combination system $15 would make $75, or 5 per cent.; $50 pays $350, or 7 per cent.; $100 makes $1,000, or 10 per cent. on the stock, during the month, according to the market." *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, June 29th: "The combination method of operating stocks is the most successful ever adopted." *New York Independent*, Sept. 12th: "The combination system is founded upon correct business principles, and no person need be without an income while it is kept working by Messrs. Lawrence & Co. *Brooklyn Journal*, April 29th: "Our editor made a net profit of $101.25 from $20 in one of Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s combinations." New circular (mailed free) explains everything. Stocks and bonds wanted. Government bonds supplied.
July 26. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, 57 Exchange Place, N. Y.

J. C. MERRILL & CO.,

Shipping and Commission Merchants, Agents for the Sandwich Islands Packet Lines, 204 California street, S. F. April 13.

ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY,

No. 310 Sansome street, San Francisco, Wholesale Dealer in Furs. Sept. 21.

"BIZ."

The election excitement of the week has been so intense and all-ahsorbing as to usurp the ordinary husiness attractions of the street, leaving us little for comment as regards the staple articles of commerce. Treating the same alphahetically, we find that the Burlap Bag market has undergone a collapse. The combination has thus far failed in its efforts to make sales of its 10,000,000 bags at 11@11½c., the auction offerings having fed the market quite liherally at 8½@9½c. Coal has heen without movement for lack of supplies from ahroad. Anthracite is, however, in large stock and prices entirely nominal, not commanding freight and cost. Coffee has only heen dealt in with moderation, but as the stock of choice Green Central American is light, we expect the opening fall trade to take off the surplus at full rates, say 16@16½c. Rio is in light demand at 14@15c.

Case Salmon.—This article has become quite a drug upon the market, even at the low prices of $1@1 05 for 1-lb cans. Several of the very largest canneries upon the Columhia River have not yet sold a single case of this season's packing, carrying 25,000@30,000 cases each. They were not willing to accept $1 15@1 25 at the opening of the season, and now we fear they will have to hold for a while or ship off the same upon consignment. Had it not been for the Chicago demand early in the season prices would have dropped ruinously low. At the Fair of the Mechanics' Institute, the Cutting Packing Company have an elegant exhihit of fruits, sauces, jams, jellies, etc.; in fact, a full and complete assortment of Oilman's stores, that would, we think, put John Bull to shame. Our canners, hoth here in this city and iu the country, have had au ahundance of apricots, peaches, cherries, Bartlett pears, herries, tomatoes, etc., and they have all improved the time to the best advantage, and are now prepared to execute all orders.

Metals.—We have not a word of encouragement to shippers of Pig Iron. Stocks are large and prices low, with a very limited demand. Sydney Block Tin has declined, and so has Tin Plate, with very little demand.

Oils continue to rule low for all kinds, particularly Earth Oils—Petroleum.

Provisions are in good supply, and prices of Eastern Meats continue to rule low.

Quicksilver seems to have heen neglected during the week—price, 40c. Stock light.

Rice.—The stock of China is large, with a fair inquiry at 4⅜c for Mixed, and 5¼c@5½c for No. 2 and No. 1 respectively. Hawaiiau is scarce at the moment at 5¾c@6c. It is said some shipments of Island have been sent East for a market.

Spirits.—The local supply of Neutral is now greater than for two years past—price, $1 15@$1 20. Naglee's San Jose Brandy seems to he steadily growing in favor. The last Panama steamer carried en route to New York 3,700 gallons native Grape Brandy, and 18,628 gallons California Wines.

Sugar.—The demand is active and the supply free, causing steady prices, say 9½c@10c for White, 7⅛c@8⅛c for Yellow.

Salt.—Our spot stock of Liverpool is light, hut there is said to he considerahle en route. The last sale of Ashtons Liverpool Stoved was at $20.

Teas.—Our stocks are light and the price of Japans, in papers, firm at 35@37½c. for Standard chops.

Tobacco.—Private Eastern advices from Virginia manufacturers inform us of an advance of 2c. per lb. in all fancy stock.

Freights and Charters.—Quite a large number of grain charters have heen coucluded during the week within the range of 43@45s. for wooden vessels, and the usual advance for British iron ships. Our disengaged fleet has heen materially reduced during the week, leaving a large list now upon the herth to load grain for Europe.

Flour.—The ship L. C. Troop has cleared for Liverpool with 71,000 50-lb sacks of Starr Mills Vallejo Extra. Our Spot market at date is rather sluggish, at $4 75@$5 for Shipping Extras, $5 25@$5 50 for Family and Bakers' Extra.

Wheat—The market has undergone no material change during the week; strictly No. 1 commands $1 70@$1 72½; No. 2 Shipping, $1 65@$1 67½ per cental.

Barley.—The market is dull and sluggish, at 65@70c for Feed, 75c@$1 for old and new Brewing. Chevalier may be quoted at $1 50@$1 70, according to quality. The Bell of Avon, for Cork, carried 27,966 ctls., and the Enos Soule, for Liverpool, had 2,225 ctls. The steamer for Australia carried 12,500 ctls.

Wool.—The spot stock is light, the Fall clip selling at 12@17c.

Hops.—We note a sale of 100 bales 1878 growth for export at 12½c; new 1879 crop will very readily command 20@25c.

St. John's Presbyterian Church, Post street, between Mason and Taylor. The Rev. Dr. Scott, pastor, will preach Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Pub'ic cordially invited. Sunday School 9½ A.M. Prayer and Praise Service, 6½ P.M.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Gold Medal, Paris, 1878.

Sold by all Stationers. Sole Agent for the United States: MR. HENRY HOE, 91 John street, N. Y. Jan. 5.

MADAME JULIA MELVILLE SNYDER,

613 Mason street, between Bush and Sutter.--Vocal Music for Opera, Concert or Parlor. Piano and Elocution. Dramatic Elocution and Voice Culture Specialties. Terms made known at residence. May 25.

WM. F. SMITH, M.D.,

Oculist and Aurist, 313 Bush Street.

Aug. 16.] *Office Hours, from 12 M. to 3 P.M.*

R. H. LLOYD,

Attorney-at-Law, Room 13, Nevada Block

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES AT THE PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 5, 1879.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSEL.	MASTER.	WHERE FROM.	CONSIGNEES.
A'g 30	Ship O. C. Trufant....	Thomas	Hongkong....	George J. Theohold & Co.
.. 30	Bark J. D. Peters.....	Lane	Sydney.....	Parrott & Co.
Sep 3	St'r Alaska	Morse.....	Victoria	Williams, Blanchard & Co.
.. 3	Bark Lesmona.....	Segelken ...	Newcstle, Eng	Rodgers, Meyer & Co.
. 4	Ship South American .	Knowles ...	Hongkong....	Williams, Blanchard & Co.

CLEARANCES.

DATE.	VESSEL.	MASTER.	WHERE BOUND	BY WHOM CLEARED.
A'g 30	St'r City of Panama...	Connolly ...	Panama	Williams, Blanchard & Co.
.. 30	Str City of Chester....	Mackic.....	Victoria	Williams, Blanchard & Co.
.. 30	Ship Oncida	Clyma.....	Queenstown..	Starr & Co.
Sep 1	St'r Australia.....	Cargill.....	Sydney.....	Williams, Blanchard & Co.
.. 1	Ship City of Madrid...	Swan	Queenstown..	Parrott & Co.
.. 1	Ship New York	Hughes.....	Liverpool	Dickson, DeWolf & Co.
.. 1	Ship S. S. Thomas	Norton	Queenstown..	R. Sheeny.
.. 1	Brig Percy Edward....	Turner.....	Tahiti.....	Turuer & Rundle.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Company's steamers will sail as follows at 12 M: CITY OF TOKIO, Oct. 4th, Dec. 27th, March 20th—CITY OF PEKINO, Nov. 15th, Feb. 7th, May 1st—for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Sept. 5th, for PANAMA and NEW YORK, calling at ACAPULCO, SAN JOSE DE GUATEMALA, LA LIBERTAD and PUNTA ARENAS.

Tickets to and from Europe hy any line for sale at the lowest rates; also to Havana and all West India ports.

CITY OF NEW YORK, Sept. 20th, at 12 o'clock M., or on arrival of English mails, for HONOLULU, AUCKLAND and SYDNEY. $10 additional is chargcd for passage in Upper Saloon.

ALASKA, Scptember 10th, for VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, SEATTLE, and TACOMA, connecting at TACOMA with Northern Pacific Railroad for PORTLAND, Oregon. Tickets must he purchased before 11 A.M. on day of sailing, at Wharf Office. For freight or passage apply at the office, cor. First and Brannan streets. [Sept. 6.] WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., Agents.

FOR PORTLAND AND ASTORIA, OREGON.

The Oregon Steamship Company and Pacific Coast Ste m- ship Company will dispatch every five days, for the above ports, one of their new A1 Iron Steamships, viz.: OREGON, GEORGE W. ELDER, and STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Sailing Days:

Sept. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, and 29. | Oct. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, and 29.

At 10 o'clock A. M.

Connecting at Portland, Orcgon, with Steamers and Railroads and their connecting Stage Lines for all points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories, British Columbia and Alaska.

K. VAN OTERENDORP, Agent O. S. S. Co.,
No 210 Battery strect, San Francisco.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Agents P. C. S. S Co.,
Sept. 6. No. 10 Market street, San Francisco.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Steamers of this Company will sail from Broadway Wharf for PORTLAND, Orcgon), every 5 days, direct, and for LOS ANGELES, SANTA BARBARA, SANTA CRUZ, SAN DIEGO, SAN LUIS OBISPO and other NORTHERN and SOUTHERN COAST PORTS, leaving SAN FRANCISCO about every third day.

For Day and Hour of Sailing, see the Company's Advertisement in the San Francisco Daily Papers.

Ticket Office, No. 214 Montgomery Street, near Pine.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Agents,
March 15. No. 10 Market street.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

New York and Panama Line.

August 19th--Steamer GRANADA, calling at Mazatlan, San Blas, Manzanillo and Acapulco, connecting at Acapulco with Company's Steamer for all Central American ports, and touching at San Jose de Guatemala and La Libertad to land passengers and mails.

August 28th—Steamer CITY OF PANAMA, calling at Acapulco.

September 5th—Steamer SOUTH CAROLINA, calling at Acapulco, San Jose de Guatemala, La Libertad and Punta Arenas.

All these steamers make close connection with steamers from Aspinwall to N. York.
Aug. 16. WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., General Agents.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.,

For Japan and China, leave wharf, corner First and Brannan streets, at noon, for YOKOHAMA AND HONGKONG, connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghai.

GAELIC .....August 23d, December 6th, February 28th.
OCEANIC..... .....September 13th.
BELGIC.....October 25th, January 17th, April 10th.

For Freight, apply to GEORGE H. RICE, Freight Agent, at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Wharf, or No. 218 California street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The S. S. OCEANIC, sailing from San Francisco Saturday, September 13th, will continue on from Hongkong to Liverpool, offering superior accommodations for Tourists en route Around the World. Freight will he taken for London and Liverpool. For Through Bills of Lading and Rates, apply at 218 California street. T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger Agent.

LELAND STANFORD, President. Aug. 23.

CUNARD LINE.

British and North American Royal Mail Steamships be- tween NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, sailing from New York EVERY WEDNESDAY.

SCYTHIA.....July 16..Aug. 20..Sept. 24..Oct 29.....
ABYSSINIA.....July 23..Aug. 27.....Oct. 1..Nov. 5
BOTHNIA .....July 30.....Sept. 3..Oct. 8..Nov. 12
GALLIA .....Aug. 6..Sept. 10..Oct. 15..Nov. 19
ALGERIA.....Aug. 13..Scpt 17..Oct. 22.....

Passage can be secured and all information given on application to
WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,
July 12. 218 California st.

FRESCOING.

One of the most decisive signs of a growth in taste and appreciation of truly artistic excellence, is the change that has come over the American style of house decoration within a few years. It is not very long ago that men were contented with painted walls or paper, some even with finely whitewashed surfaces, and with a few stucco ornaments for the ceiling; and it was looked upon as the hight of luxury when some rich man ventured upon oak panelling. To-day all this has undergone a change, and, as we cannot help thinking, for the better. The ideal home is now a home for the mind and for the soul, as well as for the body and the more material comforts. Taste is to pervade the atmosphere and to be present in the aspect of the grounds and the house and each room of the house, and the aesthetic sense is to be cultured and gratified by all that beauty of form and magic of color can offer. With this higher ideal of the home has come the demand for wall decoration in the permanent form of fresco—the only form of the divine art of painting which Michael Angelo considered to be worthy of men.

Nowhere in America has this demand been more marked or more imperative than in California; for the stately mansions, which have been made abiding places of beauty by this art, are to be found not only in San Francisco, but in many country-seats as well. We have been exceptionally favored, it is true, in the possession of an artist quite unequaled in this line. We refer to Signor G. G. Gariboldi. This gentleman is not only profoundly skilled in all the technical details and processes of fresco painting; he is also an original thinker, full of resource, and with an eye which seizes at once on the possibilities of a hall or a room, a ceiling or a wall, on the advantages or defects of light and position, and combines them so as to bring out and highten the elements of dignity and grace, and to mask what is defetive or unpleasing. Bringing to California all that the Old World could teach him, Sig. Gariboldi gave careful study to the requirements of our climate, the style of building, the tastes of our people, and their grandiose aims and views; and the modifications he has introduced into the theory and practice of his profession have made nothing less than an original American style of fresco painting. The Knickerbocker mansion, at New York, was decorated by him in a manner which has elicited the highest praise from all those who have seen it; and when Mr. Knickerbocker was here with Mr. Wm. Schaus, and inspected, in company with other foreign visitors, the homes of our magnates, it was agreed among them that Signor Gariboldi was undoubtedly the greatest living master of fresco. In idea and conception, in composition and in detail, his style is purely and entirely new and American, such as only an artist, who had caught the true American spirit, could produce. Not contented with the past, Sig. Gariboldi last Monday departed for the East and Europe, where he will lay in materials and study the novelties which have appeared, intending, upon his return, to establish an institution among us with superior facilities for reducing the cost of fresco, so as to bring it within the means of all.

We feel that his absence must result in singular benefits to our city, and wish him a happy and prosperous voyage, and a speedy return.

Neville & Co., of 31 and 33 California street, have on exhibition at the Fair, south end, up staire, a magnificent assortment of awninge, tents, twine, seines, paper bags, grain and ore bags, wagon and horse-covers, in a bewildering abundance and variety. This firm manufactures fishing-twine and tackle of the most approved materials, tents and every other appliance for sportsmen and camping parties, in every possible style. Their Mermaid seive twine, which never kinke or enarle, has made them famous all over the coast; and the Mermaid cotton rope, for fishermen's use, is superior to any rope ever offered to them. Their establishment is one of the largest in the whole country, and always full of business. Every form and style of bag that can be called for, burlaps, cotton duck, materials for tents, hydraulic hose—in a word, every article made of twine or cord or duck—is constantly on hand. Sportsmen and tourists find it indispensable to supply themselves at this great emporium, and all branches of business and trade are supplied with wrapping, baling and bag twines, in cotton and hemp; and, as sole agents for the Cable Flax Mills and the Russell Mills, they are in a position to meet every requirement.

It is curious how many of the old traditious are being disturbed by the enterprise and growing productiou of America. Not only do we now compete with the foreigner in the markets of Asia and South America; we are invading the formidable European countries with manufactures in their own special line, and the latest form of this is the "Long Cut" Ham, put up by Whittaker & Co., to compete with the Westphalia and Cumberland products. The "Long Cut" is cured by the Ice process, is very mild in flavor, fresh and juicy. A few have been sent, by way of specimens, to Breeze & Loughran, agents for Whittaker's Star Hams; and it is certain that they are the finest ever seen.

There is no more attractive shooting and fishing ground than that about Rose Landing, at the foot of Mt. Tamalpais, and Mrs. P. Smith, a most excellent lady and a charming housekeeper, has just opened a new establishment for the reception of hunters and families. The house is most comfortable in every way, and the cooking is first-rate. Within easy reach of the city, and in a most delightful climate, this place is one of the best in the State for real recreation and enjoyment of country freedom. At the Bank Exchange Saloon are always to be had the very best of wines and liquors, as required.

J. J. O'Brien, not the ward politician, by any means, but the successful proprietor of the "Arcade" Dry Goods house on Market street, left this city for the East about a month ago to arrange with the principal establishments there, factories and large importers, for the earliest supplies in New Goods of the very latest styles and patterns. His negotiations have been entirely carried out to a satisfactory issue, and the "Arcade" will henceforth be the leading emporium of Dry Goods, of the newest and most original designe and styles, and the most recent fashions. Mr. O'Brien will shortly be on his return this way.

Napa Soda, it has been established by statistics, is the natural safeguard against all kidney diseases, and no man does justice to his system in this dry climate, where so much extra labor is imposed upon that delicate organ, by neglecting to keep it in vigor.

Turkey is much behind the age. Its Pashas are a set of moss-backs—in fact, the country is decayed and mosque-covered.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Reforme Financiere* gives an inventory of the Khedive's luxuries in the way of table appurtenances. The following is a list of the dinner and breakfast services belonging to Ismael Pasha himself, and does not include those belonging to his family:

	Francs.
1.—A dinner service, in solid gold, that cost	10,000,000
2.—A dinner service, No. 1, in solid silver, elaborately worked	1,500,000
3.—Dinner service, No. 2, in solid silver, chased	1,000,000
4.—Dinner service, No. 3, in solid silver	800,000
5.—The Vice-regal dinner service, in solid silver, chiseled	1,900,000
6.—Dinner service, in solid silver	1,300,000
7.—Dinner service, in solid chased silver	1,400,000
8.—Dinner service, in Saxe, with solid silver	900,000
9.—Dinner service, in green, with solid silver	700,000
10.—German dinner service, with solid silver	1,100,000
11.—Dinner service, with red crest, and solid silver	900,000
12.—Green dinner service, with solid silver	450,000
13.—Dinner service, "Auguste," with solid silver	550,000
14.—Dinner service, "Daoud-Agha," with solid silver	475,000
15.—A service for 100 people at least, for halls and *fetes*, in *ruolz*, carved.	
16.—A breakfast service, in rose cryetal,	
17.—A breakfast service, in pink porcelain.	

It is fortunate that such hailstorms as the one that has visited the Thames Valley are rare. The two most noted ones of history are those of 1510 and 1697. In the first, "there was for a time a horrid darkness, thicker than that of midnight, which continued until the terrors of mankind were changed to more terrible objects by thunder and lightning breaking the gloom, and bringing on such a shower of hail as no history of human calamities could equal. These hailstones were of a bluish color, and some of them weighed not less than 100 pounds. A wearisome vapor of sulphur attended the storm. All the birds and beasts of the country were entirely destroyed. Numbers of the human race suffered the same fate. The fishes found no protection from their native element, but were equal sufferers in the general calamity." The storm of 1697 "began by thunder and lightning, when suddenly a black cloud came forward against the wind, and marked its passage with devastation. The hailstones were as large as bowling-green balls. Wherever it came every plantation fell before it. It tore up the ground, split great oaks and other trees; the fields of corn were cut down as if leveled with a scythe; tiles and windows were broken by the violence of the hailstones; the birds vainly tried to escape by flight—pigeons, rooks, crows, and other sorts, were brought down. All this fell within the compass of one mile."

Distinguished divine to recent convert: "We propose to baptize you by the Turkish-bath method. It is really the only means to scrub your years of sin out of you."

HIGHEST STOCK QUOTATIONS
For the Week Ending Sept. 5th, 1879.

COMPILED BY GEORGE C. HICKOX & CO., 230 MONTGOMERY STREET.

NAME OF MINE.	SAT.	MONDAY. A.M.	MONDAY. P.M.	TUESDAY. A.M.	TUESDAY. P.M.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY. A.M.	THURSDAY. P.M.	FRIDAY. A.M.	FRIDAY. P.M.
Argenta	1/8	—	1/8	—	1/8		—	1/8	—	3/8
Andes	1	—	—	1	—		1/8	—	1/8	—
Alpha	25 1/2	24 1/2	—	24	—		24 1/2	24	24	—
Alta	6 3/8	6 1/8	6	6 1/8	—		6 3/8	—	6 3/8	6 1/8
Alps	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Bullion	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 3/8	7 3/8		8 1/2	7 1/2	7 3/8	7 3/8
*Belcher	4 5/8	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 5/8	4 5/8		4 5/8	4 5/8	4 5/8	4 3/8
Best & Belcher	18 1/2	18 3/8	18 1/2	18	18		18 1/2	—	18 1/2	—
Benton	3 7/8	3 1/2	—	3 5/8	3 3/8		3 7/8	—	3 7/8	—
Bodie	10 3/8	—	10 1/2	—	—		—	10 1/2	—	10 1/2
Cons Imperial	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2		1 5/8	—	1 5/8	—
*Crown Point	3 3/8	3 3/8	—	3 3/8	3 3/8		3 7/8	—	3 3/8	—
Chollar	7	6 3/8	—	6 3/8	6 7/8		7	—	—	—
California	5	4 1/8	—	4 1/8	4 1/8		4 1/2	—	4 1/2	4 1/8
Con. Virginia	4 1/2	4 1/8	—	4 1/8	4 1/8		4 1/2	—	4 1/8	4 1/8
*Caledonia	1 3/8	1 1/8	—	1 1/8	—		1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
Confidence	—	10 3/4	—	—	—		10 3/4	19 3/4	—	—
Eureka Con	10 1/2	—	10 1/2	—	—		—	10 1/2	—	10 1/2
Exchequer	6 3/8	6 3/8	6 1/2	6 3/8	6 1/2		7	—	6 3/8	6 1/2
Fairfax	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	1	—
*Gould & Curry	12	11 3/8	—	11 3/8	11 3/8		11 3/8	11 1/2	11 3/8	11 3/8
Gila	1/8	—	1/8	—	1/8		—	1/8	—	1/8
Grand Prize	3 1/2	—	3	—	3		—	3	—	2 3/4
Hale & Norcros.	14 3/8	14 1/2	14 3/8	14 1/2	14 1/2		14 1/2	—	14 3/8	—
*Julia	4 3/8	4 1/4	4 3/8	4 1/2	4 1/2		4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	—
Justice	2 3/8	2 3/8	—	2 3/8	2 3/8		2 3/8	2 3/8	2 3/8	—
Jackson	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Kentuck	4 1/8	4 1/8	4	4	—		4	—	4 3/8	—
Leopard	3/8	—	3/8	—	3/8		—	3/8	—	—
Lady Wash'n	1 1/2	1 3/8	—	—	—		1 1/2	—	1 1/2	—
Leviathan	1/4	1/4	—	—	—		1/4	—	1/4	—
Leeds	5/8	—	—	—	5/8		—	—	—	—
*Mexican	34 1/2	33 1/2	33	34 1/2	33 1/2		35	34 3/4	33 3/4	33 3/4
Modoc	1	—	—	—	1		—	—	—	—
*Maohattao	2 3/8	—	3	—	3		—	3	—	3
Northern Belle	3 3/8	—	3 1/2	—	3 3/8		—	3 1/2	—	3 3/8
Ophir	36 3/8	36	—	36 1/2	35 3/8		36 3/8	—	35 1/2	—
Overman	8 3/8	9	—	8 3/8	—		9	—	8 3/8	—
Potosi	5 1/2	4 3/8	4 3/8	5	—		5 1/2	5 1/2	5 3/8	—
*Raymond & Ely	3/8	—	—	—	3/8		—	3/8	—	—
*Savage	15	14 3/8	—	14 3/8	14 3/8		15	—	14 3/8	—
Sierra Nevada	41 1/2	40 3/4	—	42 1/2	42 1/2		48 3/4	—	41 1/2	—
*Silver Hill	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2		1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	—
Seg Belcher	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Solid Silver	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Succor	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Silver King, Ar'a	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Silv King South.	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Tip-Top	3/8	—	3/8	—	—		—	—	—	3/8
Union Con	56	56 1/2	55 1/2	59	57 3/4		62 1/2	—	59 3/8	59 1/2
*Utah	18	18	—	18	—		19	18 3/4	18 3/4	18 1/4
Yellow Jacket	15 5/8	15 5/8	15 3/8	15 3/8	—		17 3/8	17	16 3/8	—

ELECTION DAY-STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED.

Assessments are now due on the Stocks above marked thus *

$777 a year and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address, P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.
June 7.]

SKELETON SKETCHES.—No. 5.

[BY T. A. HARCOURT.]

John Wilde.

"Fathoms deep the ship doth lie,
Wreathed with ocean weed and shell,
The cod slips past with round white eye,
Still and deep the shadows lie,
Dusky as a forest dell:
Tangled in the twisted sail,
With the breathing of the sea,
Stirs the man who told this tale,
Staring upward dreamilie."

It was at Seacomb, a diminutive fishing hamlet on the southwest coast of England, that I met John Wilde, and it was there, in his lonely hut, one stormy winter night, that he told me the story of his life.

"I was born here," he said, "nearly fifty years ago, and came of a race of fishermen who have starved at Seacomh during three centuries, all poor as the rocks they lived among, and well-nigh as ignorant. My father died while I was little more than a boy, but not before he had taught me the rude art by which he and his forefathers had gained their scanty living, so that after his death I was able to support my mother, who, dear heart, doated on me. I was the one bright star on her dim road of life. There is little more than this to be said of the first sixteen years of my life. I grew up wild as the sea-birds, and fearless as they of the great waters that rolled and roared continually before me. To sail a boat and catch fish was all that I knew, but this put bread in my mother's mouth, and it was enough.

I was in my seventeenth year when an event occurred which subsequently changed the whole course of my existence. A heavy gale had been blowing in-shore with constantly increasing violence for several days, and at last culminated in a terrific storm. During that night of fearful tempest a large East Indiaman, homeward-bound, was dashed upon our Coast. Young as I was, I was first in the life-boat, and with infinite difficulty we reached the ship. All the passengers and crew, however, except three men and a little girl of six or seven years, had left in the boats. Of course they were all drowned before they had gone a hundred yards from the wreck. Those remaining we managed to land. The grown survivors knew nothing of the child, except that she was on board with her mother, a stately, pleasant lady, and an East Indian nurse. They said that she would doubtless be fetched away before long, and in the meantime she was placed under my mother's care.

At dawn I was on the beach again, and though not another life was saved, we rescued much property, and, as my share of salvage money, I eventually got what for us was quite a little fortune. This sum, however, we laid by for a rainy day, and it did not change our hard manner of life in the least. Meantime no one came for the child. The months rolled on and were gathered into years, and still she remained with us. "Waif," we called her, her own name sounding strange and unhomelike in our ears. Her image, God knows, is engraven in my heart. The first night I saw her, her fair, pale face with its clustering golden hair entered into my dreams, and since then has rarely been absent from them. But how shall I describe her? Why should I attempt it? I can never do her beauty justice. I only know that, in my eyes, accustomed only to the brown, coarse features of our fisher-children, she did not seem to be mortal. She was the sunshine of our somewhat gloomy household. Not that she was merry—on the contrary she was sad and quiet—but her sweet, gentle disposition was something foreign to Seacomb, and we cherished her as an exotic flower.

It is needless to say that I grew to love her with the whole strength of my heart. And she knew it, and in her gentle way returned my love; but I think hers was more the affection of a sister for a brother than the stronger passion I would have given my life to see. My mother looked upon our union as a settled thing, and its accomplishment was the aim and end of her life. But there was something stood between us, of which I only was aware. I was constantly oppressed with a sense of inferiority when in the presence of Waif. I have said that her very features were of that refined and delicate type which can only be produced by many generations of gentle birth; but more than this there was an indefinable air about her which stamped her as my superior. No matter how gentle, how loving she was to me, I always felt that she somehow lowered herself when she spoke to me. I struggled hard to rid myself of this feeling, but could not. She was ever the delicate lily, I the coarse seaweed; she the lady, no matter how homely her garb,—I the rustic boor. Worship her—aye, love her—I might, but mate with her—never!

With this trouble on my mind, I grew pale and haggard, greatly to the alarm of my mother, to whom at last I confided the secret of my distress. She affected to laugh at what she called my folly, but I could see that she was deeply concerned. A few days later she called me to her, and said: "John, I have been thinking over what you said to me the other day, and I have found a remedy. You complain of being beneath Waif, and are troubled because you know nothing. You shall be her equal if learning can make you so. You know that not a penny of the salvage-money has been spent. I kept it all for you—and Waif. You shall go to the great city, John, and learn, and be her equal. I have spoken to the clergyman over at Pencliffe about it, and have shown him the money, and he says that, though it is not much, yet you are so used to a hard life that it will be enough, and he has promised to arrange everything for you."

I did not know how to reply. But I will not trouble you with details; suffice it to say, I went, though the parting from Waif and mother was a terrible trial.

This was the beginning of the end. For three years I labored day and night as few men have labored; and during all that period I could only spare time and money enough to visit Seacomb twice, though I wrote very often. At first it was terrible work, and my progress was very slow. I had to begin at the very bottom of things, and my talent, I fear, was not great; but by degrees I improved, and it came easier toward the end. I lived upon next to nothing, but I was used to that. At the end of the third year I came down to Seacomb for the last time before my final return, which was to be twelve months later. Then it was that I spoke out to Waif, and she promised to be my wife.

The day before I left I was walking with my betrothed along a retired part of the beach, beyond the heads up yonder, when we were approached by a stranger, to me at least. As he drew nearer, I saw that he was handsome, but looked rather dissipated; he was evidently a gentleman, as far as the social sense of the word goes. I was about to bid him good-day and pass on, when, to my astonishment, he raised his hat gracefully to Waif, and, coming up to us, offered her his hand as if he were an old acquaintance. "Ah, Waif, good morning," he said; "pray who is this friend of yours?"

"Why, this is John—John Wilde—whom I have told you so much about. John, this is Captain Ogilvie."

I was utterly confounded, and stood staring stupidly at him. He smiled languidly, seemed amused, looked me up and down, and bowed negligently. After a few more words he left us.

"Why, John," cried Waif, as soon as he was gone, "what is the matter with you? you seem cross. Have I offended you?"

"No, no, Waif," I answered absently. "Let us go back."

Directly we reached the house I called mother aside and asked her if she knew Captain Ogilvie. "Why, yes, John," she answered. "He is staying at the rectory over at Pencliffe and strolls down here quite often. He has been very kind and attentive to Waif, I am sure."

"Mother, I dislike his looks," I said shortly.

"Ah, John, jealous, eh?" she retorted laughing, and then added, more seriously: "Is this what your learning has taught you, my son, to doubt the woman you love?"

Vexed at the view she took of the matter I answered not a word. I purposely kept by myself the rest of the day, and in the evening took a brief farewell of Waif and departed. Fool, fool, that I was! Why did I not stay to shield her! Why did I restrain the passion that would have slain him as he stood there, languid and insolent, with "Waif," "Waif," upon his lips, only to let a woman's reproach drive me away from my darling in anger!

It was about six months after my return to work, and I had forgotten all about the 'chance visitor'—as I had come to think him—that the letters began to come more rarely from the coast, until at length they entirely ceased. I waited and waited, and wrote and wrote, and so four more months passed, when one morning I received a letter bearing the well-known post mark, but directed in my mother's poor hand. Tearing it open, I read: "*My Dear Son:—Come home at once.*" That was all. Without stopping to pack an article, I fled to the coast. I arrived at the nearest station to Seacomh at dusk, and hiring a horse, rode madly for home. At the cottage door I met my mother, her face, clearly shown by the light within, as pale as death. I opened my mouth to speak, but she caught me by the arm: "She heard your horse's gallop, and she has fled," she shrieked, pointing wildly to the beach. "Follow her, follow her, for God's sake, or"—

I heard no more, but rushed forward through the darkness, over the rough bowlders down to the smooth sand; then, to the right of me, I saw faintly a white figure gliding with incredible speed along the edge of the incoming waves toward the great black rock down there which slopes up from the shore and projects far over the breakers beneath. Fast as I ran, the figure outstripped me; it reached the foot of the rock, glided rapidly up, ran out to the end, paused just long enough to bow its head over a white bundle which it clutched to its breast, and then shot like a meteor through the black air into the boiling water below.

There is little more to tell. For six weeks after that fearful night I lay raving at the gates of death. I would to God I had passed away then and been at rest. But I slowly recovered, and when I grew strong enough to bear it, my mother told me how the serpent had staid about the place without her suspecting anything wrong, until one day, when she had spoken of our marriage to Waif, the child had suddenly burst into a violent fit of weeping. Then it all came out, and she told my mother how she loved the stranger and was going to marry him. Then my mother saw the evil, and determined to send for me at once, but just then the stranger disappeared, and she thought she would wait and let Waif forget him. But she soon saw that hope was gone, and that the destroyer had done his work; still, she had not the heart to write and tell me this. So the months went on, and Waif waited sadly but confidently for her lover's return. But he did not come, and in course of time the child became a mother. Then, less than ever, would she have sent for me; but Waif sank lower and lower, and at length, when she felt death near, she asked for me. But when she heard my horse's furious gallop, she seemed seized with a supernatural strength, and, leaping from her bed, fled into the darkness with her babe. You know the rest.

Soon after my recovery my mother sickened and died, leaving me alone in my misery. Then I went forth to set my foot upon the serpent, but he was already dead, having been killed in a duel. I came back here, a crushed and broken man, determined to live where she had lived, after the simple manner of my fathers."

Such was John Wilde's story. Two years later I went to see him, but found his cottage empty. Upon inquiry, I found that he had put to sea in his boat, one stormy night, and had never been seen or heard of since.

SHORT-SIGHTED IRELAND.

Irrepressible Ireland is at it again; perhaps it would be more correct to say, is at it more than ever. The home-rule and Fenian elements have in some places became so outrageously violent that it has become necessary to declare those districts under the provisions of the Peace Preservation Act, which means little else than that they be declared "in a state of siege." When at public speeches the shooting of landlords and their agents is openly advocated and applauded, and when at public banquets the Queen's name is hissed without a protest from M. P.s and magistrates presiding, it is time that the Government should adopt energetic measures. But is it not idiotic in Irishmen to imagine that they can ever accomplish their desires by such futile and disgraceful demonstrations? To shoot landlords because the laws are thought to be at fault is an atrocity which shows those guilty of it to be ignorant savages; and to hiss the Queen because her Government is thought unjust is the act of a very silly sort of traitor. Ireland can never get "free" by such means; indeed, her people could not adopt a more effectual method of getting rid of all foreign sympathy, and thereby binding their own "chains" faster than ever.

In Manchester, England, a stop has been put to certain gutter Lotharios in the habit of annoying ladies by addressing them in the streets. The wife of a merchant was persistently followed by one of these gay youths. At length she invited him to accompany her home. To this invitation he joyfully responded, but on entering the house was confronted with the merchant, who, after administering a gentle correction to him with a stick, bowed him civilly out.

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SAN FRANCISCO NEWS LETTER AND California Advertiser.

DEVOTED TO THE LEADING INTERESTS OF CALIFORNIA AND THE PACIFIC COAST.

Vol. 30. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, SEPT. 13, 1879. No. 9.

Office of the San Francisco News Letter, Merchant Street, Nos. 607 to 615, San Francisco.

GOLD BARS—890@910—SILVER BARS—8@18 ⅛ cent. disc. Mexican Dollars, 9@10 per cent.

☞ Exchange on New York, ¼@3-10 per cent.; On London, Bankers, 49⅞@49¾; Commercial, 50⅛@50¼d. Paris, sight, 5 francs per dollar. Telegrams, 30@35 per cent.

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☞ Price of Money here, ¾@1 per cent. per month—bank rate. In the open market, 1@1½. Demand active.

PRICES OF LEADING STOCKS AND GOV. BONDS.

San Francisco.....September 13, 1879.

Stocks and Bonds.	*Bid.*	*Asked*	*Stocks and Bonds.*	*Bid.*	*Asked*
Cal. St. Bonds, 6's,'57, (nom)	100	102	Fireman's Fund Ins. Co....	110	112
S. F. City & Co. B'ds, 6s,'58	Nom.	Nom.	Home Mutual Ins. Co.....	80	85
S. F. C. & Co. B'ds, 7s (nom)	105	107	State Investment Ins. Co ..	105	108
Mont'g'y Av. Bonds (nom)..	65	70	Union Ins. Co.....	115	117
Dupont Street Bonds	80	90	City R. R.....	35	40
Sacramento City Bonds....	26	28	Central R. R. Co.....	50	55
Stockton City Bonds, 6's...	90	95	Clay Street Hill R. R	22	—
Yuba County Bonds, 8's....	100	—	Market Street R. R.....	6	—
Santa Clara Co. Bonds, 7's .	105	107	N. B. and Mission R. R.....	65	66
Butte Co. Bonds, 10's, '60 ..	00	—	Omnibus R. R.....	30	32
San Mateo Bonds, 7's.....	100	—	Potrero and Bay View R. R.	30	35
Oakland City Bonds, 8's....	112	115	Giant Powder Co	135	145
Bank of California.....	68½	69½	S. F. Gaslight Co	88½	89
First National.....	89	90	S. V. W. W. Co.....	83	83½
National Gold	—	50	Real Estate Associates.....	—	—
Pacific	120	130	Merchants' Exchange.....	—	—
California Ins. Co.....	114	116	Safe Deposit Co.....	—	—
Commercial Ins. Co.....	75	80			

Our quotations remain unchanged, the business of the week being nominal, although at the close there are some symptoms which might lead us to hope for more activity in the future.

ANDREW BAIRD, 312 California street.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The steamer City of New York arrived in this port on the 10th, from Sydney August 14th, from Auckland August 19th, and from Honolulu September 1st. Lord Aug. Loftus, new Governor of New South Wales, had a very cordial welcome. Refreshing rains occurred in the first two weeks of August. A grand rifle match is to be held at Sydney during the Exhibition. In Adelaide the Liquor Law Commission recommend a Central Licensing Board, fines for selling to drunken persons, penalties for had liquor, discouragement of night licenses, and closing of shops at 10 P.M. In Victoria there was a strike of men employed in filling up quarry holes, at Melhourne, for higher wages. They had heen paid 4s. a day.

New Zealand.—A series of immigration returns have been laid on the table of the General Assemhly recently. From these we gather that during the period from July 1, 1878, to July 1, 1879, 8,747 Government and 2,353 nominated immigrants have heen hrought into the colony. The question of Chinese immigration is dealt with hy Sir George Gray in a Ministerial memorandum laid on the table of the Assemhly. He sets out hy showing that a dense population of various races, and of different degrees of civilization, will shortly exist in the tropical portions of Australia, and observes that "no possible chance should he allowed to arise of the European population heing over-horne, or even to any extent heing interfered with, by a mixed race of an inferior order, and whose civilization is of a secondary type."

Notwitbstanding the dullness of the times, the total increase of husiness in the Government Life Insurance Department for the year ending the 30th June last, is greater than any preceding year. On the 30th June last there were 1,140 miles of railway open for traffic. The total receipts for the four weeks ending that date were £52,495 7s. 2d. The total receipts for the twelve months ending that date amounted to £758,096 6s. 2d., while the expenditure was £545,478 15s., leaving a credit halauce of £212,618 13s. 2d. The expenditure was equal to 71.95 per cent. of the receipts.

Fifty Cents each will be paid at this office for the following copies of the News Letter to complete our files: January 3, 17, 24, 31; February 14; May 16; September 5, 19, 26; all of 1874.

THE STOCK MARKET.

A material increase in business has taken place during the week, accompanied hy a corresponding improvement of values. This is, in a great measure, owing to the restoration of con6dence growing out of the result of the late election. The market has steadily responded during the week, witb scarcely an interruption, and the public generally are commencing to come into the market, feeling that the developments at the mines will in the end justify the investment. The connection at the 2,300-level of Union Con. will he made much sooner than was at first anticipated, and this rapid progress of development imparts considerable stimulus to the market. In Alpha and Imperial the work of crosscutting has heen already commenced, and soon we may expect a lively deal in this section. At the close, the market was particularly strong and active, with considerahle husiness in the hands of brokers.

Beerbohm's Telegram.—LONDON AND LIVERPOOL, Sept. 12, 1879.—Floating Cargoes, turn dearer; Cargoes on Passage, tnrn dearer; Mark Lane Wheat, turn dearer; No. 2 Spring off Coast, 43s.; Red Winter off Coast, 45s. 6d.; California off Coast, 47s.; California Nearly Due, 47s.; California Just Shipped, 46s. 6d.; No. 2 Spring for Shipment, 41s. 6d.; Liverpool Spot Wheat, strong; California Club No. 1. Standard, 9s. 10d.; California Cluh No. 2 Standard, 9s. 5d.; California Average—Western, 9s. 3d.; White Michigan, 9s. 6d.; Red Western Spring, 8s. 1d.; Extra State Flour in London, 12s. 6d.; Extra State Flour in Liverpool, 12s. 6d.; Liverpool Western Mixed Corn, 3s. 8½d.; Liverpool Canadian Peas, 6s. 5d.; French Country Markets, firm; English Country Markets, turn dearer; N. Y. St. Ex., 82@84; Spring for Prompt Shipment, 40s. 6d.; Corn—Floating Cargoes, firmer; Cargoes on Passage, firmer; Mark Lane, steady; Good California Wheat, 23s. 9d.; Liverpool Spot Corn, rather easier; Liverpool Wheat, 8s. 9d., 9s. 7d., 9s. 10d.; Market, higher and very strong.

Among the passengers from New Zealand per *City of New York* we notice the name of Hon. George E. Barton, a lawyer of eminence in the Colonies, who some years ago represented Melhourne in the Parliament at Victoria, and more recently has heen a member of the New Zealand Legislature. We understand that it is Mr. Barton's intention to settle in San Francisco, and to commence the practice of his profession. He was called to the har origiually in England. Mr. Barton is a native of Dublin, Ireland, and comes of a family that have distinguished members occupying high judicial station.

The committee chosen to receive and introduce General Grant at the Carnival Ball, at the Pavilion, on the 25th instant, is composed of the following gentlemen: Mayor Bryant (Chairman), Colonel J. P. Jackson, General John McComb, Hon. F. M. Pixley, General J. Coey, Colonel W. H. L. Barnes, M. D. Boruck, Esq., and Colonel A. Andrews. The envelopes and cards of invitation and the prizes will he on exhihition at Diamond Palace next Monday. Oakland and Alameda hoats will leave at 2 A. M. the night of the hall.

Californians Abroad.—August 23, 1879.—GENEVA: Mr. J. Hecht and family, Mr. G. Jait and family. ROME: Mr. N. Jainsch.—*The Continent and Swiss Times, Geneva.* August 21, 1879.—PARIS: J. W. Carroll, Mrs. Howard R. McKee, G. A. Paxton, J. B. Redfield. LONDON: T. Fallon aud son, Miss Mathews, C. A. Mathews, the Misses Nicholls. DRESDEN: Mrs. James Clarke, Miss Daisy Clarke, Maurice Clarke, John H. Hammond, Miss Lizzie Tevis. GENEVA: J. D. Grant.—*The Continental Gazette, Paris.*

The steam yacht "Jeannette," Long commanding, hence for the North Pole, sailed from Ounalaska on the 6th inst. for St. Michaels, where it was expected that she would load supplies. It is expected that the *Jeannette* will winter at Port Clearance, a harbor just southeast of Behring Strait.

The shipments of quicksilver for the month of August were 6,649 flasks, valued at $187,368. Of these China took 5,832, Japan 50, Australia 115, Central America 10, and Mexico 642 flasks.

A company is engaged in making paper at Soledad from the Yucca, and on Friday a car-load was sent East. The pulp of this fibre is said to make excellent paper.

Postage on S. F. News Letter to all parts of United States and Europe, 2 cents.

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EARLY REMINISCENCES.

Some thirty years ago this town was hardly more than a epeck of eand upon this terrestrial globe, and its habitations coneisted of a row of adohes at the Mission, and a camp of tents on Montgomery and Kearny streets. Out on what is now Third street etood, near the Mission Road, two little frame cottagee, neat and pretty in architecture, and painted a delicate pink hue. They were fresh and demure in appearance, and seemed to hlush with coquettish modesty at finding themselves among so much coarseness and primitiveness. In one of these so beautifully and graphically described cottages occurred in '49 an event of great importance. Had horoscopes still heen current, here would have heen a capital occaeion to cast one of a No. 1 grade. A youngeter was horn. The first! Modesty forhide an extended notice of his appearance, hut it can he said that he did credit to California. This State is famous for its producte of all eorts. The richness of its climate and soil insure rapid development, early maturity and wonderful precocity. The discovery of gold was a matter of hardly a year'e history, and the gold-seeking fever in its earlieet phasee. Poseeeeed of an ambitious, adventurous spirit, I (the ahove first horn) desired to try my luck in the fields of the American River. It was a trip fraught with danger, and the long ties of home and family were poesibly to he eevered had not an unthought-of difficulty preeented itself: I could not possihly etart in long clothee and underwear, so I had to give up, with great reluctance, my dreame of eudden and rapid wealth. On my eecond hirthday, the general celehration ended with a grand *feu de joie*, which deetroyed a good part of the rapidly-growing town. I was borne from a hurning building, wrapt in a blanket, in the arms of a devoted attendant (the nurse); hut when arrived at the Plaza—the Mecca of all the fleeing inhabitants—the extent of the disaster was apparent, and I realized that this was an emergency that demanded prompt action. With that reckless energy characteristic of early Californiane, I threw myself in the thickeet of the fray. The nohle red-ehirted volunteere did wonders, and the fiend was eubjugated. I would have heen the nnanimous choice of the fireladdies for Chief, hut I could not hlow my own trumpet! An ahle and impartial chronicler of the stirring events of those exciting times speaks of the hanging of Jenkins, and of the wonderful coolness and compoeure of the wretch in his last earthly moments. I can supplement the graphic description hy modestly relating an incident connected therewith, to which I was a party. The a. and i. c. ahove mentioned epeaks of Jenkins' last request—a cigar. I happened to be at the head of the gang of citizens who were to do the hauling, and, hearing the poor fellow'e wish, handed him an excellent Imperiale ($800 a 1,000) from my emhroidered cigar-case. This case I afterward presented to the California Pioneere, and it can he seen, appropriately inscrihed, in their museum of antiquities and curiosities, alongside of Smyth Clark. The Vigilance Committee of 1856 was, perhaps, the most exciting event that ever moved our fair city. Ite legality or propriety need not he discussed, for it is plain that that was one of those occasions in the course of human evente, etc. (See next July 4th.) All old Californians will remember the mystery that eurrounded the different executive officers of the Committee, and who the awful 33 was who signed those terrible documents has never heen eatiefactorily etated. Many have been mentioned in this connection, hut never the right one. Now that years have elapsed since those dangerous times, the animositiee and vindictiveness created at the time muet be extinct. I helieve I can safely lift the vail, and announce myself as the man. Ha, ha! I could go on relating my reminiscences by the ream, but about this period I hegan attending primary school, and my mind ie confused as between pioneer events and the learning of reading and writing.

R. M.

THE GRANT RECEPTION.

The preparations for the complimentary reception to General Grant are heing puehed forward energetically hy Mayor Bryant and the Board of Supervisors, assieted hy the following gentlemen, repreeenting all political parties, and selected hy the Mayor from the leading men of the city, to act as a Reception Committee: Hon. George C. Perkins (Governor elect), W. T. Coleman, W. H. L. Barnes, S. M. Wilson, P. B. Cornwall, Tiburcio Parrott, General John McComb, J. H. Wise, M. D. Boruck, James Coey, J. P. Jackeon, W. W. Montague, T. M. O'Connor, Claus Sprecklee, John Rosenfeld and J. D. Stevenson. The steamer *State of California* will proceed to meet the *City of Tokio*, when her approach is known, and will carry a large number of leading citizene, bands of music, eeveral Glee Clubs, etc. Col. Barnes will deliver an address of welcome. The vessels of the San Francisco Yacht Club and several excursion eteamere will alsо be in readiness to participate in the arrival programme, and will accompany the *Tokio* up the Bay. The gune of Fort Point and Alcatraz will fire welcoming salutes, and the shipping in the harhor will he dreeeed in full euits of bunting. At the wharf, the "Boys in Blue" and the "Boys in Gray" will march in company, to the "Music of the Union," with the various military companiee of the city, the freedom of which will he tendered hy the Mayor to the distinguished guest. The eoldier forcee will act as eecort for the party to the Palace Hotel, where elegant apartments have heen engaged. The further details of the programme will he given in next week's paper. In every eense the reception is intended to he fully worthy of the occasion and of the man.

A WISE MAN IS PRINCE NIKITA OF MONTENEGRO.

After taking possession of the new territories hestowed upon him hy the Treaty of Berlin, he ordered a general censue to be held, so as to know hy how many thousands the numher of his faithful eubjecte had increased. But eome of these subjects objected greatly to heing considered faithful. Almoet all the Turks, hoth in and around Podgoritza, rose in rehellion to prevent themselves, and more especially the inmates of their hareme, from heing counted. Prince Nikita managed to eecure the pereons of all the ringleadere; and having had them placed in the yard of his castle at Cettinge, in convenient order for heing dispatched hy a few volleys in Turkieh fashion, he ordered the soldiers to etand hack, and himself addressed them, eaying that he had no intention of taking their lives, hut only wanted them to obey his decrees, which were intended for the good of hie new and his former eubjects alike. Thereupon he released them, merely expreeeing his confidence that they would offer no further resistance to hie government. Therehele, one and all, promised euhmission, with a great show of emotion and contrition, and henceforth it is expected that Moslems and Christiane will live in harmony side hy side with one another in Prince Nikita's dominione.

DR. CORNELIUS HERZ.

Dr. Cornelius Herz is well remembered among Sen Franciscans as a prominent physician, an ex-memher of the Board of Health, a dietinguished ecientist, and a man of mark generally. Ae an electrician he had few equals. Less than two years ago he left here for Paris, convinced that he could do much in extending the uees of electricity, and in perfecting the electric light, telephone, etc. It would appear that his expectations are heing very largely realized. The Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* thue writes: "Dr. Herz and his partners, all gentlemen of high standing, are at the head of all the more important telegraphic interests in France. They have the complete control of the Werderman electric light, of the Gower telephone, Edison's quadruplex telegraph, the Quartier telegraph, the Philips printing telegraph, the Ballestrieri apparatus, the Clamond pile, the suhterranean and suhmarine cables, and are the owners of the leading journal in Europe upon electricity and its applications—*La Lumiere Electrique*—whose chief editor ie Count Theodore de Moncel, the greatest living authority in such matters, and which is the only newepaper to which officers of the French Army and Navy are authorized hy their Government to contrihute. Dr. Herz and his associates have just eold the Gower telephone patent to the Credit Mohilier, one of the moet important hanks in Europe, which proposes to issue etock to the amount of 5,000,000 francs, of which 1,000,000 have heen immediately appropriated for the conetruction of linee in Paris only, while the same eystem is to he put in operation in Lyons, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Lille, Nantes, and other large provincial towns. At the same time steps have been taken for its introduction into Belgium, Auetria, Spain, Italy, Germany, Russia and Great Britain." We are glad to thus hear of the success of our fellow townsman. He is a man of push, and go, and vim. He ueed to promise largely as to his future, and it would seem that he is fast attaining a position to redeem his own very sanguine expectations as well as those of his friende.

A first trial has recently heen made at Woolwich, England, of a new gun having the following dimensions: Length, 36 feet; diameter at breech, 6 feet 6 inches; diameter at muzzle, 2 feet 4 inches; depth of hore, 33 feet; caliher in powder-chamher, 19¾ inches; caliher at muzzle, 17¾ inchee. The gun weighe a hundred tons, carries a shot weighing one ton, and the first time it was fired received a charge of 440 pounds of powder.

Dr. H. C. Bowie, son of the well-known and distinguished physician of this city, has recently graduated with high honors at the University of Munich, and is now on his way home to San Francisco. His really creditahle university career has delighted the heart of his scholarly father and pleased a host of warm friends.

BUSH STREET THEATER.

CHARLES E. LOCKE.....Proprietor.

Another Change of Programme! New Features, Original and Perfect. EVERY EVENING, INCLUDING SUNDAY. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEE.

HAVERLY'S
HAVERLY'S
UNITED MASTODON MINSTRELS.
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40 FAMOUS PERFORMERS. 40

New Monster [40] First Part.

12 Consolidated Clog, 12

Introducing the "Turkish Review." Complete Change of Songs in First Part.

8 End Men	First Time	12 Song and Dance
In New Attire.	of the	Artists. New
Everything New	New Burlesque.	Songs and Dances.

GRANT'S RETURN!

Original, Novel, Uproarious. Novel Features.

☞ Secure seats six days in advance. Sept. 13.

CALIFORNIA THEATER.

W. B. Barton, Manager; Barton Hill, Acting Manager. Last Week of the Comedians. "Should we not laugh, my masters?"—*Shakespeare.* Monday, Sept. 15th, 1879, and every evening during the week and Saturday Matinee. The Comedians, ROBSON and CRANE, will present for the first time on any stage, an Original Dramatic Absurdity, by Joseph Bradford, author of "Our Bachelors," called A.D. 1900; or, WHAT WE ARE COMING TO! "Trainor" and "Appleby" (returning to Boston after 15 years' absence in Siam), MR. STUART ROBSON and MR. WM. H. CRANE. Act 1.—Railway Station near Boston. Act 2.—Drawing-room in the house of Judge Julia Perkins. Act 3.—The County Jail. Act 4.—The County Court. Sept. 13.

PLATT'S HALL.

Overwheiming and Enthusiastic Audiences Greet the Favorites on their GRAND SIX-DAY CHALLENGE WALK, pursuant to a Challenge issued by M'ME LA CHAPELLE and accepted by BERTHA VON BERG. The Ladies are now walking for a wager of $1,000 each and the gate receipts. The winner to receive three-quarters and the losing party one-quarter of the same. Great Extra Attraction to-night! STEPHEN BRODIE, the New York Newsboy, will continue his walk of 250 miles in seventy-five hours. All for One Price of Admission, FIFTY CENTS. Hall open at all hours day and night. Sept. 13.

THE BALDWIN THEATER.

Thomas Maguire, Manager.---Every evening till further notice, Herne and Belasco's latest success, CHUMS! A Hit! Real Rain—The Wreck—Working Mill—Grand Chorus. CHUMS MATINEE SATURDAY. Matinee, 50 Cents Admission. Sept. 13.

THE TIVOLI GARDENS,

Eddy street, between Market and Mason.

KREELING BROS.....Proprietors.

Only Family Resort on the Pacific Coast!

Tenth Week and Continued Success of H. M. S. PINAFORE, in conjunction with TRIAL BY JURY, with Humorous Dialogue introduced.

☞ In Rehearsal, a New Sensation—THE WRECK OF THE PINAFORE!

HALF-HEARTED.

If I could love thee, Love, a little more,
If thy fair love outlived the brief, sweet rose—
If in my golden field were all thy store,
And all my joy within thy garden close
Then would I pray my heart to be full fond
Forever, and a little bit beyond.

If daffodil and primrose were not frail,
If snowdrop died not ere the dying day—
If I were true as Daphnis in the tale,
If thou couldst love as Juliet in the play,—
Then would I teach my heart to be full fond
Forever, and a little bit beyond.

But since I fear I am but wayward true,
And wayward false, fair love, thou seem'st to be—
Since I some day must sigh for something new,
And each day thou for life's monotony,—
Prithee, stay here ere yet we grow too fond,
And let me pass a little bit beyond.

—*August Blackwood.*

THE RECENT ELECTION.

California has great reason to be proud of the recent election, which, indeed, should be regarded by the whole world as an important advance in the cause of free and honest government. The polls conclusively demonstrate that a new political departure has commenced. Republicans and Democrats have become terribly mixed up. Republican candidates have been carried in by Democratic votes. The Workingmen's Mayor was in reality elected by Republicans. The Republican party has been reinforced by all who hold conservative opinions, and the triumph of their ticket is no doubt a satisfactory guarantee that capital is safe, and that the institutions of the country will be firmly sustained.

On the other hand, a vast number of the more advanced Liberals amongst Republicans and Democrats have evidently deserted the old standards and have voted for the Workingmen. Disguise it as we may, it is useless to deny that a new political organization has grown up amongst us within the last two years, and that this organization has made itself powerfully felt during the late election.

Nor can it be doubted that the mainspring of the new movement was furnished by the Workingmen. Nearly all great political advances are due, in the first place, to commercial depression and physical distress. The rising party of the Workingmen of San Francisco is no exception. So long as wages were high and employment abundant there was political content. But when wages fell and the laboring classes were pinched, the evils were attributed to political causes and to the competition of Chinese. As usual at the commencement of such movements, there was threatened violence. Private property seemed for a time in danger. After a few insignificant outbreaks the new movement crystalized into a cry for political reform, public economy, a war against corporations and Chinese.

This journal has ever been the constant friend of capital, and as such, has also advocated what must be considered as the true interests of workingmen. But it does not ignore the fact that capitalists and workingmen are alike mortal. Both have selfish weaknesses and delusions, generated by special interests and peculiarities of education. Both have magnified each other's failings and exaggerated the differences which must arise in a still imperfect social organization. Neither, indeed, has been too ready to acknowledge and fairly recognize the equal rights guaranteed to every American citizen in the Declaration of Independence—the right to live, and that independently, and not by sufferance, as thousands necessarily do—the right to pursue happiness, so long as the rights of others to an equal freedom are not infringed. Surely a man may reasonably hope for something better than a bare existence for the return of work. Sometimes it is forgotten that all taxes are paid in effect by producers, or, in other words, by workingmen; and if only on that account, none are more deeply interested in economical and honest government. Lastly, who is more interested in the sacredness of private property than the man who lives by daily wage? To him robbery is misery and death. To advance the realization of these rights is the duty, and we believe also the interests, of capitalists as well as workingmen, and we should rejoice at the generation of a better feeling between them. For ourselves, we fear nothing from the political advent of the workingman. The trying time just past has proved that the day for violence and spoliation has forever passed away. The workingmen have a right to be congratulated on their sense and good behavior during the present crisis. Unlike some of their political opponents, they have learned to respect the majesty of law, and they have achieved a moral, if not a complete political success. Never in the history of any country in the world did the workingmen unite so firmly, so peaceably, and, withal, so effectually as in the election just past, and never have they been hacked up by so many intelligent voters not connected with their party. Nor had Sand-lot oratory anything to do with the result. Fortunately the candidates of the Workingmen were by no means their most prominent orators. The managers were wise. The nomination of such men as Kearney would have been fatal. The candidates selected were for the most part acceptable, and some of them superior, and hence it is that they came to occupy such an honorable position on the polls even in defeat.

We believe all outsiders voted with the Workingmen, because they felt that the old political parties had failed. Honest citizens have become disgusted with political bummers, official impostors and lobby-driven legislators. The Workingmen's candidates were at least pledged to retrenchment and economy. They were probably as honest, if not as able, as the rest, and the hope was clearly entertained and expressed by votes that by their election the Government might become more just and more conducive of the general good. We believe that even the successful party has been purified by the opposition of the workingmen. The Republican successes are due to the high character of the candidates proposed, and it is remarkable that the offices gained by workingmen are chiefly those which are intended to prevent dishonesty and secure an effectual administration of justice; and in so far they ought to be welcomed by all parties alike. And if such be the result of two years' organization among a class whose means are necessarily limited and whose personal efforts are all they have to give, we regard it as pure folly to predict its speedy disintegration, or to ignore the fact that the time is approaching when the laboring population of a free country will surely take a more active part in the Government thereof.

GRANT.

"How shall we rank thee upon glory's page?
Thou more than soldier and just less than sage.

"Statesman, yet friend to truth! of soul sincere,
In action faithful, and in honor clear;
Who broke no promise, serv'd no private end,
Who gain'd no title, and who lost no friend."

As we pen these lines, the good steamer *City of Tokio*, due here on the 19th instant, is plowing her way through the azure waters of the broad Pacific, each day bringing nearer to his native land Columbia's favorite son, the noble Grant, who, after accomplishing the tour of the world, and having received from all climes and all nations the highest possible honors, is now glad to return once again to the soil of his dearly loved America. San Francisco, the Golden Gate of the continent, stands ready, with open arms, to welcome home the country's hero, and that she will make the reception whole-souled, generous, patriotic and National, cannot for a moment be questioned. The greetings to Grant should be in every sense spontaneous ones. The fact that his political affiliations are with the Republican party, and that he may be their future standard-bearer, should not at this time be a matter of consideration. He comes to us now as the honored representative of American progress, and in all his wanderings he has ever proudly recognized the compliment extended to himself more as an appreciation of his country and its people than of himself as an individual. In his sojourn in China, his semi-official interviews with the Viceroy are calculated to have a very important bearing upon the vexed Chinese question, so agitating to many of the people of California, and this fact alone should secure for him the enthusiasm of the so-called Workingmen. Kearney has not properly studied his lesson, when he talks of "hanging effigies" on the Sand-lots. In Japan, the courtesies extended to Grant were of the most enthusiastic description—in fact, the peoples of Europe and Asia have tendered to him a series of greetings and receptions that until now have never been given to any man of any country. Considering these facts, it is eminently proper that the people of California, to whom he has ever been a loyal and consistent friend, should, upon his approaching arrival, turn out *en masse* to bid him welcome. Let him realize in its fullest and broadest sense the true meaning of those dearest of all words: "WELCOME HOME."

TREASURER'S OFFICE,

City and County of San Francisco, September 9, 1879.

Redemption of San Francisco Bonds,

ISSUE OF 1858.

Holders of Bonds of the City and County of San Francisco, issued under "An Act to provide for the Funding and Payment of the outstanding Unfunded Claims against the City of San Francisco, and against the County of San Francisco, as they existed prior to the first day of July, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six," approved April 20, 1858, are hereby notified that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the above named Bonds will receive sealed proposals for the surrender of any portion thereof, at the City and County Treasurer's office, New City Hall, San Francisco, until 12 o'clock noon,

Wednesday, December 31st, 1879.

The amount to be applied to the Redemption of these Bonds is more or less, One Hundred and Eighty Thousand Dollars **($180,000).**

Bidders will state at what rate they will surrender their Bonds, for payment in United States gold coin.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent. of the Bonds offered, or their equivalent in coin, or certified checks, and should the Bonds tendered not be presented within ten days after the award, the next lowest bid will be accepted.

No proposal above par will be entertained.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for surrender of Bonds, issue of 1858."

A. J. BRYANT, Mayor,
COLIN M. BOYD, Auditor,
CHAS. HUBERT, Treasurer,
Commissioners of the Funded Debt.

Sept. 13.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF TORONTO.

Incorporated 1851.

Total Assets, 1st January, 1879.....**$1,670,400.41.**

BUTLER & HALDAN, General Agents for Pacific Coast,
413 CALIFORNIA STREET. [Sept. 13.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, LIMITED.

422 California St., San Francisco.

London Office, 3 Angel Court; New York Agents, J. W. Seligman & Co., 21 Broad street. Authorized Capital Stock, $6,000,000. Will receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.

FRED. F. LOW, IGN. STEINHART, Managers.
P. N. LILIENTHAL, Cashier. Sept. 13.

OPENING.---NEW ART GALLERY.

SCHWAB & BREESE,
624 Market Street, Opposite Palace Hotel.
[Sept. 13.]

ORGANS.

Magnificent New Piano Upright Parlor Organs, 3 set Golden Tongue Reeds; 5 Octaves; 12 Stops; 2 Knee Swells. Walnut Case, warranted 6 years, Stool and Book, only $73. New 7 Octave Pianos, with Piano Cover, Stool and Book, only $143 75. "The most successful business house on earth." Illustrated Newspaper (autumn number) sent FREE. Address
DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.
Sept. 13.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Home Mutual Insurance Company will pay its regular monthly dividend of One (1) Dollar per share on September 10th, 1879.

CHARLES R. STORY, Secretary,
406 California street.
Sept. 13.

I. B. EAMES,

Attorney-at-Law, U. S. Court Building, corner Battery and Washington streets, rooms 39 and 40, San Francisco. [Sept. 13.

20 Lovely Rosebud Chromo Cards, or 20 Motto Chromos with name, **10c.** NASSAU CARD CO., Nassau, N. Y.

MY MARINER.

Oh, he goes away, singing,
Singing over the sea?
Oh, he comes again, bringing
Joy and himself to me!
Down thro' the rosemary hollow
And up the wet beach I ran,
My heart in a flutter to follow
The flight of my sailor-man.

Fie on a husband sitting
Still in the house at home!
Give me a mariner, flitting
And flashing over the foam!
Give me a voice resounding
The songs of the breezy main!
Give me a free heart bounding
Evermore hither again!

Coming is better than going;
But never was queen so grand
As I, while I watch him blowing
Away from the lazy land.
I have wedded an ocean-rover,
And with him I own the sea;
Yet over the waves come over,
And anchor, my lad, by me.

Hark to his billowy laughter,
Blithe on the homeward tide!
Hark to it heart! up and after;
Off to the harbor-side;
Down thro' the rosemary hollow,
And over the sand-hills, light
And swift as a sea-bird, follow;
And ho! for a sail in sight!

—*Lucy Larcom, in Harper's Magazine.*

SKELETON SKETCHES.—No. 6.

[BY T. A. HARCOURT.]

The Hermit's Story.

"**Then, listen,**" said the dying hermit, "and I will tell you why this solitude has been my home for fifty years. To no other human being have I breathed the dreadful story, nor should you hear it but that you have promised in return to close my eyes when the last agony shall be over, to roll the stone in front of the cave, and to reveal to no living man my place of sepulchre. Think not that I expect to be believed. Had I not known that mere narration of the tale you are about to hear would cousign me to a madman's cell, I should have unburdened my soul long ago. Nevertheless a man does not lie when the gates of death are swinging opeu to receive him, and as I hope for rest beyond tbose gates, I swear that I speak the truth. Now fill that gourd with water from tbe brook, and hasten, for already tbe black shadow that obscures the roof of the cave begins to stir restlessly and move downward.

How can I bope for anything but the pity which a madman excites when I begin by telling you that he who addresses you was born in two places, bears two uames—is, in short, two distinct and separate persons. That which you see—my body—was born in a little village on the coast of Norway, and bore the name of Ruloff Karlson. That whicb speaks to you and looks out through the eyes of Ruloff Karlson—the essence called spirit, mind, soul—first took life in a New England town and was named Caleb Lee. Understand, then, that in what follows I speak of "*myself*" as Caleb Lee, who for fifty years has had his habitation in the body of another.

Of my childhood it is unnecessary to speak. When a mere boy I went to sea, aud during twenty years of a sailor's life I visited almost every corner of the known world. I was thirty-two years old when the event occurred which bad made me what I have been for half a century.

In tbat year I shipped as second-mate on board a bark bound from London to Calcutta. I had just been married to a young and beautiful wife, whom I left in the care of my dear old mother when I set out on this voyage, which was to be my last. In my watch was the Norwegian sailor Ruloff Karlson, through whose lips I am now speaking. He was an intelligent man and an excellent seaman, and during the lone watches of the night we used to have long talks together about our past and future. By a singular coincidence this was to he his last voyage also, and, on his return, he was to marry a girl of his native village. He spoke tolerably good English, and his discriptions of his home in Norway, of his waiting sweetheart, of his old parents, and of the quiet life which he expected to lead on his return, made many a long night pass quickly.

The outward voyage was prosperous, and we had got as far as the Cape of Good Hope, on our return, before we met with any rough weather. At that point, however, we were suddenly set upon by a storm, the like of which in all my experience I had never seen. The fury of the wind and waves was inconceivably awful, and it soon became certain that the ship was doomed. We were drifting rapidly toward the iron-bound coast, which loomed up less than a quarter of a mile on our lee, aud all hope was gone. The horror of that moment defies description. Men who had known no God since they left tbeir mother's knee raved incoherent prayers; others shrieked and blasphemed, aud cast themselves into the sea. A few, myself among them, numbed and frozen by despair, sat sullenly awaiting the end.

I remember tbe fearful shock, thrice repeated; I remember tbe crashing of timbers, louder even than the tempest; I remember the roar of waters above my head as I sank to darkness and to death, aud I remember nothing more until I found myself—a disembodied but supremely conscious *nothing*—hovering *over myself*, a bruised and rigid corpse upon the beach. Then it was that a mighty and irresistible longing for life seized upon my spirit, and descending upon my body I strove desperately to enter and reanimate the corpse. But in vain. The shell was cold and stiff and battered, and might never be inhabited again. Close by lay the body of Ruloff Karlson. He had escaped from the rocks and from drowning. He was unconscious, but breathed feebly. Here, then, was a weak and fluttering spirit which I could oust from its temple. Mortal language has no words to describe the struggle which ensued between my spirit and his; but mine was the stronger, and bis fled with a shriek as I entered and took possession.

My strength fails me and I must leave the rest to your imagination. I had life, but what use was it to me. I reached home and stood before my wife, but she knew me not. I spoke to ber, but I dared not declare myself. I kissed her babe, and she wondered at a stranger's love for it. I saw her mourn for my death. I saw her wooed by another and wedded to him. In despair I sought the home of my body in Norway, but I could not speak tbe language and I knew nothing of Karlson's life beyond what he had told me. I could not personate him, and I knew that to tell the truth would mean consignment to a madhouse. For several years I wandered up and down the face of the earth, homeless and an outcast. A curse seemed to follow me. I——there, do you see it now? the shape that darkened the door just then? Oh, God! have mercy————"

Tbe hermit was dead. I did as I had promised and left him.

Sterling Silverware.—A large assortment of elegant designs at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital.....$5,000,000
WM. ALVORD.....President.
THOMAS BROWN, Cashier | B. MURRAY, Jr, Ass't Cashier

AGENTS:

New York, Agency of the Bank of California; Boston, Tremont National Bank Chicago, Union National Bank; St. Louis, Boatman's Saving Bank; Now Zealand, the Bank of New Zealand; Londou, China, Japan, India aud Australia, the Oriental Bank Corporation.

The Bank has Agencies at Virginia City and Gold Hill, and Correspondents in all the principal Mining Districts and Interior Towns of the Pacific Coast.

Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world. Draw direct on London, Dublin, Paris, Berlin, Bremen, Hamburg, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Antwerp, Amsterdam, St. Petershurgh, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Christiaua, Locarno, Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama. Nov. 4.

FIRST NATIONAL GOLD BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Paid up Capital $2,000,000, Gold. President, R. C. Woolworth; Vice-President, D. Callaghan; Cashier, E. D. Morgan.

DIRECTORS:—R. C. Woolworth, D. Callaghan, C. G. Hooker, C. Adolph Low, Peter Donahue, Isaac Wormser, Edward Martin, James Moffitt, N. Van Bergen.

CORRESPONDENTS—London: Baring Bros. & Co. Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and Cbina. Dublin; Provincial Bank of Ireland. Hamburg: Hesse, Neuman & Co. Paris: Hottinguer & Co. New York: National Bank of Commerce. Boston: Blackstone National Bank. Chicago: First National Bank. This Bank is prepared to transact a general Banking business. Deposits in Gold, Silver and Currency received subject to check or on special deposit. Exchange for sale on the principal cities of the United States, Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Commercial Credits issued available in Europe, Chiua and Japan. Collections attended to and prompt returns made at the lowest market rates of Exchange. Jan. 19.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.---Capital paid up, $1,800,000, with power to increase to $10,000,000. Southeast corner California and Sansome streets. Head Office--28 Cornhill, London. Branches—Portland, Oregon; Victoria, New Westminster and Cariboo, British Columbia.

This Bank transacts a General Banking Business. Accounts opened subject to Check and Special Deposits received. Commercial Credits granted available in all parts of the world. Approved Bills discounted and advances made on good collateral security. Draws direct at current rates upon its Head Office and Branches, and upon its Agents as follows:

New York, Chicago and Canada—Bank of Montreal; Liverpool—North and South Wales Bank; Scotland—British Linen Company; Ireland—Bank of Ireland; Mexico and South America—London Bank of Mexico and South America; China and Japan—Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and Oriental Bank; Australia and New Zealand—Bank of Australasia, Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, and English, Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank.

May 18. FREDERICK TOWNSEND, Manager.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

Capital, $5,000,000, of which $3,000,000 is fully paid up as present capital. Reserve Fund, $360,000. San Francisco Office, 424 California street; London Office, 22 Old Broad street. Manager, ARTHUR SCRIVENER; Cashier, WILLIAM STEEL. London Bankers, Bank of England and London Joint Stock Bank; New York, Drexel, Morgan & Co.; Boston, Third National Bank. This Bank is prepared to transact all kinds of General Banking and Exchange Business in London and San Francisco, and between said cities and all parts of the world. March 30.

THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital Paid Up.....$10,000,000.
Reserve, U. S. Bonds..... 3,500,000.
Agency at New York, 62 Wall street.
Agency at Virginia, Nev.

Buys and sells Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers. Issues Commercial and Travelers' Credits. This Bank has special facilities for dealing in Bullion. July 5.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

GUARANTEE CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $300,000.

Officers: Vice-President, Jerome Lincoln; Secretary, W. S. Jones; Attorney, Sidney V. Smith. Loans made on Real Estate and other Approved Securities. Office: No. 215 Sansome street, San Francisco. Oct. 14.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.

Deutsche Spar und Leihbank, No 526 California street, San Francisco. OFFICERS: President, L. GOTTIG. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—Fred. Roeding, Chas. Kohler, Edw. Kruse, George H. Eggers, N. Van Bergen, H. L. Simon, Peter Spreckels, Ign. Steinhart. Secretary, GEO. LETTE; Attorney, JOHN R. JARBOE. May 18.

J. K. PRIOR,

1123 Market Street and 21 Turk Street.

The Oldest Established Steam Gas Fitting and Plumbing Establishment on the Pacific Coast, where a complete assortment of new patterns of Gas Fixtures and Plumbing Material are offered at greatly reduced rates. Messages sent by American District Telegraph Company free. All jobbing promptly attended to. Established 1852. July 12.

FREO H. BUSBY,

No. 412 Market street, San Francisco, Manufacturer of Archery Gloves, Finger Tips, Arm Guards, Boxing, Fencing and Base Ball Gloves, for Catchers, Long Wrist Fishing Gloves, Belts for Uniforms, etc. Archery Clubs supplied at reduced rates. Busby's Archery Clubs are the only ones in the market that will stand service and give satisfaction. July 12.

H. FRESE,

(Late with Charles Dietle),

Boot Maker, No. 327 Dupont street, between Sutter and Bush, San Francisco, under the Ahlborn House. The Finest Quality and Latest Styles of Custom Work Neatly Executed. Repairing Done at Short Notice. [August 23.]

IRVINE & LE BRETON

Have Removed their Law Offices to No. 217 Sansome Street.
[March 15.]

FREDERICK A. BEE,
His Imperial Chinese Majesty's Consul.
Office: 917 Clay Street. *Residence: 620 Eddy Street.*

ARIZONA.

Advices from the Territory contain the information that, at certain points, the welcome rain has made its appearance, and we shall soon be able to record the cessation of the intense heat of the past few months, and a consequent resumption of work and increasing activity in the mining regions. The regular monthly shipments of Silver King concentrations, of $30,000, have reached the city, and a further bullion yield from the Tombstone Company, valued at $30,000, has gone on to Philadelphia the past week. This company is now paying regular dividends of ten cents per share, and the stock is selling freely at $6.75@7 per share.

The Crook ledge, on the East Hassayampa, is attracting considerable attention, and a tunnel is now being run to strike the ledge two hundred and fifty feet from the surface. The pay-streak in the mine is four feet wide, in a hard granite formation, and will mill thirty dollars per ton. The Golden Star mill, on Cave Creek, will be run continuously hereafter on ore from the Rowe mine, and we may soon hear of gold shipments from this favored locality. The Central Company, formerly the Vulture, have their 20-stamp mill in regular running order, and are pounding out $1,000 per day. Several hundred tons of ore are on the dump, and it is being produced faster than the mill can crush it. Forty additional stamps are to be erected at an early day. The Oro Blanco property, in Pima County, has been sold to Eastern capitalists for $180,000 cash, and the money paid over to Hon. J. M. Kirkpatrick, the fortunate owner. The purchasers will at once develop the mine to the fullest extent.

The Dividend mine, in Big-Bug district, is producing very rich ore, and the records of its merits have not been overestimated. The rock assays in gold from $50 to $250 per ton, and in silver from $5 to $21. The Arnold Company, whose property is located in Mohave County, have decided to sink a shaft on their ledge 400 feet, and their prospects are most encouraging. The Boston and Eberhard ledges, on Lynx Creek, are proving themselves valuable properties. They have been tunneled 147 and 156 feet respectively, and the ore seams developed, assay from $553 to $1,500 per ton. The owners have refused an offer of $40,000 for the mines. The Prescott Company, in the same locality, is working satisfactorily, as are several other rich mines, and every prospect looks exceedingly encouraging for the future of this section of Yavapai County.

The Tiger mine has made another shipment of bullion, amounting to $26,000. A Chicago company is negotiating for Beal Springs, intending to erect a 10-stamp mill there. The work of construction on the Corbin mill has commenced. All the properties in the Mineral Park district are looking well. A new Arizona mining company, called the Josephine, has been incorporated in Chicago, and received its license August 18th. The stock of the company is all taken in that city. Twelve tons of the ore from Cox and Copelands mines have worked in the Isabella mill, Globe District, $3,746.16. The owners of the Mexican mine are about to build a twenty-stamp mill. One hundred and ten pounds of silver bullion has been received in this city from the Stonewall mine. Mr. J. W. Haskin has negotiated successfully the sale of his mine in the Eastern States, and a ten-stamp mill is to be erected on the property at once. The Pichacho mill has yielded, in two weeks, from two hundred and seventy tons of ore, bullion, netting $4,200. The ore in the mine is increasing in richness as the shaft is deepened, and the company, doubtless, have a very valuable property. Fuller's mill, in Mojave County, started up on the 17th ult. The Cerbat mill started on the 22d, and the Signal mill on the 29th. The tunnel on the Eureka copper mine, twelve miles from Prescott, is now in nearly 100 feet; the ore assays from 75 per cent. to 80 per cent. copper. The Ajo mines are at work, and the prospects for them are most encouraging. The Railroad mine, in the Castle Dome district, is producing fifteen tons of ore daily. The developments in the Cumberland mine continue to be most satisfactory.

Mr. A. W. Stowe, ex-Gov. A. P. K. Safford, Major M. A. Baldwin, J. H. H. McKee and Col. Lewis, all well posted in Arizona mining matters, are at present in Boston, forwarding the interests of their properties in the Territory. Ex-Gov. McCook, Alex. R. Shepherd, and several other well-known gentlemen, are now in Mexico inspecting the old Spanish silver mines of Chihuahua. The old Batapilas mines were opened a short time ago by Wells, Fargo & Co., the outlay being upward of $500,000, and, it is said, took out ore worth $2,000,000 in fifteen months. Wells, Fargo & Co. have sold their interests in these mines to Gov. McCook and his associates, subject to the inspection now being made.

Gov. Fremont has resumed the reins of power in the Territory. Lieut. Gov. Gosper performed the duties of the office most creditably during the absence of his superior; yet the people, with whom the "Pathfinder" is always highly popular, were very glad to welcome him "home again."

Professor Maynard, one of the experts employed by Gov. Fremont's New York Syndicate, organized for the purpose of buying and developing Arizona mining properties, arrived at Prescott on the 4th instant. This gentleman has been for many years in the employ of the Russian Government, and is also fully conversant with American mines and mining. He will proceed to examine the mines located in Mohave, Pinal and Pima counties, as soon as the other expert, Dr. Einhorn, now on the way, reaches there from San Francisco.

Another very rich discovery of gold-bearing quartz has been made in the Tonto Basin country by Judge Porter. The outcroppings assay $200 per ton.

The product of the mines of Yavapai and Pima counties, for the month of August, netted upwards of $140,000.

The Emmett Mine has just been bonded to ex-Governor Powers, of Mississippi, for sixty days, by Secretary Gosper, for a handsome figure.

All over the United States, Arizona properties are receiving marked attention, and the interest in them is constantly increasing.

General Butler has the character of being the most unscrupulous politician in the United States, but he at least accomplished one good thing in his life. During his command at New Orleans he cleared the city of yellow fever. At present General Butler, in spite of his late intrigue with the Communist agitator, Denis Kearney, is not succeeding very well in Massachusetts; and perhaps the best thing for all parties would be to put him in control of Memphis for a year or two. That unfortunate city is again smitten with yellow fever, and all the inhabitants who can leave have already taken their departure. Trade is at a standstill, and a strict quarantine is maintained by other towns against arrivals from Memphis. Evidently a renewal of the scenes of the last outbreak is looked for. Yet the experience of that terrible time has not taught the people prudence, and Memphis continues to be even more filthy than New Orleans was before General Butler took it in hand.

LET THEM DO IT.

The newspapers are making a great deal of unnecessary fuss over Kearney's idiotic threat to burn General Grant in effigy on the occasion of that distinguished American's arrival in this city. It is absurd to regard such an act, committed by such a thing as the little terrier of the Sandlot, as an insult to Grant. The day is past, if it ever existed, when Kearney and his horde of ignorant whelps can insult any respectable man, much less the greatest of living Americans. If anybody is insulted it is not the ex-President, but the people of San Francisco at large, and in our opinion they will be very foolish if they trouble themselves to resent the affront. It would be giving Kearney and his "chaws" altogether too much importance. Let them burn a hundred thousand effigies of Grant if they want to. The only effect would be to raise him higher, if possible, in the estimation of his fellow citizens. Without doubt there are many convicts at San Quentin who would gladly burn both in effigy and in the flesh the officers who arrested them, the judges who "sent them up," and the jailers who keep them there, but the benevolent wish hurts nobody. For decent people to stir up a row because these unwashed cubs gave a one more convincing proof of their ignorant fanaticism, would be the hight of folly, and would give the city a worse name than it already has. If the Sand-lotters are left to work their own sweet will in this matter, they will do themselves far more harm than anybody else.

NEW YORK STATE CONVENTION.

The New York State Republican Convention which assembled on the 3d instant, was addressed by Vice-President Wheeler and Senator Conkling, with special reference to the next Presidential election. The usual denunciations of the Solid South were indulged in, and a reference to General Grant as the probable nominee was enthusiastically applauded. There can be no doubt that no man in the Republican party now possesses anything approximating Grant's strength, but whether it would be sufficient to overcome the unwritten law against a third term is doubtful. Outside of the erratic Blaine there is no one with a tithe of his popularity. The fight is to be made on a "bloody shirt" platform, which we regard as ominous of the future. If the South succeeds in installing a Democratic President, and the present assertions of Republican leaders are based on fact, then the days of the Union are numbered. This continual harping on the lost cause is demagogical to the lowest degree, and should be reprehended by every patriotic American. It can only lead to another civil war.

A NEW VICEROY OF INDIA.

Late advices from London state that Lord Lytton has resigned his high office of Viceroy of India, and that he will shortly retire in favor of Lord Dufferin, late Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, and at present Ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburg. Lord Dufferin has been, probably, the most uniformly successful British diplomat of our day, and promotion has borne a corresponding ratio to his merit. Earl Beaconsfield's penchant for brilliant men, especially for brilliant literary men, is well known, and it would be difficult to point out a more fitting successor than Lord Dufferin to Lord Lytton. The latter, it is surmised, prefers the flowery paths of literature to the uncongenial tasks of diplomacy or Oriental administration. "Owen Meredith" can well afford to retire upon his laurels, and the "Star of India" will be supplemented by his elevation in the peerage to an earldom. The world of letters will look forward to the fructification of his genius in leisure.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF CAL.

Attendance, daily, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., by the undersigned, to receive subscriptions and donations, and to furnish all information relating to the Society. J. P. McCURRIE, Secretary,
Oct. 23. 730 Montgomery street.

LAVER & CURLETT,

Architects,

Furnish Plans, Specifications and Superintendence for the Construction or Renovation of Dwelling Houses, and every description of Building. Office: 19 S. F. Stock Exchange Building, Pine street, San Francisco. [Take the Elevator.] June 15.

MME. B. ZEITSKA'S

French, German and English Institute, Day and Boarding School, for Young Ladies, 922 Post street, between Hyde and Larkin. KINDERGARTEN connected with the Institute.
Oct. 23. MME. B. ZEITSKA, Principal.

NOTICE.

For the very best photographs go to Bradley & Rulofson's, in an Elevator, 429 Montgomery street. Oct. 29.

QUICKSILVER

For sale in lots to suit by Maurice Dore, Agent for the Guadalupe Mine, 410 Pine street. Aug. 30.

JOHN JENNINGS

Hooper's South End Warehouses, corner Japan and Townsend streets, San Francisco. First-class Fire-Proof Brick Building, capacity 10,000 tons. Goods taken from the Dock and the Cars of the C. P. R. R. and S. P. R. R. free of charge. Storage at Current Rates. Advances and Insurance Effected.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Gold Medal, Paris, 1878.

Sold by all Stationers. Sole Agent for the United States: MR. HENRY HOE, 91 John street, N. Y. Jan. 5.

MADAME JULIA MELVILLE SNYDER,

613 Mason street, between Bush and Sutter.--Vocal Music for Opera, Concert or Parlor. Piano and Elocution. Dramatic Elocution and Voice Culture Specialties. Terms made known at residence. May 25.

WM. F. SMITH, M.D.,

Oculist and Aurist, 313 Bush Street.

Aug. 16.] *Office Hours, from 12 M. to 3 P.M.*

ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY,

No. 310 Sansome street, San Francisco, Wholesale Dealer in Furs. Sept. 21.

"PLEASURE'S WAND."

"We Obey no Wand but Pleasure's."—*Tom Moore.*

Baldwin Theater.—By reason of their former acts of dramatic piracy Messrs. Herne & Belasco have forfeited their rights to any consideration or belief in their ability as authors. The question that presents itself, whenever one of their "original" plays is produced, is its source. In all their former efforts this has been comparatively easy to discover; but in this last instance they have, so far, succeeded in baffling research. To my mind it is a jumble of everything, with some old English melo-drama as a foundation. The character of "Terry Dennison" is reminiscent of "Enoch Arden," "Rip Van Winkle" and "John Perryhingle." The others of the *dramatis personæ* have no original peculiarities, but are beings as you find them in the orthodox drama. The hero, "Terry," is a man of singular business versatility, combining the two somewhat antipodal avocations of miller and sailor, this last phase of an over-active life being again sub-divided into fisherman, lighthouse-keeper and Arctic explorer. The introduction of the mill in the play is wholly inexplicable. It is irrelevant and implausible. It has not the slightest tinge of probability, and bears no connection to the plot. The only possible explanation is, that it is brought in for the sake of scenic effect. The motive of the play itself is a noble one. Heroic self-denial is a grand virtue in itself, and something we can all admire—in others. In the ultra practical present such sacrifices are good things to read about. The play is not skillfully arranged; some of the scenes are very strong in dramatic force and intensity, others, on the contrary, weak and flat beyond description. The story is not ingeniously developed. The audience are oft at sea and not *en rapport* with the idea of the intrigue. The denouement, which can be nothing else but the death of "Terry," is easily foreseen; but by a series of postponements this winding up becomes a matter of uncertainty, and the audience's curiosity and interest is excited. When two or three opportunities are offered magnanimous "Terry" to join the heavenly gang, and he fails to take advantage of the occasion, the auditor begins to think that there is perhaps something new and novel in the way of dramatic culmination in store. But this fervent hope is speedily dispelled, for the curtain finally falls on the expected and anticipated finish. The play could be made stronger and more telling if the knowledge of "Chrystal" and "Ruby's" abnegation came to "Terry" in the fourth act at the wharf scene, without the premonitory incident in the first act of his finding "Ruby's" picture. The motive being a simple one, with no ramifications, there can be but little play of ideas or words, and six acts of the same thoughts and words result in a very natural feeling of tediousness. There is no underplot or comedy features to enliven the monotony of the dialogue, or to light up the darkness of the mental misery portrayed. The home scene in the third act is devoted to this necessary brightening up, but it fails entirely of its purpose. The fun is slightly gross in action and utterly devoid of humor or wit in speech. The dialogue throughout the whole six acts is commonplace and ungrammatical. The *resume* of all this is that the play is a tedious, unskillfully elaborated arrangement of some good play. The naturalness and plausibility is everywhere sacrificed for the benefit of the scenic artist, the stage carpenter, and also to the peculiar talent of some of the actors. The acting this play receives is far more meritorious than it deserves. Herne, in the leading role, is eminently satisfactory throughout, particularly in the last acts, where he introduces touches of "Rip Van Winkle" business—a character he plays with commendable ability. Mr. Haverstick, having at the last moment wisely determined to postpone for the present his dramatic debut, it was undertaken at short notice by Mr. F. H. Thompson. If it is Mr. Haverstick's determination to appear on the stage professionally, it will be more dignified and advantageous to choose for his debut some legitimate character, or at least one whose requirements are of a nature to be filled by the abilities this gentleman has shown as an amateur. Mr. F. H. Thompson is a young, ambitious actor, who has satisfactorily filled, so far, the different parts assigned on the local stage. On this occasion he is hardly equal to the emergency, although his efforts are praiseworthy. They betoken study and intelligence. At the same time, although the close study of some talented actor's method is commendable, it must not degenerate into a simple imitation; and Mr. Thompson, in this instance, falls into that defect. The characters of "Uncle Davy" and "Owen Garoway" are admirably played by Messrs. Jennings and Bishop. They are original, clean-cut impersonations, reflecting credit upon the two actors. Miss Corcoran plays the *ingenue* throughout. This will do very well at the commencement, but should give way as the play progresses to a more staid, a deeper, heavier-hearted demeanor. A husband, a lover and a child are three heavy responsibilities upon a woman, and when to this is added an eternal struggle between love and gratitude, inclination and duty, the mind and body are far from the light, cheerful feeling and manner of Miss Corcoran's individuality. Miss Corcoran is a young actress of talent and ability, and, considering her limited stage experience, very clever in every respect. She is essentially an *ingenue*, and must not attempt emotional characters. It has been remarked before that our child prodigies are many in number and precociously precocious in ability. This is an opinion I do not share in, for to me the eternal tremole of Zoe Tuttle's artificial pathos was enervating and annoying. But little Maud Adams, who will be remembered as appearing in *A Celebrated Case*, is a remarkable child. She is free from the parrot-like delivery and stilted gestures of most infant actresses. She is as natural as can be wished, or expected. The honors of the strong scene at the base of the monument, in the fifth act, must be conceded to her. The scenery and effects are very remarkable. The coast scene, with its beach, waves and surf, is very effective, and so is the rain-shower, although the water falls in spots and patches. The mill scene is intensely realistic in every respect; it is set with an attention to minutæ that is rarely seen in this city. The rest of the settings are all of the highest standard, although the monument in the graveyard scene rather overshadows the church. Mr. Belasco, who now fills the position of stage manager, is evidently a man of detail—something that is necessary in this position. Mr. Dayton's ideas of stage setting are ingenius and effective, but in actual scene painting he is of a very inferior order of talent. This play will be continued until further notics.

The Quarterly Entertainment of the Western Addition Literary and Social Club will take place at Western Addition Music Hall, California street, near Fillmore, Monday evening, September 15, 1879.

California Theater.—The douhls hill this week has drawn good houses. Both of the pieces on the programme have already been reviewed, so that extended review is unnecessary. *Champagne and Oysters* is a trifle, without the slightest redeeming trait of either dramatic ingenuity or clever dialogue. In the hands of anyhody hut true comedians, with a large amount of spontaneous fun, it would he insufferably dull and stupid; hut Messrs. Crane and Rohson, through their vivacious drollery, succeed in arousing the risihilities of the audience and keeping it iu good humor. Keene has this week toned down the insanely extravagant manner he assumed in the character of "Thornhuck." This is to he commended, for, as played at first, it was a piece of acting utterly ridiculous in its wild exaggeration. In the *Comedy of Errors*, the comed'ans this week have alternated their respective parts, and hy this means created a certain amount of extra fun. *Our Bachelors* was produced last evening, of which uotice is reserved. It is, to my mind, the hest thing in the repertoire of these clever fellows. A revival of *Forbidden Fruit* would also have been acceptable. On Monday, *A. D.* 1900 will he played for the first time. It is advertised as a laughable, quizzical absurdity, etc. It is supposed to picture life after the millenium of Woman's Rights has come.

Bush Street Theater.—The new programme of the Minstrels has been given to audiences that filled the theater to its utmost capacity. The success which minstrel performances meet with in this community evidences artistic appreciation of a very low standard, but it is useless to dilate upon the subject from an intelligent or æsthetic point of view, in the face of such overwhelming marks of public taste and favor. The songs are all new this week, but not especially noticeahle hy any novelty or excellency. There is a banjo divertisement, which is novel and pleasing, and a rather funny act hy Charley Reynolds, entitled *Magic Exposed.* The *Cotton Pickers* is also very ludicrous. Billy Rice gives one of his inimitable lectures, and Harry Kennedy continues his clever ventriloquial acts. The performance ends with a hurlesque on *Pinafore.* The principal features are the Moon, Hebs and her gang, and last, hut not least, Billy Rice's "Sweet Little Butter Bowl." As a whole, the hurlesque is very funny and worth seeing. Next week will he the last of this troupe. Their engagement has so far heen a very successful one, something in keeping with Manager Locke's proverhial good fortune.

German Theater.—The production of the *Two Orphans*, last Sunday, attracted an immeuse audience. Irschick played the part of "Henriette" in an admirable manner. All the resources of her great talent were drawn on, and the result was an impersonation of rare merit. Notwithstanding the powerful impression produced hy the exercise of this lady's wonderful abilities, the honors of the evening must he awarded to Miss Lindermann, whose "Louise" was pathetic in the extreme. This sweet little girl is a young actress of great promise. Her method is true and pure, her manner of speech and gesture heing free from exaggeration and extravagance. She is so fresh and uatural in herself that her mere appearance is a matter of pleasure to the audience. She is an American girl, horn in St. Louis. If this little lady has an eye to pecuniary advancement, she should, by all means, join the American stage. Of the male portion of the cast little can he said in praise. They were all very fair, hut seemed out of their element in the melodrama. Next Sunday Irschick appears in one of her celebrated creations, *Grisoldis.*

Tivoli Gardens.—*H. M. S. Pinafore* is now in its tenth week at this popular resort, and has been greeted with crowded houses nightly. *Trial by Jury* has also kept the audience in a state of jollity as well. The style of having gardens where admirahle music can he had while drinking one's favorite hrand of heer and munching the savory sandwich has for some time been popular in the East, and the present rage in San Francisco seems as though it will continue here. Mr. Samuel Fahian, a genuine Californian, deserves a great deal of credit for the capital manner in which he has trained the singers in *Trial by Jury* and *Pinafore.* We understand he has outdone himself in the new piece, composed and written hy Mrs. S. R. Church, a San Francisco lady, entitled *The Wreck of the Pinafore.* He has trained all the performers and carried to a heginning the whole of the musical part of this opera, which will hs produced with a new and augmented orchestra next week, the Vienna ladies and Mr. Fabian retiring. We believe Mr. Widmer has charge of the new orchestra. If so, it is sure to be a good one.

Chit-Chat.—The daughter of Edwin Booth is a good shot with the rifle.——Because of the Exhihition, the Paris theaters took, in 1878, nine million francs more than in 1875-77. Lucky Paris!——Mary Andersou has added to her repertoire *Love; or, the Countess and the Serf.*——Out in Colorado it was "hahy-ranching" Little Buttercup practiced when she was young and charming.——Patti is suffering from a severe attack of pharyngitis.——Cornet Levy hands over every penny to madame. His creditors wish he wouldn't.——Arthur Sullivan interviewed hy Olive Logan: "Mr. Sullivan, I understand that you soon sail the ocean hlue, and your gallant ship's a beauty?" "I sail for America soon, if that is what you refer to," replied the famous composer. "Have you ever visited America hefore?" "Never." "What! Never?" "I never have, 'pon my honor." (Exit Olive, remarking: "Why, damme, it's too had.")—— Jennie Lee has not yet worn out "Jo." She is tryiug it again in London. ——Frank Lawlor, whose connection with the California has ceased, will prohably support Booth on his tour.——A satirical London print speaks of Miss Rose Eytinge as being "fat, dark and fifty," at which remark the lady naturally kicks.——Genevieve Ward, whose father (well known in this city) died in New York last week, has made a great success in London in her new play, *Forget Me-Not.*——Venie Clancy, pretty Venie, is to he married at the end of the season, and will then leave the stage. ——Gus Williams' new play, *Our Senator*, is likely to be a success.—— Ada Dyas has almost concluded to go to Wallack's. Rose Wood will he juvenile lady there, taking the parts after Miss Dyas.——Gounod has heen taking legal proceedings against the director of the Vienna Opera to recover a royalty upon the performance of *Faust.*

Pyramus & Thisbe.—Rehearsals of this new comic opera are progressing favorahly and studiously. The first performance has been postponed from the 22d to the 29th inst. This will ensure a more complete performance, giving, as it does, an extra week for all preparations. The costumes, scenery, properties and accessories will he all new, especially gotten up for this production. Manager Locke is sparing no expense to make this production a hrilliant one in every respect; sometbing that will appeal to the culture and refinement of the city. The auditorium is on this occasion to he handsomely decorated.

BOSCOVITZ'S CONCERT. DASHAWAY HALL.

"Intimes" classics, in homeopathic doses, is not a regimen of ponderous efficacy. The insipidity and tastelessness of "Chopin" gruel having proved nauseating enough, Mr. Boscovitz has awakened to a sensibility of some enlightenment, and now perceives that a persistency in its prescription would end in intolerance. In his curious hotch-potch programme for last Monday evening may be found the promiscuous offspring of at least a dozen different composers; but this is not of itself an objectionable feature on the contrary, a variety of tastes may thus be gratified. Beginning with Mozart, Boscovitz follows in the shade of a brilliant renown by a test pound on an improved piano with a kind of performance facetiously called an *Improvisation*, which really and practically means a kind of nondescript makeshift key-board adventure that has been so often indulged in that it cannot, take it as you may, be played wrong; and, if consistently sound in its construction, which is a very great improbability, it may be passable enough. Then comes a new departure, which may be, though oddly if it is, of a "high class development" order, which is to enlighten us benighted outcasts in this out-of-the-way musically barren wilderness. Mr. B. seems to think that our vulgar Californian natures can be mollified into *classic* civilization by rough grinding with Hungarian dances, and polishing off with English jigs. This may be a possibility, but without aiming at anything like conceited sufficiency, an improvement might be suggested, more likely to secure the desired result: Why not try the social and national "nigger dance," and the equally captivating Irish jig? A good old-fashioned "Dan Tucker Reel" is something sensible and to be proud of, and, in the whole category of jigs, where is the compeer of "Lary O'Gaff" or the "Sprig of Shillelah." True, it requires a special talent to do either creditably, but as Mr. B. has now availed himself of superior display powers, where there is a genuine desire the task is shorn of many difficulties.

With praiseworthy forethought, Mr. B. has provided against any mishap in Hungarian dance development, by securing the able assistance of Miss Helene Coe, a young lady evidently well grounded in the necessary mechanical antecedents to a refined and commanding display; but with the best and most amiable intentions she may be frustrated in her endeavors to carry mediocrity into popularity. It takes but very little incompetency to blemish high finish, and she can afford to protect herself without seeming unduly selfish.

The contiguity of the sublime and the ridiculous is funnily exemplified in supporting the *classicalism* of Mozart by the sublimely illustrative grandeur of Hungarian fandangos. Now that "high development" concerts have become what they really are, there is but one step further to go to cap the climax: let Mr. B. and his company join hands and finish off with a grand walk-around!

Wheel about—reel about—just do so,
Every time you turn about jump Jim Crow.

Bah! Are we forever to continue in the light of barbarians to every conceited adventurer from continental Europe, when, in reality, we are abundantly stocked with native-born superiority? The very best general pianist that ever visited California is a genuine American, Frank Gilder; and the very best in the United States, the co-equal of any in the world, is a Britou—Mill.

SPORTING ITEMS.

Pedestrianism.—Messrs. Lawton and McNeil have received $100 entrance money from each of the following gentlemen, entered for the coming six day contest at the Mechanics' Pavilion: A. McLennan, S. J. Meaney, H. McGinn, — Matteson, A. R. Reid, W. H. Scott, J. W. Smith, J. Stewart, J. A. Santos, S. D. Thomson, R. Allen, F. Rosenham, L. Berger, W. M. Blake, J. Bowman, J. Callahan, The California Boy, W. H. Chenewith, J. A. Carmichael, G. Dewey, G. Duplissed, G. E. Dunn, W. L. Evans, L. Francois, J. Fergusson, P. T. Cannon, C. Harmon, K. Hedley, P. McIntyre, F. Lee, F. Merrifield, P. Udin, W. Vance, G. E. Wilcox, H. Wilson, R. Brooks, L. Hart, F. Wagner, A. Green and "F. C."——The unprecedented number of entries and assured success of Lawton and McNeil's pedestrian tournament is, no doubt, due to the fact that their character and position are a guarantee that there will be a fair field to all and the best man will win.——Several ladies are already entered for the female contest to follow the men's walk.——At Platt's Hall, Thursday, Steve Brodie, the New York newsboy, ran five miles in 36½ minutes, while exercising for his 75 hour "go as you please" exhibition. The six-day walking match at Platt's Hall, between Von Berg and La Chapelle, is now on. A large number of people visit the place night and day. La Chapelle at present leads, and, no doubt, will keep her position till the end. Brodie, the New York news boy, is also on the track, in his seventy-five hours, go-as-you-please.

Shooting.—Gerber defeated Randall in the contest for the cup, at Folsom, last Saturday. Score, 24 to 22. After the shoot for the cup, pools were shot for, Frank Maskey being the winner, with a clean score of 20 and another of 15.——Prizes for the pigeon shooting tournament at the Sacramento Fair were awarded as follows: First, $150, C. Robinson; second, $100, W. E. Gerber; third, $90, F. Maskey; fourth, $80, O. D. Brown; fifth and sixth, $75 and $70, were divided by Kane and F. Bassford; seventh, $65, H. Bassford; ninth, $50, W. B. Hamilton; tenth, $45, F. M. Benson; eleventh, $40, G. Routier; twelfth and thirteenth, $35 and $30, divided by A. Cook and J. D. Bailey.——We extract the following from a communication from Messrs. Paine and Beckwith, of whom we spoke a few weeks ago as having leased part of the Suisun marshes:

ON BOARD HUNTING YACHT "WAVE," September 10th.

We are the pioneer hunters here, having been on this ground for the last twenty-three years, long before any one thought of "taking it up," and hunted unmolested for years. After a while others began to come in, and we had to divide with them. And still they came, and we divided again, and kept dividing until nothing was left, when finally parties who had recently come were going to lease it over our heads and turn us out altogether. So we acted in self-defense and leased it ourselves. The property that we have leased is called the "Chamberlain Tract." It contains about 4,800 acres, and is comparatively only a small portion of the Suisun marshes. The northern boundary is six miles below Bridgeport by water, and extends from the Cordelia to Suisun slough, and only a small portion is good hunting ground. We have re-let to other hunters all but a few ponds in the immediate vicinity of where we lay with the yacht, as we have no desire to monopolize anything. We are poor men and want a chance to make a living, and have invoked what protection the law will give us. That is all. The public must be our judges. * * P. & B.

——Quail season begins Monday next, September 15th.——Sportsmen whose business will not allow of a long absence from the city will find the following places easy of access and well stocked with game: At Searsville, about seven miles from Redwood City, S. P. R. R., quail are very abundant; also all along the road between these places. From Ross Landing on the N. P. C. R. R., two miles from San Rafael, all along the road and in every gulch to the Laguanitos on Tamalpais mountain. At Butterfield's, just opposite and east of Fairfax Station, three miles from San Rafael, berys in every gulch. From Taylorville to Olima, on the N. P. C. R. R., easy hunting and quail in any quantity. From Nicasio to Petaluma, quail in thousands, and a great many hares; take S. F. & N. P. R. R. In Sonoma county quail are so thick in the various vineyards and destroy so many grapes that the owners are glad to give permission to hunters to shoot them. There are any quantity of quail at Novato, S. F. & N. P. R. R.; permission must be had of Sweetzer & De Long. Every gulch on the Saucelito Rancho has large bevys of quail; permission must be had of S. R. Throckmorton or E. B. Gould.

Swimming.—The tournament at Alameda, under the auspices of the Neptune Club, commences at 2 P.M. to-day. Our anticipations that great interest would be taken in it are verified by the unusually large number of entries for all the contests except the professional race. We think this will be the finest amateur exhibition of swimming and diving ever given in America. The prizes cost over $220. Following is a list of contestants: 1. Swimming race for amateurs; prize, a handsome gold medal: John Spring, Mr. M. E. Harris, Solon H. Williams, Kenneth Melrose, R. B. Cunningham, J. J. Searle, E. B. Deane and Joseph Taylor. 2. Swimming race for boys under 16 years; prize, gold medal: John Stoddard, R. Nickerson, C. Searle, G. M. Tyler, J. Dermody, S. Lafferty and E. E. Webb. 3. Fancy diving; prize, gold medal (amateurs): J. Hammersmith and Geo. Dall. 4. Swimming race for amateurs who have never won a prize; prize, gold medal: K. Melrose, K. Catton, R. B. Cunningham, H. Morse, W. Alexander, C. Bock, A. T. Field, G. M. Tyler, H. Frank, A. Hull and W. E. Dinan. 5. Swimming race for professionals, for a prize of $50, for not less than three entries. Entries at noon yesterday: Berg and Fleming, with understanding that they will start anyhow. 6. Diving match for amateurs; prize, gold medal: J. Taylor, J. Adams, C. Dall, J. J. Searle, R. B. Cunningham, G. Dall.——Daily is at Coney Island. He expects to make a match with either Webb or Boynton, and is confident of beating them.

Yachting.—The model yacht race last Saturday, on Oakland Creek, was won by E. A. Fields' *Iona*, E. Johnson's *Lizzie* second.——The outside race of the S. F. Yacht Club on Admission Day brought out seven starters—Mr. Guttes (no name), *Clara*, *Chispa*, *Consuelo*, *Frolic*, *Lively* and *Emerald*. The no name won handsomely. Time, 1h. 41m. 10s., followed by the *Clara* and *Frolic*. The course was from Meiggs' Wharf to the seven-fathom buoy.——At the annual election of the Pacific Yacht Club the following gentlemen were elected: R. S. Floyd, Commodore; J. McDonough, Vice-Commodore; J. C. Kelly, Treasurer; Stewart Menzies, C. O'Connor, J. C. Kelly, E. O. Blethen, M. H. Martenstein, J. C. Tucker and H. C. Langley, Directors. The excursion round the bay, and the ball and entertainment at the Club House were a great success. Three hundred sat down to dinner. The *Aerial* showed great speed before the wind, but lacked stiffness, going close hauled.

Fishing.—Salt water fishing is the only kind worth anything at present. The best places are as follows: Just beyond Fort Point, from the rocks, quantities of perch, blue and red cod. Sea trout (quite game) are caught. These fish are all very large. It is advisable to use a float, fishing among the rocks; also a very strong line. Low tide is best. Good fishing can be had off Angel Island, opposite Saucelito; also around the hills on the beach south of Sancelito. In Bolinas Bay the salt water fishing is also immense.——Trout are not biting well in any of the lakes now, although Dr. Jessup caught the biggest real trout (hook-nosed, spotted and square-tail), in Lake Merced last Sunday yet hauled. He weighed 6½ pounds.——Salmon are peddled on the streets, in spite of the closed season.

Rowing.—The additional time given for practice by postponing the St. George and Columbia Regatta, is being used to the utmost advantage by the crews. The Pioneer Club are perhaps the most regular in practice, most of their crews being out every day.——Tom Hoare, an ex-champion of England, is dead.——Trickett has signified his intention to accept Hanlon's challenge to row for $2,000 a side, but refused to allow anything for expenses. There is, however, good prospect of a race being made.——Hanlon will most likely row Courtenay, at Chatauqua Lake, before he visits Australia.

Boxing.—The manly art is becoming very popular in San Francisco, and the number of gentlemen who put the gloves on, and the proficiency of our athletic clubs, prove that it is the correct thing. Among professionals there seems at present no desire to find out who is the best man, but a match between Hogan and Haggerty may be looked for as soon as the former returns from China.——The new style of glove made by Fred. Bushy, of 412 Market street, is coming into general use. It is considered a much greater protection than the ordinary glove.

Baseball.—The game between the California and Athletic Clubs, at Oakland, last Sunday, was closely contested and marked by fine play on both sides. The former club won; score, 5 to 3.——Games next Sunday: At Oakland—Athletics vs. Oaklands; at the Recreation Grounds—Omahas vs. Knickerbockers.——The Chicago Club, who will most likely win the League championship, are expected here in October. They will play at different towns along the railroad on their way out.

Archery.—The Archery Tournament at the State Fair is showing the remarkable proficiency of our California toxopholites. The Pacific Club made the best score in the club shooting, 1,437; Eureka, 1,031; Capital Bow, 916. F. C. Havens, of the Pacific Club, made the highest individual score on record in America, 527—beating W. H. Thompson's score, made at the Chicago Tournament, by 63.

Bicycling.—Keen and Edlin rode a ten-mile race at Leicester. Keen won by six yards—time, 33 m. 21 sec.; five mile time, 15 m. 8 sec.——Our local club has some good riders and fine machines, but do nothing but road work. A bicycle race would be a great novelty here, and we think could be got up easily if some lover of the sport would offer a suitable prize.

Artistic Novelties, manufactured from California quartz, at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

SEPTEMBER.

The golden rod is yellow;
The corn is turning brown:
The trees in apple orchards
With fruit are bending down.

The gentian's bluest fringes
Are curling in the sun;
In dusty pods the milkweed
Its hidden silk has spun.

The sedges flaunt their harvest
In every meadow nook;
And asters by the brook-side
Make asters in the brook.

From dewy lanes at morning
The grapes' sweet odors rise;
At noon the roads all flutter
With yellow butterflies.

By all these lovely tokens
September days are here,
With summer's best of weather,
And Autumn's best of cheer.

But none of all this beauty
Which floods the earth and air,
Is unto me the secret
Which makes September fair.

'Tis a thing which I remember;
To name it thrills me yet;
One day of one September
I never can forget.

—*H. H., in Scribner for September.*

SHALL WE PROTECT OURSELVES AGAINST ENTERPRISE AND PROGRESS?

The whole principles on which modern political and social life is based in the United States are those of complete freedom and justice to all, and if our country shows to-day the most conspicuous example in the world of a fettered foreign commerce, still the internal trade of the country is absolutely free. Notwithstanding occasionally such backslidings as those of the United States and Germany toward temporary protective duties, still, just as the battle of personal freedom has been achieved in the chief civilized countries after numerous fierce struggles on the battle field, in the halls of legislation, on the platform and in the press, so is the battle of the liberty of purchase and sale in the most advantageous markets for each individual now being fought out in various countries of the world. In England particularly the battle of freedom of purchase and sale by each individual has been fought out with the most satisfactory results, and, during the last forty years, the development of internal industry and of foreign commerce has been enormous, and the bold and sanguine movements of British capital in all parts of the world have been altogether unprecedented. This unfettered freedom and fair field to all has given an immense impetus to British energy and enterprise, and made the Britisher, in spite of his insular origin, his strong prejudices and his aristocratic institutions, the most cosmopolitan person in the world next to the American.

In the United States, however, where the field for enterprise and the opportunities for making fortunes are altogether unrivaled, we have circumscribed the field for purchase and sale; and having set this example of dictating to ourselves and our neighbors that we shall not purchase where we think best, or at the price which is lowest, just as if we might dictate that no American shall go to the Roman Catholic church, we are now in danger of this antiquated patriarchal system being applied to all classes of enterprises. The Sand Lot orator argues that, if Congress can decide that a farmer shall pay a tax of 50 to 100 per cent. on the clothes he wears, or on the machinery he uses, without any compensating bounty being received for his wheat, why should not a Railway or a Water Company, or a Mine, pay 30 or 40 per cent. of its earnings for the benefit of the community at large? It is difficult to draw a line between these two classes of propositions, because both of them are arbitrary forms of enormous taxation, punishing the individual and not taking merely his individual share of the taxation of the country. It is confiscation pure and simple, when it reaches such large dimensions and is levied so unequally. But in a country where every private interest fights for special legislative benefits, and the principle of unrestricted purchase and sale has been long ago lost sight of in the greed of individuals, there is no respect either for the just rights of property or for the proprietary rights of the individual. The free American counts it his proud prerogative to deposit a slip of paper, with a few names printed on it, in a ballot-box, once a year or oftener, and he proclaims his country by that act the freest in the world, and pities the effete monarchies of Europe. But when he crosses the street from the ballot-box to purchase a suit of clothes, or a piece of silk, or some agricultural machinery, he finds he cannot buy these articles at their actual cost, but must pay a tax of from 40 to 100 per cent. to some manufacturers in Connecticut or New Jersey. Smarting under this restriction on his freedom of purchase, he looks round to see if there are not some paying institutions or corporations on which he can help to levy 30 or 40 per cent. for the general benefit, and accordingly there is kept up a perpetual warfare against the rights of property and of individual wealth which restricts industry, diminishes the demand for labor, and makes insecure the wealth which men have laboriously built up by perseverance, intelligence, economy and good judgment. The motto of this section of Americans is, "tails we win; heads you lose." If enterprising men will spend their capital, time and energies in large undertakings and lose their all, this class of envious Americans are perfectly satisfied; but if these enterprising men succeed in developing and building up a valuable property, then the same class proclaim that large enterprises and wealthy men are hostile to the spirit of republicanism, and immediately set about to see how they can form a party of political wire-pullers to confiscate part of the property thus worthily acquired. We maintain that this buccaneering spirit at work in these days and in the Republic of the United States to hamper enterprise and confiscate individual wealth, is infinitely more oppressive and indefensible than were the levies of the robbing barons of the Rhine, and the sooner we return to the true principles of freedom and justice, with all citizens amenable to just laws, but not in danger of confiscation by special legislation, the better will it be for the welfare and prosperity of Americans and for the reputation of the nation. Enterprise and progress must have a free and unrestricted field.

She sang soprano sweetly—
Her voice was like a lyre;
But on Sunday she ate onions,
And thus busted up the choir.

An elegant assortment of Gold Watches and Chains at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

INSURANCE.

HUTCHINSON & MANN,
INSURANCE AGENCY,
No. 322 & 324 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Fire Insurance.

GIRARD..... of Philadelphia.	LA CAISSE GENERALE.....of Paris.
HOME..... of Columbus.	ST. PAUL.....of St. Paul.
NEW ORLEANS ASSOCIATION.....	TEUTONIA.....of New Orleans.
PEOPLES.....of Newark	BERLIN-COLOGNE.....of Berlin.
REVERE.....of Boston.	LA CONFIANCE.....of Paris.

Marine Insurance.

PARIS UNDERWRITING ASSOCIATION.....of Paris.
LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.....of London.
Capital Represented.....$23,000,000.

All Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. OF CALIFORNIA.

Principal Office, 406 California Street, San Francisco. Cash Assets, January 1, 1877, $595,291; Liabilities, $5,952; Surplus for Policy Holders, $589,339. J. F. Houghton, President; L. L. Baker, Vice-President; Charles R. Story, Secretary. R. H. MAGILL, H. H. BIGELOW, General Agents.

DIRECTORS.—San Francisco—L. L. Baker, John H. Redington, J. F. Houghton, R. B. Gray, Robert Watt, John Currey, L. L. Baker, W. F. Whittier, C. C. Burr, E. M. Root, W. H. White, J. L. N. Shepard, W. M. Greenwood, George S. Mann, Cyrus Wilson, W. T. Garratt, C. Waterhouse, A. P. Hotaling, A. Block, A. K. P. Harmon, G. S. Johnson, W. O. Wilson, A. W. Bowman, H. L. Dodge, Charles R. Story. Alameda County Branch—V. D. Moody, Chauncy Taylor, A. C. Henry, Robert S. Farrelly, Joseph B. Marlin, W. B. Hardy, T. B. Simpson. San Diego—A. H. Wilcox. Sacramento—Mark Hopkins, D. W. Earl, Julius Wetzlar, James Carolan. San José—T. Ellard Beans, B. D. Murphy, A. Pfister, J. H. Dibble, J. S. Carter, Jackson Lewis, Jacob Rich, John Auzerais, John Balbach. Stockton—H. H. Hewlett, Chas. Belding, J. D. Peters, A. W. Simpson, H. M. Panning. Marysville—D. E. Knight. Grass Valley—Wm. Watt, T. W. Sigourney. Portland, Oregon—W. S. Ladd, C. H. Lewis, P. Wasserman, B. Goldsmith, D. Macleay. Virginia City, Nevada—John Gillig, Isaac L. Requa. March 17.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.—UNION INS. CO. OF S. F.

The California Lloyds.—Established in 1861.—Nos. 416 and 418 California street. Cash capital $750,000 in Gold. Assets exceed $1,000,000 Coin. Fair Rates! Prompt Settlement of Loses!! Solid Security!! DIRECTORS.—SAN FRANCISCO—J. Mora Moss, N. G. Kittle, M. J. O'Connor, R. S. Floyd, Moses Heller, Adam Grant, Daniel Meyer, Antoine Borel, Charles Kohler, E. L. Goldstein, I. Lawrence Pool, A. Weill, Joseph Brandenstein, Charles Baum, James Moffitt, Benjamin Brewster, L. Cunningham, W. M. Hoag, Nicholas Luning, John Parrott, L. A. Booth, Julius Baum, Myles D. Sweeney, Jas. M. Goewey, Edward Cadwalader Bartlett Doe, Gustave Touchard, J. H. Baird, J. G. Kittle, George C. Hickox, C. Ducommun, Wm. Scholle, John Conly, Ig. Steinhart, W. B. Stone, J. O. Eldridge, A. B. Phipps.

GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, President. N. G. KITTLE, Vice-President.
CHARLES D. HAVEN, Secretary. GEO. T. BOHEN, Surveyor. Aug 31.

THE STATE INVESTMENT AND INSURANCE CO.
FIRE AND MARINE.

Cash Assets, $450,000.—Principal Office, 218 and 220 Sasome street, San Francisco. OFFICERS:—A. J. BRYANT, President; RICHARD IVERS, Vice-President; CHARLES H. CUSHING, Secretary; H. H. WATSON, Marine Surveyor. BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—Peter Donahue, James Irvine, C. D. O'Sullivan, A. Bocqueraz, R. Harrison, A. H. Rutherford, R. Bailey, E. W. Corbett, George O. McMullin, A. J. Bryant, Frank M. Pixley, E Burke, H. H. Watson, Dr. C. F. Buckley, P. J. White, E. M. Root, M. Mayblum, Richard Ivers, John Rosenfeld, Daniel Callaghan, P. H. Russell, Sacramento. John G. Downey, Los Angeles. Wm. Hood, Sonoma County. H. W. Seale, Mayfield. Geo. Rutherford, San José. Feb. 16.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HAMBURG.

Capital.....$1,125,000, U. S. Gold Coin.

Losses Paid in Gold Coin Immediately After Adjustment. This Corporation holds contracts of fifteen other European Insurance Companies, re-insuring by far the greater part of every risk, as soon as accepted in our office. The combined subscribed Capital which our policies therefore offer to the public,

Amounts to	*Of which*
$16,912,500, U. S. Gold Coin,	$4,328,750 is Paid Up,

Besides the Always Available Reserve Funds.

GEORGE MARCUS & CO., General Agents for the Pacific Coast,
March 15. 304 California street.

THE MARINE INSURANCE CO. OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
[*ESTABLISHED 1836.*]

Whole Amount of Joint Stock and Guaranteed Capital..$5,000,000.
Whole Amount of Capital paid up..... 900,000.
Cash Assets December 31, 1876..... 3,710,000.

The undersigned have been duly authorized to issue Policies at current rates on Freight and Shipments to or from England, Europe, New York, Japan, China, Australian Colonies, Sandwich Islands, and Northern Coast Ports. If desired, policies made payable at port of termination.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., Agents,
Aug. 10. 218 California street.

THE SWISS MARINE INS. COMPANIES COMBINED.

Switzerland, of Zurich, Capital 5,000,000 francs; Helvetia, of St. Gall, Capital 10,000,000 francs; Baloise, of Basle, Capital 5,000,000 francs. These three Companies are liable jointly and severally for all losses that may be sustained. Losses made payable in all the principal seaports of the world. In the settlement of all claims under an English policy, these Companies will strictly adhere to the conditions and customs adopted at Lloyds, and submit to English jurisdiction.

June 9. HARRY W. SYZ, Agent, 225 Sansome st., S. F.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSUR. CO. OF BOSTON.

Has transacted the business of Life Insurance for nearly thirty-five years. Its assets amount to over FOURTEEN MILLION DOLLARS. The law of Massachusetts makes all its Policies nonforfeitable. It is a Purely Mutual Company, dividing every cent of surplus among Policy-holders. This is the ONLY Company on the Pacific Coast governed by the Massachusetts Lapse Law. This company has complied with the new Insurance Laws of California.

WALLACE EVERSON, General Agent.
Sept. 22.] 328 Montgomery street.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INS. CO. OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital $5,000,000.—Agents: Balfour, Guthrie & Co., No. 316 California street, San Francisco. Nov. 18.

THE DAY BOOK
FROM
Saturday to Saturday.

Simla, September 6th. At a late hour Thursday night a messenger traveling post haste reached Alikneyl from Cabul, and informed Major Connolly, the British political agent, that the British Embassy at Cabul had been attacked by several Afghan regiments, and that the military escort of the Embassy were defending themselves. The Viceroy of India ordered the troops at Alikneyl to move upon the Shutargarden Pass. General Roberts has been ordered to advance on Cabul, while General Stewart is ordered to hold Candahar and concentrate at Candaba. The forces in the Khyber Pass are being strongly reinforced and will operate on Jellalabad. Major Connolly telegraphed Friday night the substance of a letter received from the Ameer of Afghanistan, who confirmed the news of the revolt, and adds that the regiments which have mutinied were joined by the populace. The Ameer's arsenal and stores were first plundered and destroyed, and the British Embassy was then attacked by overwhelming numbers.——CHICAGO, September 6th.—Speaking of the growth of the California salmon industry, the *Tribune* says: N. K. Fairbanks, of Chicago, is now experimenting with them at Geneva Lake, and believes that, properly started, they will live and thrive in fresh water as well as salt water. If the result shall demonstrate the correctness of his theory, he proposes to stock Lake Michigan.——VICTORIA, September 6th. H. M. S. *Rocket*, with the Imperial Commissioners on board, has returned from Barclay Sound, where a critical examination for defensive purposes was made.——Arrangements have been made to open the marble quarries on Taxada Island. Wharves will be erected for shipping.——ST. PETERSBURG, September 7th.—Eighty-four young persons sentenced to hard labor and deportation to Siberia for political offences, have left Moscow under armed escort.——PARIS, September 7th.—Arnado de Noe, better known as "Cham," the caricaturist, is dead. He was born in Paris on January 26th, 1816.——LONDON, September 7th.—A correspondent at Bombay asserts that symptoms of discontent have been noticed at Cabul for some time. The bearing of the population toward members of the Embassy has been defiant. The force defending the Embassy numbered seventy-nine. They fought with the greatest bravery. It is said that the Ameer's son is fatally injured. A large number of mutineers were killed. After the buildings of the Embassy were fired, the survivors sallied out and defended themselves desperately, but all were killed, including Major Cavagnari. Intense excitement prevails throughout India. It is believed at Paris and Vienna that the outrage is due to Russian intrigue.——LONDON, September 8th.—A Calcutta dispatch reports that the disturbances at Badakshan were not serious. Affairs at Herat are unsettled. The Khrum Valley is infested with robbers. Trade by Shutargarden Pass has been stopped. The force ordered to leave Candahar on the 8th of September has been instructed to remain, and the city has been re-occupied.——LONDON, September 7th.—A dispatch from Prome says the massacres in Mandalay continue. Diplomatic intercourse between the Burmese Court and the British has virtually ceased. The Cabul outbreak will probably encourage King Thebau to create an open rupture with England. The Rumpa rebellion will be stamped out in a few weeks.——BOMBAY, September 8th.—Orders have been given for collection of transportation. The Punjaub is being scoured for camels. The Khyber column is not expected to advance at present, as all available means of transportation will be sent to the Kurum force. The Insurgents have sent messengers to all the tribes, calling on the whole country to rise in arms. It is believed that a Heratese regiment has left Cabul for Kerat, to induce that city to join in the revolt.——LONDON, September 8th.—A Simla dispatch says: Grave fears are entertained that the Ameer has joined the insurgents to save himself.——BERLIN, September 8th.—Owing to persecutions by the Government the number of students in Russian universities is rapidly decreasing. Harvest prospects in Russia are unfavorable.——BRUSSELS, September 8th.—The Institute of International Law, now in session here, has voted in favor of a resolution recommending that the various States agree that the destruction or injury of a submarine telegraph cable is an offense against the law of nations.——MADRID, September 8th.—Canovas del Castillo has been charged with the mission of officially asking the hand of Archduchess Marie Christine of Austria in marriage with King Alphonso.——The report that 20,000 troops would be sent to Cuba is contradicted. The Government will only replace troops whose term of service in Cuba has expired.——FALL RIVER, September 9th.—The spinners to-night issued a second appeal to the workingmen of America for aid.——LOUISVILLE, September 9th.—The strike of the molders was inaugurated at the Ohio Falls Car Works, at Jeffersonville, this morning. At present only the freight department of the extensive establishment is involved. The strikers demand that wages be increased from $2 to $2 50 a day.——LONDON, September 9th.—The leaders of the Ashton Trades Union fear they will be unable to prevent a strike, as the mill bands believe it would be beneficial in reducing production, even if it did not prevent a reduction of wages.——At a meeting of the shareholders of the Union Spinning Mills, at Oldham, running 900,000 spindles, a suggestion to run on short time, or to stop the Oldham Mills entirely, so as to bring pressure to bear on the Liverpool cotton market, seemed to meet with great approval.——GLASGOW, September 9th.—It is estimated that 3,000 people are still out of employment here. The iron trades only are doing well. Building trades are in the worst condition, and it will be necessary again to make provision to assist the unemployed the coming winter.——SAN FRANCISCO, September 10th.—The schooner *General Harney*, which arrived at Honolulu August 31st, brings the following news from the Arctic whaling fleet, up to August 1st: The bark *Helen Mar* had 7 whales; bark *Eliza*, 2 whales; bark *Thomas Pope*, 6 whales; bark *Norman*, 2 whales; bark *Hunter*, 5 whales; bark *Sea Breeze*, 3 whales; bark *Progress*, 3 whales; bark *John Howland*, 5 whales; bark *Northern Light*, 1 whale; bark *Abram Barker*, 5 whales; bark *Alaska*, 1 whale; bark *Rainbow*, 5 whales; bark *Coral*, 4 whales; bark *Dawn*, 1 whale; schooner *C. M. Ward*, 1,000 pounds whalebone, 1,200 pounds walrus bone; Hawaiian schooner *Giovanni Apiani*, 400 pounds whalebone, 1,600 pounds walrus bone.——PARIS, September 9th.—The *Bulletin des Halles* says: The first threshings in the west and northwest of France show a very poor yield, both in quality and quantity. Though France will not have to purchase so largely as last year, she will require fifteen to twenty million hectolitres, and must buy it almost exclusively in America in competition with England.——LONDON, September 9th. It is said the cereal harvest in King's County, Ireland, has been virtually lost in consequence of heavy rains and floods, which began Saturday last. There are also very bad reports from County Down with regard to the crops.——Belgium, Holland, Italy and Spain will be buyers of food in America, as well as England and France.——ASHTON-UNDER-TYNE, September 9th. One of the greatest struggles ever known in the cotton trade here will probably be entered upon by the end of this week. Employers decline to withdraw their notice of five per cent. reduction of wages, and the spinners and weavers are determined to resist the reduction. If a strike ensue, nearly all the working people in Ashton District will be involved, and the strike will probably be protracted, as the Spinners' Union is amply provided with funds.

FAIRFAX MINING COMPANY,
426 CALIFORNIA STREET, ROOM NO. 2.

President.....JOHN W. COLEMAN.
Treasurer.....GEN. O. H. LA GRANGE.
Secretary.....O. C. MILLER.

[October 12.]

GEO. C. HICKOX. W. C. MCFARLANE.

GEORGE C. HICKOX & CO.,
Commission Stock Brokers (San Francisco Stock Exchange, No. 230 Montgomery street, San Francisco. May 4.

J. A. RUOKIN,
Member S. F. Stock and Exchange Board, 423 California street. STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Active Accounts. Oct. 26.

CARO.
I take pleasure in announcing that I have completed arrangements with F. F. DE DERKY, M.D., whereby he will attend to my practice during my absence abroad. Dr. de Derky has been a successful practitioner of medicine in the Southern and Eastern States, and, though recently having become a resident of this city, I beg to commend him as worthy of your fullest confidence.

Yours respectfully, DR. O. ALBERT HILLER.

Relative to the above, I would say that my office is No. 17 Dupont street, Rooms Nos. 5 and 6. Office Hours: from 11 to 12 o'clock A.M. and 2 to 4 P.M.

Aug. 30. F. F. DE DERKY, M.D.

WAKELEE'S AUREOLINE
Produces the Beautiful Golden Hair so Much Admired.

SUPERIOR TO THE IMPORTED ARTICLE

—BY REASON OF ITS—

FRESHNESS AND CARE USED IN ITS PRODUCTION.

PRICE, LARGE BOTTLES, $2.

Manufactured by H. P. WAKELEE & CO., Druggists, corner Montgomery and Bush streets, S. F. [Aug. 2.

SYONEY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
Round the World Tickets.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will issue Round the World Tickets, giving first-class accommodations for the entire route, at the low price of **$650.** For particulars apply to

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., General Agents,

Aug. 9. Corner First and Brannan streets.

SERKYS TEA.
Guaranteed to preserve and promote the beauty and freshness of youth to the ripest age. It purifies the blood, and is a most wonderful tonic. It clears the complexion and removes pimples and eruptions. It increases the appetite and is a certain cure for dyspepsia. It preserves the freshness of youth and greatly exhilarates the spirits, and is extensively used and recommended by the medical faculty and used by the elite of London, Paris, New York, Philadelphia, etc. It is used like ordinary tea, costs only 2 cents per day, and makes a healthy and delicious drink. Boxes by mail, 50 cents and $1. Liberal discount to trade.

809 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ State rights for sale. Aug. 9.

EOWARO BOSQUI & CO.,
Printers, Engravers, Lithographers and Bookbinders,
Leidesdorff street, from Clay to Commercial.

CALIFORNIA SUGAR REFINERY,
Manufacturers of the Standard Syrup, a superior article put up in barrels expressly for home consumption. Also, Extra Heavy Syrup in barrels for Export. Refined Sugars at lowest market rates. Office, 215 Front street, up stairs. Dec. 21.

HIBERNIA BREWERY,
Howard Street, Between Eighth and Ninth.

Dec. 7.] *M. NUNAN, Proprietor.*

FOR SALE,
In a thriving city, situated in one of the Southern counties, a valuable first-class SALOON BUSINESS, with lease, fixtures and furniture. For full particulars apply, by letter, "A. B.," News Letter Office. Dec. 14.

HAPPY CHILDREN.
The rosy-cheeked children of San Francisco is the evidence the JERSEY FARM DAIRY has of the purity and richness of its milk.

Aug. 2. City Depot: 837 HOWARD STREET.

COKE CHEAPEST FUEL.
Reduction in Price: Wholesale Price, 50 cents per barrel; Retail Price, 60 cents per barrel, at the works of the SAN FRANCISCO GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, Howard and First streets, and foot of Second st. Jan. 12.

THE FUTURE OF RAILROAD POLITICS.

To thoughtful men it has always seemed a misfortune that the question of fares and freights should he made a subject of political contest. It was an evil in many ways. It was demoralizing to political parties, hurtful to individual voters, and harassing to the transportation companies. It gave political charlatans an opportunity, of which they were not slow to avail themselves, to blackmail the railroads into buying them off; their price had often to he paid in the shape of assistance to political advancement, and thus one evil hegat another. Nor could it he expected that these raids would always he sternly resisted. The trustees of a vast property were forced to a choice hetween evils; they had to aid the politicians in order that the value of railroad property might not he ruthlessly legislated away. The had principle having unfortunately become established, that local Legislatures might do pretty well as they pleased with railroad property, it was in the nature of things that the railroads would seek to protect themselves. Self-preservation is the first law of nature. Capital had to take care of itself, and proved itself ahundantly ahle to do that, as it always has and always will. But considerahle demoralization was undouhtedly the result. Both the old political parties were very ready to strengthen themselves hy railroad support, aud the new party has not heen a whit hehind its predecessors in that respect. The sooner that condition of things passes away, the hetter it will he for all political parties. The railroad taken out of politics will he a great advantage all round. It will relieve railroad men of their greatest lahor and worry, and leave them free to increase transportation facilities. It has heen said that the anxiety and lahor involved in protecting the railroads from confiscatory legislation has far exceeded the auxiety and lahor which sufficed to huild them. This state of things may well he put an end to. We think the time has come for putting and end to it. We think, too, that the means for ending it have heen provided. If the newly elected Railroad Commissioners discharge their duties in fairness, and in ths spirit of the Constitution that has clothed them with the most extraordinary powers ever conferred upon mortal men, we think they may formulate a tahle of fares and freights that may he accepted as reasonahle hy hoth the railroads and their customers, and that, as a result, the railroad may thereafter hid adieu to political management. The Constitution provides for the fullest inquiry. It gives the Commissioners all the powers necessary for that purpose; they are to call for persons and papers, examine hooks of accounts, and cause witnesses to testify, and may punish for contempt. After full investigation, they are to find a judicial judgment on the very large question that has heen suhmitted to them. They are not themselves experts, and therefore they will necessarily have to depend very much upon the testimony of those who are. It will he their business to take into consideration a numher of exceedingly complex problems. It will he their duty to master a most difficult subject that may well oppress them with a sense of grave responsihility. There are men fully their equals in point of natural ahility, who have heen engaged in railroad management most of their lives, who would yet shrink from the performance of such a task as that now imposed upon the popularly-elected Commissioners. This, at least, shows that the inquiry, preliminary to preparing a tariff of fares and freights, must he made as thorough and as exhaustive as possihle. There can be no jumping at conclusions if the suhject is to he fairly and honestly dealt with. That the framers of the Constitutiou intended that it should he so dealt with is evident from the carefulness with which they provided the necessary machinery for instituting a full inquiry. The Gorham and Cohen methods of making reductions to please private malice, and in violation of public justice, will not, we are persuaded, he listened to for a single moment. Bids for popular votes should find no place in the settlement of so important a question. Gorham offered a reduction of twenty-five per cent; Cohen went further, and offered thirty-three and one-third per cent. The people accepted neither hid. They chose Commissioners who personally had hound themselves to no such pledges. Messrs. Cone, Stoneman and Beerstecher are free to decide this high judicial case according to the testimony, with justice toward the public on the one hand, and without prejudice toward the Railroad Company on the other. The question heing approached and determined in this spirit, the result cannot hut he a desirable one in many ways. A record will he made which will serve to educate the people to a better understanding of the railroad question than that which they have acquired from the false figures of Cohen, or the heated harangues of Gorham. Above all, the settlement of the question upon a fair basis will take the railroad out of politics, to the great satisfaction of its managers, and to the advantage of party politics, and to the great good of the people generally. This, we know, is a great deal to expect. Our fear is, that the trading politicians may prove strong enough to defeat so desirahle a consummation. Thoughtful men, however, will do well to lend their influence to heat the politicians in this.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

The election being over, it is proper to give honor to whom honor is due. The Republicans have won substantial victories in hoth the city and State. The campaign, on their part, was most admirahly managed in all its details. The headquarters in this city was for weeks a scene of downright hard work. Few persons, unacquainted with the facts, would imagine all that is involved in the skillful manipulations of all the elements of success that enter into a great contest such as that which has just heen passed through. Arrangements have to he made for the conduct of primaries, for the meeting of nominating conventions, for ths employment and proper distrihution of speakers, for the hiring of halls, for the answering of an immense country correspondence, for resisting the assaults of the opposition, and for a thousand and one other things which it is needless to enumerate. Every day unlooked for emergencies arise, which have to he promptly met. Every possihle point of attack must he carefully watched. The whole State, and every corner in it, need to he under vigilant surveillance. There must he a good understanding of the weakness as well as well of of the strength of your own forces, and your opponents must he equally well understood. The manager of such a campaign must ever he on the alert, with a keen eye along the whole line, ready to do the right thing at the right time and in the right way. It is only doing honor to whom honor is due to say that, in Marcus D. Boruck, the Republicans had a secretary who filled the hill, as manager, with the highest degree of efficiency. To his clear judgment and never-tiring industry the successful issue of the campaign is largely due. He deserves well of his party.

BACK TO CABUL.

Hark! the trumpet calls to arms—
Every note a wail of pain;
And the veteran, hattle-worn,
Turns him to his task again.

Withered, if he failed to turn,
Were the hays that wreathe his hrow,
Worthless were his victories won
If he rested from them now.

For the peace that he hath earned
Is hy treachery o'erthrown,
And the hlood on England's shield
Can he washed with blood alone.

Lo! her sons lie cold in death,
Murdered with a Judas-kiss;
Naught hut ruthless sword and torch
Can avenge a wrong like this.

Scant the news from far Cahul;
But, what matter? This we know:
That they died as Britous should,
With their faces to the foe;

That they scorned to ask for grace,
Placing in their swords their trust;
That for every Englishman
Twenty Afghans hit the dust.

But a vengeance, swift and sure,
Soon shall waste the traitors' land;
They have done this thing hefore,
Leave them to old England's hand.

Generous is the Lion's wrath
When he meets a nohle foe,
But no mercy even he
On the traitor will hestow.

THE RIGHT POLICY TO PURSUE.

After the first flush of victory is over a calm and critical examination of the field shows hut little reason for undue exultation. True, we have secured a good State administration, the Boards of Supervisors and Education, and the Board of Equalization, hut the complexion of the Legislature is far from reassuring, and unless the Republicans make it an object for the Democrats to unite with them, the Grangers and Workingmen will practically control that hody. Had a combination heen effected three months ago upon the conservative hasis then indicated hy the NEWS LETTER, the present aspect of affairs would have heen vastly improved, and we should have carried the entire State and city to the complete discomfiture of the Sand-lotters. We merely advert to this unaccepted counsel in order to point the moral of what we now advise. It is this: Let the Republicans and Democrats elected to the Legislature unite their forces without fail *before that body meets; it will be too late afterwards.* Overtures to that effect will come with grace from the stronger side, and the Democrats are now in a frame of mind to accept them, hecause their party is and must remain a cypher in California politics until the Workingmen's party shall have heen dishanded. There is at present no sign thereof—on the contrary, that party has elected the Supreme and a majority of the Superior Judges, a majority of the Railroad Commission, and the chief executive officers of San Francisco. It is idle to deny that, considering the elements opposed to them, they have succeeded heyond the expectation of dispassionate observers. To use a short phrase, "they have drawn hlood," and having polled a larger vote, especially in this city, than the Democracy, the latter—what remains of it—will gravitate toward ths W. P. C. as the avenue to office in the future. In reality there has heen merely a change in name and leaders—nothing more. Hence, we repeat, *now* is the time for Republicans to ahsorh the fragment remaining of the "grand old party," else, as sure as fate, it will he gathered into the Workingmen's and Grangers' fold, and the contest he interminahly prolonged. It is useless to enlarge upon such patent facts. Unless the Republican leaders are hlind, they will not permit the "hig head" of victory to overrule these views of sound policy. If a desire to monopolize all the loaves and fishes causes a rejection of the possihle alliance here outlined, the sequel will prove that present victors had less regard for the public welfare than for the spoils of office.

BEGINNING TO FLOP.

The "Chronicle" magnanimously announces its intention to accept Perkins for Governor, now that he has heen duly elected; hut ominously declares that it will keep a watchful eye upon his future conduct. In other words, if Perkins hehaves himself to suit the *Chronicle*, that sheet will allow him to retain his office, but if he diverges a hair's hreadth from the *Chronicle's* ideas as to the correct thing (and very nice ideas they are), there will he a call for "more mud" in the live paper's editorial-room. Next to Kearney's threat against Grant's effigy, this is the cheekiest thing of the season. What are we to suppose would have happened if ths *Chronicle* had not seen fit to "accept" Perkins for Governor? Would it have heen under the painful necessity of annulling the election? And what do the De Youngs propose to do to Perkins if his official conduct fails to please them? Every word of ahuss which they hurled at his head during the recent campaign seems to have given him an additional vote. On the same principle, if the *Chronicle* would only speak ill enough of him while in office, he might run the State to the devil with everyhody's consent and approhation. It looks to us very much as if the paper in question is crawling over to the winning side, and in our opinion Perkins will find it very difficult to do anything which will seem wrong in its eyes. It would never do for some people to he on had terms with the official who has the power of pardoning vested in his hands.

Five Children at One Birth.—The *Cologne Gazette* reports from Kettwig that a woman there has just had five children, four hoys and one girl, at a hirth. They only lived a few hours. Though very small, they were well-formed. The mother is recoveriug rapidly.

Boots: "Eight o'clock, surr!" Voice (from the deeps): "Why didn't ye till me that hefore, confound you!"

THE TOWN CRIER.

"Hear the Crier!" "What the devil art thou?
"One that will play the devil, sir, with you."

"He'd a sting in his tail as long as a flail,
Which made him grow bolder and bolder."

Mr. Kiddle, ex-Superintendent of the New York City Public Schools, is making a fight for his place, and seems to have the Board of Education in a tight place. He resigned, he says, because the commotion raised by his book of communications from deceased worthies, such as Franklin, H. J. Raymond, Moses, Shakespeare, Pontius Pilate and Pius the Ninth, was too strong to be resisted; but now he comes forward as a candidate for the position, and he is backed by the teachers. His religious belief is the only thing against him, and the Constitution protects him in that. What is the Board to do? Mr. Kiddle's belief is driveling idiocy, if judged by the book he has written; but he has a right to be idiotic in religion, and it is not denied that he has made an excellent Superintendent of Schools, and is still allowed by his friends to go at large. The indications are that he will go back to his old place, and why should he not? "There was a God yesterday," said the converted Turk, "but I eat him, and to-day there is none." Who is to decide, when it comes to a discussion of religious absurdities?

People had a happy time fifty or sixty years ago. There is a Congregational Jubilee at Westhampton, Mass., and Dr. Clarke has been giving his recollections of the fine old days when there were prayer meetings, four hours long, of a Summer afternoon, and single prayers of an hour's duration. "I used to get tired out," he says, "by these long prayers, but I must record my deep conviction that those holy veterans had power with God." Not a doubt of it. Not even Almighty power could stand such prayers, and the Congregationalists have been living in the darkness ever since. After all, they care nothing for that, for they have the Westminster Confession of Faith, which is the "closest approximation to absolute truth which it is possible for human sagacity and human wisdom to make." Perhaps the most pleasant sight in the world, next to a clean Dennis Kearney, or a two-eyed Ben. Butler, would be Dr. Clarke and spiritualist Kiddle pulling each other's hair, in the presence of Professor Tyndall.

The Scotch Highlanders were always a picturesque race, without breeches—a kind of British sans-culottes—and some of their customs, if queer, were none the less practical. Their habit of sticking their dirks into the table at dinner time, in order to be ready for any little argument, was an extremely pleasant one, and its disappearance is to be regretted. Wild as the Highlanders were, they were kindly and courteous, and it would be an improvement in our modern life to introduce their old forms. Dirks, to be sure, are out of fashion, but there is no reason why we should not have our revolvers alongside the plates at dinner. As things are now, a man is afraid to say "Good morning" on a foggy day, for fear of a negative answer and a half-ounce ball in the diaphragm; but if his own pistol were to the fore, he might be able to make his assertion good. What California society needs this day is a pervading six-shooter; and guests should be provided with arms, as with coffee-cups, at every first-class hotel.

An eminent and justly-respected divine of this city has a fine property at Oakland, with an orchard in full bearing. A friend remarked that much of the fruit lay rotting on the ground, and suggested that it might be well to allow some of the poor in the neighborhood to supply themselves, rather than have the fruit go to waste. "Oh," said the reverend proprietor, "it is not wasted; it makes capital manure for the soil." Some persons thought this very dreadful for a clergyman; but is it not true? And why should not a clergyman know a little about fruit-raising? Moreover, the clerical mind is accustomed to the theological argument, and Dr. ——— clearly saw no difference whatever between manuring directly with the fruit itself, and manuring with the bodies of the poor, after the fruit had passed into them. Scientifically, he was wrong; but one must approve him as a theologian.

The reign of the cowardly little blatherskite is nearly over. The hour of the peripatetic mendicant, who boasts that he has hegged his way over our fair State in order to make it hideous with his blasphemous rantings, has come. Even the besotted rabble that for two years has cheered the filth which rolled from his poisonous tongue is dumb, and the bray of the belated asses who have played second fiddle to the pricked wind-bag, is hushed. In insulting the ex-President of the United States, the scab on the skin of our body politic was badly injured; but the wound which Denis Kearney has inflicted on California is not a mortal one, and when it is healed and business resumes its former activity, the dirty little drayman will be forgotten like one of yesterday's flea-bites, and duly relegated to the obscurity of the wharves and the purlieus of the city-front.

For once a parson has come out in his true light and significance; that parson is the perforated Mr. Kalloch. In his person he has proved that the pulpit may be a place where as much worship is accorded to the Devil as to God, with a slight balance in favor of the former; a place from whose superstitious hight a little eloquence, a free use of truisms and an unlimited supply of cheek can command votes, pick pockets, injure reputations, seduce virtue and save souls. Beecher used to be the boss expounder of this theory, but certainly, from a local point of view, Kalloch is away ahead. Any doubting Thomas, surnamed Didimus, may put his finger in the wound of this political follower of the meek and lowly.

Sweltering citizens, who have ruined themselves, the past few days, in iced lemonade (with a stick in it), sherry cobblers and other quenchers of the fiery heat, have been at their wit's end to know where the hot weather came from. It means Gen. Grant, and it came from the address issued by the Veterans: "The great national heart of America throbs in sympathy, and now grows warmer at his approach." There is yet a week before us, and time to be dissolved in tears—or perspiration. Poor Grant! Poor national heart!

Three white boys set upon a small Chinese, on Thursday, and made him an object. This, says the *Animal's Friend*, is the result of Sand-lot harangues. True enough. A missionary, last week, in Oregon, deserted his wife and family and ran away with an Indian girl. This, we say, is the result of evangelizing the heathen, and not such a bad result for Mrs. Missionary.

Much has been said of General Grant's great qualities, his genius, and patriotism, and endurance, and wisdom, and even his independence in the matter of the spelling of the word "Chicago;" but no one has yet called attention to his most sublime achievement—the one that will hold distant generations spell bound before his majestic memory. He has been talked at by a greater number of mutton-heads, of all lands and languages, than any other man known to history; and he has lived through it all. Nevertheless, we tremble for him when we think that he has yet to encounter our most eminent professors of gab. It were an ignominious end for the hero of so many battles to succumb to the wagging of jaws; and yet, we fear.

Some of these Mills Seminary graduates can throw a very powerful stream of words from the engine of their cultivated intellects, but they can't bluff everybody. The other day a fully diplomaed Miss of eighteen walked into a music store on Kearny street and asked the clerk for a song, entitled "Demonstrate by ocular proof the verdure of my sepulchre;" and, as he handed her a copy of "See that my grave is kept green," and raked in thirty-five cents over the counter, he smiled blandly, and said: "Is the ditty known as 'Argentine filaments interspersed with the aureate capillary attractions' a novelty to your auricular repertory?" She concluded to go back to school for one more year.

S. Wells Williams, author of the "Middle Kingdom," has been enlightening the Social Science Convention, at Saratoga, on the Chinese Question in California. Like most Eastern writers on this subject, he assumes the existence of the question, and proceeds to treat it with such measure of ignorance as his knowledge can supply, which is a good deal. His paper is full of entertainment and information, but it has no foundation in fact, since there are not now, and never have been, any Chinese in California. The name is a cant term, invented by Kearney and his followers to designate the men of position and wealth, upon whom they are making war.

It is time to put a stop to this sort of thing. Within one week two men have come out in letters to the press denying the published report of their death. This must not go on. Newspaper readers have quite enough to do to keep up with the events of the day without making incessant corrections in the record. When a man is reported dead he must stay so. It may be a little rough on him, but individuals must be content to suffer for the good of the race. We have nothing against Richard A. Proctor, astronomer, or Calvin B. McDonald, journalist, but we regret to find them so lost to the sense of public duty as to persist in saying they are alive.

The "London Times'" money article attributes the flow of gold to America, partly to speculation, and believes that England will be able to liquidate its debt to this country by cheaper means than direct gold remittances. We regret to see the *Times* meddling with matters so entirely beyond its intellectual grasp, and shall be pleased to forward, by next mail, copies of the seven city papers with seven different explanations of this gold movement, for the information of the Thunderer. That paper will, we trust, confine itself to the local affairs of its own little corner hereafter.

Rev. W. H. H. Murray hacks out of himself, like a snake casting its skin. He has been misjudged, he says; and so he thinks it doesn't matter. His property has been seized by swindling creditors; and so it doesn't matter. We are ready to take him at his word; but if it does not matter, why does he say anything about it? It really begins to look as if there were some remote family tie between himself and the horses he is so fond of; and perhaps he would do well to print on the title page of the next edition of his book: "'The Perfect Horse,' by a perfect something else."

We regret to do anything unpleasant, but it is perhaps timely to remark that Liberia has gone to pieces, and to ask where the Southern brigadiers were who brought about this melancholy end of so much eloquence and philanthropy? They have no Southern brigadiers in Liberia; perhaps that is the reason the little State went to pot. In any case the wreck is there; and the negro exodus to Kansas and the neighborhood goes on to the comfort of all, but the Kansas people.

The very latest thing in spiritualistic humbuggery is a female medium who produces medicines, ointments, etc., in the palm of her hand. The exact kind of medicine she hands over for inspection, experts have not yet been able to decide. It may seem coarse, but this warm weather we have clutched hands which did produce something tangible—sweat. We recommend the experts to accept this as a partial solution of the miracle. None of that physic in ours.

It is believed that General Grant will bribe the Captain of the China steamer to turn back out of the Golden Gate as soon as he learns that Kearney is still loose. This will have a bad effect on third-term stock; and the Republicans now think of importing Roscoe Conkling to engage the agitator in a duel of billingsgate, in some hope that each will choke the other before the steamer arrives.

The White-Stocking Base Ball Club, of Chicago, choose an unfortunate moment for their visit here. Kearney is spoiling for somebody that he can swear at safely, and a white stocking fills his boots with loathing. He may die of excitement, and we can't afford to spare him, now that everybody has got tired of the Meigg's Wharf monkeys.

Rough on the Police.—The papers report the finding of a woman's body in the bay, and its identification in these terms: "She was a woman of dissolute habits and well known to the police." We should like to hear now from Mrs. Police. After all, reform was very much needed, and we shall see about it when Mayor Kalloch is in office.

Quail-shot was so scarce down near Los Angeles, last week, that an enthusiastic sportsman bought out and used instead the entire stock of pills from a druggist. He says that, somehow or other, he managed to kill every shot. The only drawback has been the difficulty to get any one to eat the game.

A squab monthly, edited by three aspiring compositors, has for the last two months delighted and astonished this community. Its name is *The Avalon*. Some of the clips are passable, and its advertisements artistically displayed.

There has been a good deal of talk from Kearney the past two years about "hanging" first this man and then that, in one way or another; but it begins and ends in talk. The only hanging he does is to hang fire.

C. P. R. R.

Overland Ticket Office: Ferry Landing, foot of Market street.--Commencing Monday, May 19th, 1879, and until further notice, Trains and Boats wil leave

SAN FRANCISCO:

7.00 A. M. (daily), Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Landing — Connecting with Trains for Napa (Stages for Sonoma), Calistoga (the Geysers), and Sacramento. Connecting at Davis (*Sundays excepted*) for Woodland and Knight's Landing, and at Woodland for Williams and Willows.
(Arrive San Francisco 8:10 P.M.)

7.00 A.M. (daily) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) and via Livermore arriving at Tracy at 11:30 A. M. and connecting with Atlantic Express. Connects at Niles with Train arriving at San Jose at 10:15 A.M.
(Returning, train from Tracy arrives at 6:05 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (daily), Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R R.) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland (Or.), Colfax, Reno (Virginia City), Palisade (Eureka), Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Galt with train arriving at Ione at 3:40 P.M.
(Arrive San Francisco 5:15 P.M.)

Sunday Excursion Tickets to San Pablo and Martinez at Reduced Rates.

10.00 A.M. (daily) via Oakland Ferry, Local Passenger Train to Haywards and Niles.
(Arrive San Francisco 4:05 P.M.)

3.00 P.M. (daily) San Jose Passeuger Train (via Oakland Ferry and Niles), stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 5:20 P.M.
(Arrive San Francisco 9:35 A.M.)

3.00 P.M. (daily) Northern Railway Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to Sau Pablo, Martinez and Antioch.
(Arrive San Francisco 9:35 A M.)

4.00 P.M. (daily) Arizona Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) for Lathrop (and Stockton), Merced, Madera, Visalia, Sumner, Mojave, Newhall (San Buenaventura, and Santa Barbara), Los Angeles, "Santa Monica," Wilmington, Santa Ana (San Diego), Colton and Yuma (Colorado River Steamers), connecting direct with Daily Trains of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Arizona for Maricopa (Daily Stages for Phœnix and Prescott), and for Casa Grande (182 miles east from Yuma), and end of Track (Daily Stages for Florence and Tucson).

"Sleeping Cars" between Oakland, Los Angeles and Yuma.
(Arrive San Francisco 12:35 P.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Landing), connecting with trains for Calistoga, (the Geysers), Woodland, Knight's Landing and Sacramento; and at Sacramento with Passenger Train, leaving at 9:35 P.M. for Truckee, Reno, Carson and Virginia.
"Sleeping Cars" between Vallejo and Carson.
(Arrive San Francisco 11:10 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Wash'n St. Wharf), for Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.
(Arrive San Francisco 8:00 P.M.)

4.00 P.M. (daily), Through Third Class and Accommodation Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) connectiug at Latbrop with Train arriviug at Los Angeles ou second day at 11:55 A.M. (Arrive San Francisco 9:05 A.M.

4.30 P.M. (daily) Local Passenger Traiu (via Oakland Ferry) to Haywards, Niles and Livermore. (Arrive San Francisco 8:35 A.M.)

5.00 P.M. (daily) Overland Emigrant Traiu (via Oakland Ferry and Northern Railway) to Ogden, Omaha and East.

Public conveyance for Mills Seminary connects at Seminary Park Station with all trains, Sundays excepted.

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS

From "SAN FRANCISCO," Daily.

TO OAKLAND.		TO ALAMEDA.	TO FERNSIDE.	TO EAST OAKLAND.	TO NILES.	TO BERKELEY	TO DELAWARE STREET.
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
B 6.10	12.30	7.00	B7.00	B 6.10	7.00	7.30	B 6.10
7.00	1.00	8.00	B9.00	7.30	10.00	8.30	8.00
7.30	1.30	9.00	B10.00	8.30	P. M.	9.30	10.00
8.00	2.00	10.00	P. M.	9.30	3.00	10.30	12.00
8.30	3.00	11.00	B5.00	10.30	4.30	11.30	P. M.
9.00	3.30	12.00	.....	11.30	TO SAN JOSE.	P. M.	1.30
9.30	4.00	P. M.	.....	P. M.		1.00	3.30
10.00	4.30	1.30	.....	12.30		3.00	4.30
10.30	5.00	2.00	.....	1.00		4.00	5.30
11.00	5.30	*3.00	.....	3.30		5.00	B 6.30
11.30	6.00	4.00	.....	4.30		6.00	.....
12.00	6.30	5.00	.....	5.30		B 6.30	.....
.....	7.00	6.00	.....	6.30			
.....	8.10	B*7.00	.....	7.00			
.....	9.20	B*8.10	.....	8.10	A. M.	Change Cars	
.....	10.30	*1030	.....	9.20	7.00	at	
.....	B11.45	B*1145	.....	10.30	P. M.	West Oakland	
.....	.....	.....	.....	B11.45	3.00		

To "SAN FRANCISCO," Daily.

FROM DELAWARE STREET.	FROM BERKELEY	FROM NILES	FROM EAST OAKLAND.	FROM FERNSIDE.	FROM ALAMEDA.	FROM OAKLAND. (Broadway.)	
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
B 5.40	B 5.40	7.00	B 5.10	B8.00	B*5.00	B 5.20	12.20
B 6.30	B 6.30	8.00	B 5.50	B10.00	B*5.40	B 6.00	12 50
8.00	7.30	P. M.	6.40	B11.00	*6.25	6.50	1.20
10.00	8.30	2 35	7.40	P. M.	7.00	7.20	1.50
12.00	9.30	4.30	8.40	B6.00	8.03	7.50	2.50
P. M.	10.30	FROM SAN JOSE.	9.40	.....	9.00	8.25	3.20
1.30	11 30		10.40	.....	10.03	8.50	3.50
3.30	P. M		11.40	.....	11.03	9.20	4.20
4 30	1.00		P. M.	.....	12,00	9.50	4.50
5.30	3.00		12.40	.....	P. M.	10.20	5.20
B 6.30	4.00		1.25	.....	1.00	10.50	5.50
.....	5.00		2.40	.....	3.00	11.20	6.25
.....	6.00		4.40	.....	*3 20	11.50	6.50
			5.40	.....	4.00	.....	8.00
Change Cars at West Oakland.	A. M.		6.40	.....	5.00	.....	9.10
	7.10		7.50	.....	6.03	.....	10.20
	P. M.		9.00	.....	B*7.20	.....	.....
	1.30		10.10	.....	B*8.30	.....	.....
	.....		.....	.....	*10.00	.....	.....

B—*Sundays excepted.*

*Alameda Passengers change cars at Oakland.

Creek Route.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*Daily*—B5:40, B6:30, 7.20, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A.M 12:15, 1:15, 2:25, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6.15 P.M.

FROM OAKLAND—*Daily*—B5:30, B6:20, 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A. M. 12:05, 1:05, 2:15, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05 P.M. B—*Sundays excepted.*

"Official Schedule Time" furnished by RANDOLPH & Co., Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St., S. F.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt.
A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.

SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Commencing Monday, June 2d, 1879, and until further notice, Boats and Trains will leave San Francisco as follows:

7.10 A M., from San Quentin Ferry, daily (Sundays excepted), connecting at San Rafael with Mail and Express Train for Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Cloverdale and way stations. Making stage connections at Geyserville for Skaggs' Springs; Cloverdale for Ukiah, Lakeport, Mendocino City, Highland and Bartlett Springs, Soda Bay and the Geysers; connection made at Fultou for Korbel's, Guerneville and the Redwoods. Returning, arrive in San Francisco at 6:25 P.M. Passengers going by this train will arrive at the Geysers at 2 P.M.

3.00 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted), Steamer "James M. Donahue" (Washington Street Wharf), connecting with Mail and Express Train at Donahue for Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Cloverdale, and way stations. Making stage connections at Lakeville for Sonoma. Returning, arrive in San Francisco at 10:10 A.M.

Sunday Excursions at Reduced Rates.

8.15 A.M., Sundays only, via San Quentin Ferry and San Rafael, for Cloverdale and Way Stations. Returning, arrive in San Francisco at 7:55 P.M. Fares for Round Trip: Petaluma, $1.50; Santa Rosa, $2.00; Healdsburg, $3 00; Cloverdale, $4.50; Fulton, $2.50; Laguna, $3.00; Forestville, $3.50; Korbel's, $3.75; Guerneville, $4.

Freight received at Washington st. Wharf from 7 a.m. till 2.30 p. m., daily (except Sundays).

Special Notice.

Until further notice, after Monday, the 15th instant, the 7:10 A.M Train, via San Quentin and San Rafael, will be discontinued.

A. A. BEAN, Sup't. A. HUGHES, Gen. Manager. JAS. M. DONAHUE, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.
[June 7.]

Natural beauty surpasses anything which can be imparted by artificial means. PHOSPHATE SOAP gives health to the skin simply by removing impurities and eradicating the poisons which give rise to skin diseases.

Not only for daily use on the face and hands, but for bathing the entire body, there is nothing equal to PHOSPHATE SOAP. It is a thorough disinfectant and removes offensive odors of every kind.

☞ Ask your Druggist for it.

NORTHERN DIVISION SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Commencing Monday, April 21, 1879, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave San Francisco, from Passenger Depot on Townsend street, between Third and Fourth streets, as follows:

8.20 A.M. daily for San Jose and Way Stations. ☞ Stages for Pescadero (via San Mateo) connect with this train only.

9.30 A.M (Sundays only) for San Jose and Way Stations. Returning, leaves San Jose at 6 P.M.

10.40 A.M. daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad and all Way Stations. ☞ At PAJARO, the Santa Cruz R. R. connects with this train for Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz. ☞ At SALINAS the M. & S. V. R. R. connects with this train for Monterey. ☞ STAGE connections made with this train. (Pescadero Stages via San Mateo excepted.)

Parlor Car attached to this Train.
(SEATS AT REDUCED RATES.)

3.30 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose, Gilroy, Pajaro, Hollister, Tres Pinos and principal Way Stations.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The trains of the Santa Cruz R. R. and the M. & S. V. R. R., which have been connecting with this train on Saturdays at PAJARO and SALINAS respectively, have been withdrawn for the season. Those intending to visit Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz or Monterey, will take the train leaving San Francisco at 10:40 A.M. daily.

3.30 P.M. (Sundays only) for San Jose and Way Stations.

4.25 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose and Way Stations.

5.00 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

6.30 P.M.—daily, for Meulo Park and Way Stations.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates

To San Jose and intermediate points sold on Saturdays, and Sunday mornings, good for return until following Monday inclusive.

Also, EXCURSION TICKETS to Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Monterey, sold on Saturdays only—good for return until the following Monday inclusive.

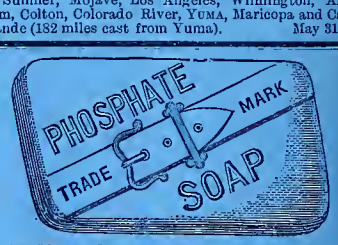
☞ Principal Ticket Office—Passenger Depot, Townsend street. Branch Ticket Office—No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Supt. H. R. JUDAH, A. P. &T. A.

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

Commencing Monday, May 19th, 1879,

☞ Passengers for points on the Southern Divisions of the road will take the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad via OAKLAND, leaving SAN FRANCISCO via Ferry Landing, Market street, at 4:00 P.M. daily (Arizona Express Train), and making close connection at GOSHEN for Sumner, Mojave, Los Angeles, Wilmington, Anaheim, Colton, Colorado River, YUMA, Maricopa and Casa Grande (182 miles east from Yuma). May 31.



Ladies who have injured the skin by the constant use of cosmetics may do much to restore their faces to that beauty which nature alone can give by constantly using PHOSPHATE SOAP.

For chapped hands the constant use of PHOSPHATE SOAP will be recommended by all who give it one fair trial.

If you want a nice article of Toilet Soap and something that is beneficial to the skin, buy PHOSPHATE SOAP.

Ladies who wish to make the skin look beautiful and natural should use PHOSPHATE SOAP.

Manufactured by "Standard Soap Co.," 204 Sacramento St., San Francisco.

NOTABILIA.

THE PEDDLER'S SONG.

Lawn as white as driven snow;
Cypress black as e'er was crow;
Gloves as sweet as damask roses;
Masks for faces and for noses;
Bugle-bracelet, necklace, amber;
Perfume for a lady's chamber;
Gold quoips and stomachers,
For my lads to give their dears;
Pins and poking-sticks of steel.
What maids lack from head to heel:
Come buy of me, come; come buy, come buy,
Buy, lads, or else your lasses cry.

WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE.

The wise resolution of the Managers of the Fair to prolong the exhibition for a week, affords an opportunity to all those who have missed the sight of Neville & Co.'s splendid display at the south end of the building, up stairs, to repair the oversight. Even the few who are not interested in open-air life and sporting can derive satisfaction from an inspection of their tents, awnings, sportsmen's tackle, twines, seines, nets, wagon and horse-covers, and the infinity of useful articles made of canvas and twine, while to lovers of the woods and the mountain stream the show is a perpetual pleasure. Every kind of bag that can be asked for is there, in cotton duck, in paper, in burlaps, in cord and twine; and the mermaid seine twine, and mermaid cotton rope for fishermen's use, are superior to anything ever seen on the coast. Now that the season calls to the open country, campers-out and fishing parties must supply themselves without delay. Especially remarkable is their infinite variety of awnings and tents. Most persons fancy that four poles and a roll of canvas will make a tent, but Neville & Co. have as many styles as there are buyers. Their hexagon is one of the most complete ever seen; firm and comfortable as a house, and yet a mere feather in weight. In fact, so portable are all the articles offered by this house for sportsmen's use, that one may take with him on a month's shooting or fishing excursion all the home comforts within a compass smaller and no heavier than a light trunk. It had been thought that a camp cot was perfect when it weighed but thirteen pounds. Neville & Co. have one eight pounds in weight, and capable of being rolled into a few inches' space; absolutely the best ever seen in any country. The quail season is just open, the election is settled, there is a momentary pause before the rush of winter business, everything beckons us afield with rod and gun. A visit to the establishment of Neville & Co., California and Davis streets, is a necessity to every Nimrod before he sets out to take his prey.

"I am inclined to believe," said a fop to a lady who had refused to sing, "you are fishing for compliments." "Oh, no," replied she, "I never fish in so shallow a stream."

"What may your age be?" asked a census-taker of an unmarried lady, who was only too clearly not in her prime. The lady's answer is not recorded, though it was most likely crushing. At the same time, how easy it is for every lady to avoid such impertinent questions by choosing her bonnets and hats at Mrs. Skidmore's Home of Fashion and Novelty, 1114 Market street! Every style of headdress from her establishment is perfect in its effect; and no lady who cares for her appearance fails to visit Mrs. Skidmore's at least every week, to keep the run of the Parisian taste. The grand Fall Opening on Wednesday and Thursday of this week was an event in fashionable circles, and the store is every day crowded with ladies, anxious not to be left behind in inspecting the latest arrivals.

The ambassadors of the Powers at Constantinople find themselves forced to make representations concerning the ill behavior of the Turks in the city; and the government of the Sultan has declared that the lack of good-breeding and morality complained of is the result of the neglect of the law and the prophets, and he has promised to enforce the observance of these. Much may he done by consistent effort, and yet the shortest way to secure good morals and clear consciences in Islam would be to introduce F. & P. J. Cassin's Golden Plantation Whisky, which makes a gentleman of every one, Turk or Christian.

Miss Analine de Flukey, at Saratoga, asked Chawles why he didn't take a glass of Congress Water to improve his general appearance and the perfume of his breath. Charles was, naturally, mortified; and yet he deserved the lesson. If, instead of living riotous days, he had frequented Swain's Restaurant, 213 Sutter street, where the most exquisite order and elegance prevail, and eaten the lunches and dinners there provided, better cooked and served than anywhere else, Analine would have fallen desperately in love with him and been his blooming bride ere this.

Napa Soda is the purest and most refreshing beverage at this season of the year, when the sharp winds are dying away, and the atmosphere is undergoing the soft changes which lead in the warm, revivifying rains, and the exquisite loveliness of our autumn months.

It is the concurrent testimony of all writers, philosophers or poets, that wine makes glad the heart of man, the happy happier, and the despondent merry. Good wine, of course, is meant; and good wine should, therefore, be in demand by the successful and the unsuccessful candidates alike. A glass of Landsberger's Gerke Wine, with an appetizing breakfast or a snug dinner, will put a soul of joy into the hearts now bowed down by defeat, and make the future yet more rosy to the chosen few.

Bradley & Rulofson's great photographic establishment has been working double shifts since Monday last, to meet the demand for likenesses of the new rulers of the people; not one of these gentlemen, naturally enough, being disposed to sit to any other artists than those acknowledged to be at the head of even our accomplished body of photographers. The riches of the gallery, 429 Montgomery street, in faces of distinguished men and women, are quite astounding.

All who have been hoisted by a steamboat explosion—and what good American has not?—will remember how very chilling it is to come down two or three hundred feet into a great deal of wet water, when you don't know how to swim. At the Neptune and Mermaid Baths, foot of Hyde street, North Beach, every one may acquire this necessary accomplishment with ease and pleasure, under the scientific training of Professor Mohor.

Keep the blood pure by using Dr. Jayne's Alterative, and you purge the system of many malignant elements which, left to themselves, may develop into some Scrofulous Complaint, Skin Disease, Mercurial Affection, Scurvy or Goitre. This Alterative, by entering into the circulation, thoroughly purges the blood, and removes any morbid tendency to disease which exists in the system, and at the same time sustains the strength of the patient. Sold by Crane & Brigham, San Francisco.

One of the jokes of the campaign is against the country papers, which publish no news of the election, though they come out (nominally) three days after it. At the same time, not one of these papers is so much in the dark that it does not know the entire superiority of Montanya's Union Range over all others in the market; and the constant inquiries for this wonder-working apparatus at the store, on Jackson street, below Battery, keep the whole force busy.

With the coming of the Fall Season, Carmany & Crosett, 25 Kearny street, have brought out a very fine assortment of everything in gentlemen's wearing goods. The newest and most stylish articles are now on exhibition, and their stock of underwear is absolutely unrivaled in the city. Their improved best-fitting Dress shirts are not to be equaled, and no man can be said to be dressed who has not supplied himself at this complete establishment.

At the hotels of the great summer resorts in the East no lady is allowed to enter unless she makes oath that she will wear two new dresses daily during the season. This seems to be rather heavier than Hilton on the Jews, and yet one must draw the line somewhere. On this coast the *sine qua non* of a gentleman is one of White's hats, from 614 Commercial street; and next year no Eastern watering-place will admit a man without it.

Tapestry Brussels, $1 per yard and upwards; fine new patterns. Call and see them. Window shades, 75 cents and upwards. Window lace, 12½ cents and upwards. Cornices, wall paper, etc. Oilcloths, 50 cents per yard and upwards. Hartshorn & McPhun, 112 Fourth st., near Mission.

AVERILL MIXED PAINT,
The Most Beautiful and Durable of All Paints,
—OF—
Every Shade or Color Desired, and in Quantities to Suit.
O. S. ORRICK, General Agent,
Sept. 6. *329 Market st., opposite Front.*

D. V. B. Henarie. Edward Martin.
E. MARTIN & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Wines and Liquors.
Proprietors of Miller's Extra Old Bourbon and J. F. Cutter Extra Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies.
April 5. *408 Front Street, San Francisco.*

TABER, HARKER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,
108 and 110 California St., S. F.
[April 19.]

Henry B. Williams. Henry B. Williams.
WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 218 California st., S. F. [July 27.

J. M. Neville. **REMOVAL.** Ge . H. Bryant
BAGS, TENTS AND HOSE.
NEVILLE & CO.,
No.'s 31 and 33 California Street, S. E. corner of Davis,
SAN FRANCISCO. [Aug. 2.

W. Morris. **MORRIS & KENNEDY,** J. F. Kennedy.
Importers and Dealers in Moldings, Frames, Engravings,
Chromos, Lithographs, Decalcomanie, Wax and Artists' Materials, 21 Post street, nearly opposite Masonic Temple, San Francisco. Feb. 4.

QUICKSILVER.
For sale---In lots to suit, by Thomas Bell & Co., No. 305 Sansome street, over Bank of California. Nov. 16.

R. H. LLOYD,
Attorney-at-Law, Room 13, Novada Block.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Melbourne Punch.—This live contemporary of ours is always a welcome visitor when the Australian mail arrives. As a *weekly*, like ourselves, it has attained the venerable age of over 25 years, its July 26th issue being No. 1,252—Vol. XLIX. The illustrations, after caricatures of eminent politicians and statesmen of Victoria, are always excellent, and are the best evidence of the talent the artists employed. The accompanying writing, as a specimen of pure English, shows equally well the ability of the essayists and contributors. Take this as a sample:

BEAUTIFUL SNOW.

Once I was like the beautiful snow,
And the sinful taint of this earth below
Had not disfigured my pure white soul,
Which still preserved its snow-white scroll.

Once I was like the snow; and in vain
The name of the Maker I ne'er had ta'en.
But that was, alas! in the sweet long ago
When *none* knew the author of "Beautiful Snow."

But now I eurse with might and main,
And seem to have "Beautiful Snow" on the brain
By day and hy night; wherever I go
Some demon inquires, "Who wrote *Beautiful Snow?*"

At an evening party, when talk gets slow,
Some ninny says, "Chadwick wrote *Beautiful Snow.*"
And when into hed my limhs I throw,
My wife asks, "My dear, who wrote *Beautiful Snow?*"

Road, river and rail, as I wend to and fro,
I hear, what I never saw, Beautiful Snow.
When leaving my measurs with Milton and Co.,
I am told that Sigourney wrote Beautiful Snow.

My Chinese fish-hawker, too, must have a "show,"
And deelares "Confneius lightee Beautiful Snow?"
Till softened my hrain hy degrees 'gan to grow,
And I "bothered the author of Beautiful Snow."

The etching of "Esau," in the August *Portfolio*, is disappointing, hut the fault does not lie with the etcher. A more unpromising suhject could hardly be selected than a tall, hairy man, leaning on a spear and looking nowhither. We agree to call him Esau, hut nohody can say why; and the name might as well be Joel, or O'Higgins or Soustchenko. The success of the number is the "Magdalen Tower and Bridge," a delightful picture, full of atmosphere and light. In the text, Mr. Lang treats of Shelley and Landor, in his Oxford paper, and Mrs. Heaton continues her notes on Stanfield. In his "Aestheties," Mr. Hamerton answers Dr. Leihreich's theory of the yellowing of the lens of the eyes, a fault of vision specially treated by him in a lecture on Turner some years ago, and not noticed hy Mr. Hamerton in his recent "Life of Turner." The theory, he now says, seems to be fallacious, because:

"1. The painter whose eye-lens is yellow sees all things yellower than they really are. He is not afflicted with the infirmity when he looks at nature, and exempt from it when he looks at his palette or his picture; the affliction is permanent alike in the field and in the studio.

2. Consequently, as the painter's eye supplies yellow to the natural scene, it will supply yellow in the same proportion to the mixtures on his palette and his canvas, which will appear to him as yellow as nature appears to him, even when they are not more yellow than nature is in reality. This being so, it does not appear that the painter's infirmity will cause him to use more of ths yellow pigments." This is sound criticism, one may say.

Ths most interesting note in the "Art Chronicle" is that on the exhihition of "Bronzes and Ivories of European Origin," at the Burlington Fine Arts Club. This ranges from the later days of Greek Art to the heginning of the 18th century, and eomprises about 550 works, of the rarest and most valuahle in existenee. At the Belgian Gallery Mr. Tristram Ellis has a collection of eighty fine views in Cyprus, which ars praised as in every way excellent. Etchings of the principal of thess ars now in preparation.

Mr D. H. Talbot, of the *Cosmopolite*, Sioux City, Iowa, has issued, in a handsome pamphlet of 170 pages, 8vo., under the title of "Puhlic Land Laws," an exhaustive compilation of the laws, rulings, decisions and late acts of Congress, with reference to the agricultural, mining and other lands of the United States, with the instructions of the General Commissioner regarding the same. Compiled, as it is, from official sources, and accurate, so far as we have tested it, this pamphlet should he in the hands of all who are interested in land matters. It is neatly printed and sold for the sum of fifty cents.

The "Coast Review" for Septemher has a numher of interesting articles. A tahle shows the comparative resources and liabilities of the twenty-three savings hanks in California, as follows:

Resources—July 1, 1878	$67,466,827 51
Resources—July 1, 1879	60,168,711 25
Decrease	$7,298,116 26

The liahilities show decrease of $39,265 for Capital Stock, $322,133 96 for Reserve Fund, $6,512,435 64 for amounts due depositors, and $424,280 88 in other items. All business men and property owners should study the *Coast Review*.

"Appleton's, for Ssptember, is an entsrtaining number, ths hest articles heing: "How to Popularize Wordsworth," and Karl Blind's second paper on "Russian Conspiracies." Mr. Cooke's "Hour with Thacksray" is pleasantly written, though superfluous enough, for who imagines Thackeray to havs heen anything hut a gentleman? The useful and the lively are always agreeahly mingled in this magazine, and the novels ars generally good. The Book Notices deal with Froude's "Cæsar," Mullock's "Is Life Worth Living?" "Couture's Art Conversations," and the usual reprints.

The "California Hortioulturist" continues to hold its own, under ths editorial guidance of Mr. Chas. H. Shinn; and the September numher is full of items interesting to the practical and the sentimental mind. Credit is editorially given to E. J. Hooper for ths coloring of the illustration, which is nevertheless not colored.

A lumber dealer failed last week—could not pay his board hills.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Recorded in the City and County of San Francisco, California, fo the Week ending September 9th.

Compiled from the Records of the Commercial Agency, 401 California St., S.F.

Thursday, September 4th.

GRANTOR AND GRANTEE.	DESCRIPTION.	PRICE
Jno O'Connor to James J Doyle	E Octavia, 137:6 s Pacific, e 137:6 s to Jackson, etc	$ 5
S Foorman to M Gradwohl	Se Pine and Buchanan, 22:6x82:6 Western Addition, 234	5
Oeo Edwsrds to A Von Wsmel	S Jersey, 148 e Sanchez, 27x114—Harpers Addition	1,400
C Sallivan to Cath Hughes	E Harrison, 156 s 24th, s 26x100	1,025
Philo White to Alfred Gros	W Hyde, 112:6 n California, 25x112:6	4,000
Hans Outsen to Jno Gamble	Lot 251 and n part of 253 Gift Map 3	1,300
H T Byrne et al to Thos Byrne	S Pacific, 36 e Taylor, e 44x80, and sundry lots in other parts city	5
R P Wright to Michael King	S Tyler, 137:6 e Larkin, 43:9x137:6	5
Mary Purcell to Dani Kennedy	Ne Clinton, 100 se Bryant, se 25x75	Gift
M Hennessey to Bridget Hennessey	W Brannan pl, 100 s Brannan, s 35x60	Gift
A N Anderson to Richard Cluff	N Jersey, 100 w Vicksburg, w 25x114	450
Geo Edwards to J G Pascoe	Sw 25th and Dolores, s 45x101:9	3,250
Same to H C Skiner	W Dolores, 93 s 25th, s 30x101:9	2,400
J M Comerford to G A Cash	W Church, 30 s 27th, s 25x80	2,200
Same to H Wendt	N Duncan, 80 w Church, w 24x105	1,500
Same to Wm Sollman	N Duncan, 245 w Church, w 23:6x105	1,700
D Macdonald to Pat Mulcahy	W Jessie, 135 n 20th, n 25x75	2,750
C N Wilson to Lottie M Wheeler	Sundry lots in Outside Homesteads	1
W Hollis to Julia Strans	S Bush, 185:8 e Fillmore, e 31x137:6	4,900

Friday, September 5th.

John Center to Max Morgenthau	Sw Bryant and 21st, 100x260	$ 5
Theresa Scho to Chas B F Scho	Lots 6 and 9, blk 5 and blks 10 and 19 West End Map 2	10,000
Jas M Haveu to Jno A Snook	Ne 8th, 225 se Bryant, se 50x60—100-var 212 subject to mortgage	2,000
Jno Jameson to Thos Jameson	Undivided ½ sw Mission and 7th, etc	5,000
Charles L Kemp to Mary R Kemp	W Leavenworth, 62:6 s Union, s 75 x w 25:6—50-v 1202	Gift
C Dorris to Nellie T Maloney	W Leavenworth, 137:6 n Turk, n 27:6 x 137:6—50-vara 168	6,250
Jas Brannon to City and Co of S F	Streets and highways	1
A Van Den Bergh to M McAvoy	Undivided 3-5th, s Vallejo, 137:6 e Montgomery, s 36x57:6	750
Julia Van den Bergh to same	Same	1,250
Same to same	Same	250

Saturday, September 6th.

Wm Hollis to T J A C Roeder	N O Farrell, 47:6 w Steiner, w 24x82:6	$3,000
R P Lewis to Emma A Lewis	N Pine, 82:6 w Broderick, 27:6x137:6—W A 540	Gift
Jno Lochhead to Jno Pforr	N Clay, 137:6 w Jones, 75x97:6—50-vara 1220	1,000
Dennis Dugan to Mary Dagan	Lots 15, 16, blk 6 Mission and 30th St, Extension Hd	Gift
J W Steteon to Gilman Gale	S Point Lobos ave, 32:6 e 12th ave, e 25 x 100—O L 273	1
W A Piper to Elizabeth Gunn	N Sutter, 70 E Gough, 50x120	7,500
Elizabeth Gunn to E P Murphy	Same	18,00
Jno E Howard to J H B Wilkins	Lots 413, 405, Gift Map 1, lots 159, 163 Gift Map 2	5
Wm Richards to Owen J Richsrds	Lot 4 blk 44 University Hd	400
Jno V Plume to Jas Phelan	W Leavenworth, 40 s Pacific, s 20x60	1
Jno Hinkel to Chas Hinkel	Lots 55, 57, Gift Map 3	5

Monday, September 8th,

Geo W W Roche to Wm Conradi	S Clay, 111:6 w Devisadero, 27x102	$1,000
Joe Brook to J F Houghton	S Greenwich, 137:6 w Powell, 47:6x87:6	813
R F Knox to Carrie A Rutherford	Lot 14, blk 393 Great Park Hd	125
Hugo Meyer to Oscar Foss	Se Mission, 343 ne 5th, 20x80—100 vara, subj to mortg	4,750
Savs & Ln Soc to J Q A Patterson	N 30th, 180 e Sanchez, 50x114—Harper's Addition 99	750
City and Co S F to James Brannan	S Clay, 137:6 w Broderick, 137:6x127:8	....
Same to Masonic Sav & Ln Bank	Nw Lombard and Larkin, W A 28	....
M O'Brien to Julia Lattimore	Unp 1-8th of 8 acres Woodhury Tract	10
D Davidson to La Soc Francaise	E 3d, 50 s Harrison, e 77:6x25	5,480
J Plunkett et al to R J Harrison	N Filbert, 175:6 e Dupont, 34:4x137:6—50 v 461	1,900
Jno Hannan to Albert P Stanyan	E 23d av, 225 N Pt Lobos ave, n 50 x 120 O L 263	600
J H Deering to Sav and Loan Soc	Ne Center and Carolina, e 200, etc	2,200
W Buckingham to Caroline Dunlap	N Geary, 37:6 e Hyde, e 25x87:6	1
E C Dake to Marion A Dake	S Turk, 90 w Scott, w 40x100	Gift
C P Duane to Jennie Perkins	Ne York and 22d, e 200, n 250, se to com	4,000
P Slater to Paul Rousset	Sundry Outside Lands	1,500
Mary F Erwin to Mary A Coghlan	Lots 14 to 17, blk 10, City Land Assn	50
J Bridgwood to S J Bridgwood	Lots 211 to 215, Gift Map 4	100
Wm Hollis to S M B Haley	W Fillmore, 78 n Sacramento, n 25x91:6	3,000
Hugh J McVey to Chas McVey	N Fell, 165 w Gough, w 27:6x120; and lots 17, 18, blk 40, City Land Assn	1
Jas H Handley to Michl McCann	W Treat av, 213 n 22d, n 2x122:6	50
S A Fisher to Richd Hollis	E Kearny, 59:6 n Sutter, n 20:6x40	1,000
Atkins Massey to Geo T Marye	Nw Market, 500 ne City Hall av, 25x100	16,000
L O McMullin to Jno F Byxbee	Lot 6, blk 643, Pt Lobos Av Ex Hd	1

Tuesday, September 9th.

E F Ohm to Anna Auguste Ohm	Lot 1 blk 217, lot 7 blk 398 Golden C Hd	$ 800
C Crocker to Potrero & Bay V R R	Nw Sonoma and Kentucky, 400x200 lots 1 to 16; blk 395 Tide Lands	10,000
Jno Felix to Christian Waller	Lot 60 blk 296 Pleasant Valley Hd	65
J Green by Admr to Marg Harper	E Powell, 77 s Satter, 40:6x47:6—50 vara 565	6,000
Chas McLaughlin to Jas L King	N Pacific, 82:6 e Van Ness, e 94:3, etc—W A 49	5
Jas L King to Jno P White	Same	5
Same to C McLaughlin	N Commercial, 60 w Montgomery, w 57:6x59:9	5
Wm Hale to Anna R Leonard	S California, 110 w Laguna, w 27:6x137:6—W A 235	1
Jas Lang to Cath Martin	E Columbia, 104 n 24th, n 26x100	2,200
Thos Mgsilton to P McAran	Portion M B 70 Rerecord	350
F Bornheimer to A E Sherman	N Fell, 125 e Fillmore, 25x137:6, Western Addition 299	2,000
Mas Sav & Ln Bk to C & Co S F	Streets and highways	1
E D Sawyer to Orlando Bozio	Se Howard, 200 ne 6th, 12:6x80	2,250
G Lauricella to Societe Francaise	N Washington, 155 e Drumm, 40x60	6,319

"OUR SHEET MARKET."

Notwithstanding abundant proofs to the contrary, the unthinking ma-ity continue to believe that the editorial columns of the newspapers are ten in the interest of the public. So they are when that interest co-des with the proprietors, and not otherwise. The influence of the is an article of commerce, valuable alike to the buyer and seller, if readers are unable to see where the editorial leaves off and the ad-ement begins, it is simply owing to their own stupidity and the ter's craft. We propose making "Our Sheet Market" a permanent ture, and its quotations will frequently reveal the true inwardness of little games played upon a confiding people, wherein their vanity is kled for the purpose of extracting their coin in a most insidious man-. Of course, this will be physic to our journalistic brethren, but they t make up their minds to take it with good grace. We cannot notice our contemporaries at once, but they can rely upon our attention in due e. All the papers take strict party views of the late election. The Re-blican press claim an overwhelming victory for their party, which is rrect, considering it was gained on a minority vote. The Democratic believe it will result in driving the Workingmen back into their old rty; but as the W. P. C. polled a larger vote and elected more officials n the Democratic party, the latter is now in the same position that homet was with the mountain. The trouble is that the old Bourbon lers seldom learn and never forget. The *Alta* merits praise for its servative course during the late campaign, and the absence of person-ties in its columns. It argued logically, without fulsome praise to nds nor calumny to enemies. We think, however, it errs in desiring contest the election of the Workingmen's candidates, on the ground of bery, in promising to refund one-half of their salaries to the treasury. e entire Board of Supervisors (elect) would he compelled to vacate, if *Alta's* assumption is correct—because they bribed electors by promis-a reduction of taxes to one per cent., and by other very specific ges. It is impossible to bribe a whole community. The *Post* believes re will be Republican, Democratic and Greenhack candidates for the sidency, and that the Workingmen will support the Greenhacker. e same journal administered a timely rebuke to Kearney for his fool-threat to hurn General Grant in effigy, and its sentiments have been animously re-echoed by the press. The *Call* believes neither party to satisfied with the results of tbe election, and advises tbe Republicans t success, hased upon divisions of the opposition, is always insecure. epts the Republican Board of Supervisors with "Argus-eyed suspi-n." The *Bulletin* apparently considers things too much mixed to be y jolly. It accordingly indulges its surplus steam in an article on wire lways and the use of compressed air as a motor for street cars. Of rse the late Bilk party and its organ receive the regulation kicking. e *Examiner* thinks there is no need of stating the Democratic vote, and for the N. C. P., it says that, like the serpents in Ireland, "there isn't y." This is the most unkindest cut of all. The *Chronicle* is best des-bed by a sage-hrush paper, which says that since the election its ed-rials are as mild as a "float cocktail," which beverage is compounded of *ua pura* with a whisky cork floating in it. The Sacramento *Record-Union* gards the election as a conservative victory. The Sacramento *Bee* thinks alloch will make a good Mayor, but hopes he will not abandon the pul-. *Per contra*, the Stockton *Independent* asserts that Kalloch will edily become more unpopular with his party than poor senile old nes. Talking of parsons, the Virginia City *Enterprise* goes on the war-th after "Vagabond Evangelists"—preaching frauds of the revivalist pe, whose success depends upon indelicate language, huffoonery and man gullihility. Mentions one who told some of his unconverted flock at "It would make God's stomach sick to look at you." (In that case, course the Heavenly Physician would he called in.) The Oakland *Tribune* calls upon the Regents of the University to proceed immediately th the building of the Art Gallery, for which Mr. H. D. Bacon donated collection worth $50,000 and $25,000 in cash, which the last Legislature pplemented with an appropriation of $25,000. Mr. Bacon bas threat-ed to withdraw his offer unless tbe Regents take some action. It is, no uht, annoying to tbe donor named, hut the Regents are now consider-g the acceptance of one out of tbe many plans for an Art Gallery tendered em according to advertisement some months ago. The Gold Hill *News* s a "logical and sensible" article on railroad builders, who are usually garded by the fickle populace as public benefactors before building, and bloody highwaymen afterwards. It contrasts tbe ringing of bells and e honfires at their advent to the subsequent attempts to confiscate or ipple their property. But that is ungrateful human nature all over. he Eureka (Nev.) *Sentinel* states that John W. Mackay openly asserts s intention to oppose Senator Sharon's reelection because he shirked the ver hill, and adds, that no man can be elected who is opposed to the nanza firm. We believe this report should he taken *cum grano salis*, t if the Silver State should go back on Mr. Sharon, he bas only to reg-er in San Francisco to find his public merit duly appreciated. Senators aron and Jones are the only men the possession of whom California vies Nevada.

PRIMATIVE INNOCENCE.

In a letter read at a meeting of the Academy of Natural Science, of hiladelphia, Dr. Charles A. Siegfried, U. S. N., writes as follows: "We ited an island called Botel Tobago while surveying a rock, eighty miles st of South Cape, off Formosa. We found a race of aboriginees, proba-y from Malay stock. They knew nothing of money, rum or tobacco. ey gave us goats and pigs for tin pots and brass buttons, and would ng around us all day in their canoes, waiting for a chance to dive for mething thrown overboard. They wore clouts only; ate taro and yams inly, though they bave pigs, goats, chickens and fish, and cocoanuts so. Snakes abound, of the hoa variety, I judge. Their thatch houses e low, with much overhang of the roof, surrounded by stone walls, rongly made of laid stone, to protect them from mousoons. Their ddy-fields contain immense quantities of taro—*Colocasia aroidea*, my tany says. They are peaceful and timid, do not mark the body or de-rm the face or teeth, and seem happy enough in their condition. I found em fairly healthy. They bad axes, spears and knives, but all of com-on iron, the axe being made hy imbedding the handle, instead of the ndle piercing the iron, as with us. Their canoes are beautiful, made ithout nails, and are ornamented usually with geometrical lines. The ir is worn naturally, the men partly clipping theirs. I saw no valuable etal. They wore the beards of goats, with small shells, as neck orna-ents."

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

PHARMACEUTICAL.

A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE

BLADDER AND KIDNEYS.

For Debility, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exertion or Business, Shortness of Breath, Troubled with Thoughts of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Chest and Head, Rush of Blood to the Head, Pale Countenance and Dry Skin.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, very frequently Epileptic Fits and Consumption follow. When the constitution becomes affected, it requires the aid of an invigorating medicine to strengthen and tone up the system, which

"HELMBOLD'S BUCHU"

Does in Every Case.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

IS UNEQUALED

By any remedy known. It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians all over the world, in

Rheumatism,
Spermatorrhœa,
Neuralgia,
Nervousness,
Dyspepsia,
Indigestion,
Constipation,
Aches and Pains,
General Debility,
Kidney Diseases,
Liver Complaint.
Nervous Debility,
Epilepsy, Head Troubles,
Paralysis, General Ill Health,
Spinal Diseases, Sciatica,
Deafness, Decline, Lumbago,
Catarrh, Nervous Complaints,
Female Complaints, Etc.,

Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Eruptions, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a thousand other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

INVIGORATES THE STOMACH,

and stimulates the torpid Liver, Bowels and Kidneys to healthy action, in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

A single trial will be quite sufficient to convince the most hesitating of its valuable remedial qualities.

PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE,

Or Six Bottles for $5.

Delivered to any address free from observation.

"Patients" may consult by letter, receiving the same attention as by calling.

Competent Physicians attend to correspondents. All letters should be addressed to

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Druggist and Chemist,
Philadelphia, Pa.

CAUTION!

See that the Private Proprietary Stamp is on Each Bottle.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

[June 28.]

"The World," the Flesh, and the Devil.

[By a Truthful Penman.]

The Friendly Zulus.—Dining at the Aquarium, I paid my shilling afterwards to see the "savages." I am bound to say that they struck me as having all the belongings of half-civilized men, who in English garb had loafed about the towns of South Africa, and one or two of them seemed to be half-breeds. They danced, they smoked, and they threw assegais at an enormous target a few yards removed from them, and exhibited their skill by hitting it. But their time was mainly passed in sitting down on the edge of their platform in a state of semi—or rather nine-tenths—nudity, to be pawed by the ladies who had come to see them. These public dalliances between London nymphs and naked Zulus excited the indignation of a gentleman who was standing by me. "It is disgusting," he said. "I can get paragraphs in many papers, and I shall call attention to this." Still more horrified was he when he observed two ladies stroking a savage, whilst two others were fanning him. "I am going to smoke a pipe this evening," he observed, "with the most important leader writers of the daily press; they must know this." Vainly have I looked for the denunciation of these awful beings, and *en attendant* their thunder, I venture to suggest that even to those who, like me, are not over squeamish, this pawing business was not an agreeable sight, and that it might be well if a partition were to separate the "savages" from the amorous impulsiveness of the "ladies."—*Atlas in the World.*——It certainly must be a great honor for an Austro-Hungarian nobleman residin England to entertain as his guest an Archduke of the Imperial House of Hapsburg. But I donbt whether, on a recent occasion, this feeling was altogether shared by the other guests invited to meet his Imperial Highness. Coarse practical jokes are not relished even when they are played by men in one's own position in life, upon whom one can take revenge; but when they are practised by a person in a more exalted position, they become intolerable. It is no consolation on finding one's boots and shoes full of water to know that it was a scion of the House of Hapsburg who had done the deed.—— What is a name worth? A good deal, apparently, in the case of Alfred Tennyson, who is so fully alive to the magic charm of his patronymic that he has declined to become the heir of certain estates in Lincolnshire, rather than exchange it for Turner. The Laureate's elder brother inherited Grashy Hall and some neighboring farms many years back, and for the sake of the £1,000 or £2,000 a year which they yielded he entirely dropped the Tennyson, and became the Rev. Charles Turner, a name which stands on the title-page of his book of sonnets. He died a few months ago, leaving no issue, and his wife followed him to the grave within a few weeks. The next heir is the Laureate, but he will not accept the condition which rigorously enforces the entire suppression of the Tennyson. Doubtless there will be found a brotber, or a nephew, if not a son, willing to forego the prestige attached to the family name, for the sake of a comfortable inheritance, but the succession is still, we believe, unsettled.——Some recent statistics on the subject of cattle and sheep in some of the important grazing regions of the world are as follows: Uruquay, with a population of 400,000, has 6,000,000 cattle and 12,000,000 sbeep; the Argentine Confederation, with 2,000,000 inhabitants, had, in 1878, accordin to official announcement, 15,000,000 head of cattle and 80,000,000 of sheep. There are no available statistics for the table-lands of Brazil and Central South America. Australia and New Zealand are estimated at 6,000,000 head of cattle and 61,000,000 sheep.—— A great-grandson of Racine, we see, has just been helped to a title of Marquis by the Pope. For tbe benefit of our countrymen and others we may as well state here that any person who wants to obtain a similar distinction from the Vatican can purchase it on comparatively cheap terms. The list of prices is as follows: For a duke's title, £480; marquis, £320; count, £240; haron, £160. Such titles have currency in continental society, are a sure ladder to the hand of an heiress, and on the whole seem to pay well. There are certainly worse investments in the market.—*World.*——I was having my bair cut a day or two ago, and I fell into conversation with tbe operator. "Times," be said, "are very bad; we have four young men less in our establishment than last year, and our customers economize on everything. They even buy fewer shirts. Last year we used to be sent for sometimes twice a day to hrush and curl the hair of stockhrokers; this year there is hardly a stockbroker who has his head washed."—*T. T.*——There is considerable timber left in tbe world yet. A late report of the English Government on the timber supply of their colonies states that Nova Scotia has 9,000,000 acres; Ontario, 180,000,000 acres; Quebec, 73,711,114 acres; New Brunswick, 6,000,000 acres; British Columbia, 110,000,000 acres—aggregating a total of 378,711,114 acres. Forest fires have caused much destruction in all these places. In Australia steps have been taken to replant portions of forest land and to protect the remainder. Baron Von Mueller, of Melbourne, is taking the lead in this work.——We wonder that more persons do not follow the example of Mr. Hall and Miss Wyatt, and conduct their correspondence in shorthand. It ought, indeed, to be nniversally taught in schools, but for this a more simple system than any of those now existing sbould be invented. Almost all reporters nse tbe system of Pitman, and by its means a speech can be taken down with facility. But for ordinary use it is too difficult. You have first to acquire the phonetic alphabet, whereas it would be easy to base a system upon the existing alphabet, making tbe vowels by dots and the consonants by lines, with a few arbitrary signs for words such as "the," and the terminations, such as "ion," "ing," etc.—*World.*——There were 1,200 street accidents in 1868, and 2,800 in 1878, and tbis notwithstanding the "islands" which have been formed at wide crossings, and the greater number of police that are now employed to regulate the traffic. Whence, then, this increase of accidents comes we cannot conceive, unless, times being bad, people take less care of their lives and limbs.——It is all very well to indulge in learned disquisitions as to the manner in which the plague of rats in the Deccan can be stamped out; hut it is well known that the larger part of the native population is imbued with a strong religious prejudice in favor of the rats. Moreover, the belief is general that the spirits of those who perished in the famine have entered into the rats, so that in killing them they consider they would be injuring tbeir relations.—— *Les Etats-Unis de Europe* says, respecting the financial position of several nations, that (1.) England, in consequence of ber absurd move in Afghanistan and of an iniquitous war in South Africa, will this year see her budget in deficit 60,000,000 of francs. (2.) Austria in balancing hers finds a deficit of 192,600,000 francs. (3.) Germany has closed her financial year with an excess of expenditures over receipts of 7,750,000 francs. (4.) Russia has expended in the late war 100,000,000 francs. (5.) Italy has difficulty in making both ends meet. (6.) France alone, at peace, free and industrious, balances her financial ledger with an excess of receipts of 100,000,000 francs. She is following in tbe steps of the United States of America, which are so quickly extinguishing the enormous debt incurred during the war of secession.—*Investigator.*——Lady Waldegrave, who died a few weeks since, is known to have left behind a journal which she kept from day to day, and in which she faithfully recorded all those observations of men, women and things which she was so competent to make. It is said to be particnlarly truthful as regards persons, and many are, therefore, trembling in their shoes to know when it will be published. ——The *Conqueror*, the most noteworthy of the armor-plated vessels now being constructed at Chatham, is the first turret-ship that has been built almost altogether of steel. She will cost about £310,000, the estimate for the hull alone being £230,000.——A correspondent, writing from Constantinople, says: "The British fleet is now anchored at Mitylene, and signs are not wanting to show that before long that island will form the next link in the 'Britisb Protectorate chain' of Asia Minor. Already tbe intelligence has reached Constantinople that surveying parties from the fleet are preparing plans for waterworks to supply the town of Mitylene." ——I bave frequently protested against the London butchers buying American meat and selling it as English meat, and at English prices. I am told on very good authority that there are not three butchers in the West End who do not practice this deceit. But it would appear that the butchers are not alone in fault. I nnderstand that a considerable portion of the beef tbat arrives from America at Liverpool is sent up to Scotland, and from there sent to the metropolis as Scotch beef. All this arises from the folly of the consumers, who, instead of insisting on their butchers selling them American beef at its legitimate price, turn up their noses at this excellent meat, and then smack their lips over it when it is termed English, and paid for as English. I should be glad, however, to know how long the public are to be swindled out of about twopence on every pound of beef that they consume.—*T. T. in World.*

A GOOD PLAN.

Anybody can learn to make money rapidly operating in Stocks, by the "Two Unerring Rules for Success," in Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s new circular. The combination method, which this firm has made so successful, enables people with large or small means to reap all the benefits of largest capital and best skill. Thousands of orders, in various sums, are pooled into one vast amount and *co-operated* as a *mighty whole*, thus securing to each shareholder all the advantages of the largest operator. Immense profits are divided monthly. Any amount, from $5 to $5,000, or more, can be used successfully. *N. Y Baptist Weekly*, September 26th, 1878, says: "By the combination system $15 would make $75, or 5 per cent.; $50 pays $350, or 7 per cent.; $100 makes $1,000, or 10 per cent. on the stock, during the month, according to the market." *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, June 29th: "The combination method of operating stocks is the most successful ever adopted." *New York Independent*, Sept. 12th: "The combination system is founded upon correct business principles, and no person need be without an income while it is kept working by Messrs. Lawrence & Co. *Brooklyn Journal*, April 29th: "Our editor made a net profit of $101.25 from $20 in one of Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s combinations." New circular (mailed free) explains everything. Stocks and bonds wanted. Government bonds supplied.

July 26. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, 57 Exchange Place, N. Y.

SWANTON HOUSE, PESCADERO.

This Popular Hotel, together with the detached Cottages, which are not the least of its attractive features, have been newly furnished throughout, and are now open for the reception of guests. Those desiring to visit the most enjoyable of all our sea-side resorts, can make no mistake in deciding upon Pescadero.

IT IS EASILY REACHED,

and is unsurpassed in the excellence of its climate, the beauty of its scenery, and in the attractiveness of its truly remarkable sea beach. Those extraordinary pebbles, among which are to be found agates, opals, sapphires, etc., were never so numerous as now, the past Winter having thrown up immense numbers of curiously-shaped stones, which for ages have been subjected to the everlasting motions of the tireless Pacific. GOOD TROUT FISHING is obtainable in the Pescadero river.

☞ **The hotel prices are fixed to suit the times.** [April 27.

NEWTON BOOTH, C. T. WHEELER, Sacramento. | J. T. GLOVER, W. W. DODGE, S. F

W. W. DODGE & CO.

Wholesale Grocers, corner Front and Clay streets, San Francisco. April 1.

CASTLE BROTHERS,

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1850.

Importers of Teas and East India Goods, Nos. 213 and 215 Front street, San Francisco. Jan. 13.

L. H. Newton. **NEWTON BROTHERS & CO.,** M. Newton.

Importers and wholesale dealers in Teas, Foreign Goods and Groceries, 204 and 206 California street, San Francisco, Cal May 25.

ANDREW BAIRD,

Negotiator of Loans and Commercial Paper,

Broker in Local and State Securities,

No. 312 California Street.....San Francisco.

[*P. O. Box 1,208.*] July 19.

MEXICAN CONSULATE,

215 Sansome Street, San Francisco.

The undersigned has been appointed Consul for the Republic of Mexico at San Francisco, Cal. Office hours from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Aug. 30. J. GARCIA CONDE.

CRADLE, ALTAR, AND TOMB.

CRADLE.

—MAN—In this city, September 9th, to the wife of Abraham Colman, a daughter.
—In Red Bluff, August —th, to the wife of Lafayette Fish, a son.
—In this city, September 4th, to the wife of F. Falkenhahn, a daughter.
—In Iowa City, August 21st, to the wife of H. Hopper, a son.
—In Gilroy, August 25th, to the wife of H. C. Holloway, a son.
—In Oakland, September 5th, to the wife of D. T. Keely, a son.
—In this city, September 2d, to the wife of R. Sartl, a daughter.
—In this city, September 6th, to the wife of John H. Stevens, a daughter.
—In this city, September 7th, to the wife of Hen. Schloss, a daughter.
—In Grass Valley, August 30th, to the wife of M. C. Taylor, a son.
—In Marysville, August 30th, to the wife of J. Tomb, a daughter.
—In this city, September 7th, to the wife of N. Tweitmann, a daughter.

ALTAR.

—In this city, September 7th, Harry Cuffield to Eva Young.
—In this city, September 3d, Frank L. Coffee to Posey B. Greene.
—In Oakland, September —, Charles Eibach to Annie Pruen.
—At Rocklin, Cal., Louis Hyman to Johanna Lubeck.
—In this city, September 7th, Maurice L. Levi to Katie Hahn.
—In Valley Ford, September 1st, H. LeBaron to Sarah Palmer.
—In Plymouth, August 31st, George LeMoin to Nellie M. Malson.
—In this city, September 3d, A. Rothstein to E. Rothschild.
—In this city, September 7th, M. Schloss to Rosa Tobias.
—In this city, September 7th, J. Stern to Jeanette Newmark.
—In this city, September 7th, W. M. Smith to Viola F. Brydges.
—In Plymouth, September 2d, G. Wickes to Ada Grounds.

TOMB.

—In this city, September 4th, Adelia J. Bernhard, aged 37 years.
—In this city, September 7th, Mary E. Callaghan, aged 23 years.
—In this city, September 8th, Mrs. Katie Crowell, aged 20 years.
—In this city, September 8th, Prof. F. Fowler, aged 29 years and 6 months.
—In this city, September 7th, John Fox, aged 30 years.
—In this city, September 7th, Joseph Fitzsimmons, aged 4 years.
—In this city, September 6th, Minnie M. Fulton, aged 1 year and 9 months.
—In Grass Valley, August 31st, John H. Judd, aged 27 years.
—In this city, September 4th, Anna Junghans, aged 81 years.
—In this city, September —, Stephen Kelighar, aged 29 years.
—In this city, September 5th, Ella Kelly, aged 2 years and 11 months.
—In this city, September 3d, Catherine McCormick, aged 2 years.
—In this city, September 5d, Joel A. Marks, aged 86 years.
—In this city, September 8th, Stephen McTigue, aged 51 years.
—In this city, September 6th, Patrick Markham, aged 37 years.
—In this city, September 5th, Anna Mason, aged 4 years.
—In this city, September 7th, Matthew O'Connell, aged 37 years.
—In this city, September 4th, Charles E. Travis, aged 2 years.
—In this city, September 7th, William J. Wright, aged 27 years.

DIVISION AND DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRIC LIGHT.

A method of *dividing electric light* (not the electric current, but the light itself) has been devised by two engineers of San Francisco, E. J. Molera and J. C. Cebrian. The scheme looks plausible, but the public can afford to wait till it has been put to a practical test. We give the inventors' own description of the *modus operandi* of their system: "We take," they say, "the most powerful source of light attainable, and place it in a closed chamber (*the chamber of light*). Every wall of this box is a condensing lens, which will shape the light into a beam of parallel rays. If we intercept one of these beams of parallel rays of light by a reflector, the light will be bent or reflected according to the position of the reflector; and it may thus be sent into any desired direction, horizontal, vertical, or any way inclined. When the reflector intersects the whole beam of light, this latter one will be bent totally; if only one fraction of the sectional area of said beam is intersected, then the corresponding fractional part of the beam will be bent, leaving the other fraction thereof to follow its former direction. Therefore, if one of said beams of light is intersected at different points of its length, by different reflectors, intersecting different fractional parts of its section, said beam will be divided into a great number of secondary beams, going in any desired direction, and if these secondary beams are treated in the same way, the main beam can be divided, subdivided, conveyed and distributed to any number of distant places. If we inclose the main beam in a tube or pipe, and every secondary beam in smaller tubes, branching out from the larger one adjoining it, and we keep the above said reflectors at the elbows and intersections, or T-pieces, formed by all these tubes, we obtain a net or system of pipes or tubes similar to those used in the distribution of gas and water.

"Such is our system: in front of every side or face of our *chamber of light*, we place a box or pipe inclosing the main beams of light; these pipes are laid along the streets; at every side street a smaller pipe will branch out from the main one; at their junction we will place a reflector which will divert into the side street the desired percentage of light. And thus we can provide every street of a city with one or more pipes carrying a known amount of light. Then, from said street-pipes, service-pipes will be run into every lamp-post and every building, and at the intersection of the latter pipes with the street main we will insert proper reflectors, the size of which will determine the amount of light supplied by every service-pipe. In the same way that at present the gas-burners of all the rooms in a house are in direct successive communication with the gas-meter or service-pipe, for said house, through a net of pipes laid along ceilings and walls; similarly in our system, a net of properly branched-out pipes will put in communication every room of a building with the above-mentioned service-pipe; only that we will place at every junction, occurring in said net of pipes, a proper reflector, which will determine the amount of light carried by the corresponding pipe. Thus, the light may come into the rooms through the ceiling or through the walls, every room having as many outlets of light as desired. But the light will enter in a beam of parallel rays; therefore, in order to properly shape it for use, we will place at every outlet of light a *diffusing lens*, called a *secondary lens*, which will send the light around in any predetermined shape; thus completing the system of division and distribution of light from a single station to any or all the rooms in a city, and with any desired intensity."—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Garibaldi's daughter, a girl of twelve years of age, was bathing the other day at Civita Vecchia, when a young man who could not swim got out of his depth, and at his cry for help the girl swam toward him, caught him as he was sinking, and brought him safe to land.

T. A. BARRY, Agent for Naglee's Brandy, is at No. 116 Montgomery Street.

GEO. STREET, Agent News Letter, 30 Cornhill, E. C., London.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS OF LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, which are calculated to deceive the public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their signature, "LEA & PERRINS," which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see name on wrapper, label, bottle and stopper. Wholesale and for export by the proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, etc., etc., and by grocers and oilmen throughout the world. To be obtained of

Nov. 16. MESSRS. CROSS & CO., San Francisco.

ROWLAND'S

MACASSAR OIL strengthens the Hair and prevents it falling off. The bottles have a glass stopper, and *not* a cork.

KALYDOR beautifies the Complexion and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Prickly Heat, Eruptions, etc.

ODONTO whitens the Teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

EUKONIA is a new and delicate toilet powder.

Ask for ROWLAND'S articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid cheap imitations. Sold by Druggists, Bazaars, etc., all over the world. May 3.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

[ESTABLISHED 1820.]

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India and the Colonies: Joyce's Treble Waterproof and F 3 Quality Percussion Caps; Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding; Joyce's Gas-Tight Cartridges, for Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns; Wire Cartridges, for killing game at long distances, and every description of Sporting Ammunition. Sold by all gun-makers and dealers in gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers,
Sept. 28. 57 Upper Thames street, London.

Savory & Moore, 143, New Bond street, London, prepare

The Best Food for Infants. Supplied to the Royal Families of England and Russia. To be had of Chemists, etc., everywhere.

The Best Food for Infants. Most digestible. Contains the highest amount of nourishment in the most convenient form.

Malted on Liebig's Principle. Sweet and wholesome in itself. Entirely free from Beet-root Sugar, the bane of Condensed Milk and Swiss Foods.

The Best Food for Infants. More closely resembles healthy Mothers' Milk than any other kind of Food.

Thoroughly Cooked Food. Always ready for use. Saving Mothers and Nurses much time and trouble.

The Best Food for Infants. Contains all the elements necessary for the Growth, Health and Vigor of the Child.

Savory & Moore, 143, New Bond street, London, and sold by all Chemists.
[Aug. 2.]

Asthma, and difficult breathing arising from affections of the Respiratory Organs, promptly relieved and paroxysms averted by **Datura Tatula Inhalations,** for which purpose the plant is prepared in *all* the usual forms for smoking, and also as pastilles and powder for burning on a plate or censer. In

Asthma and Analagous Diseases the superior efficacy of this plant, prepared as above mentioned, has been for the last 40 years recognized by the Medical Profession and the public in all parts of the world. Prepared only by

Savory & Moore, 143, New Bond-street. Testimonials accompanying each box of Cigarettes, Cigars and Pastilles. Tins, in the economical form of tobacco, and also in powder for burning, from 2s. 6d. to 21s. Of chemists, etc., everywhere.
[June 21.]

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

Finest and Cheapest Meat-flavoring Stock for Soups, Made Dishes and Sauces. March 2.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful. See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," etc.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

Caution--Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature, in blue ink, across Label. "Consumption in England increased ten-fold in ten years." March 2.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

To be had of all Store-keepers, Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only), C. David & Co., 43, Mark Lane, London, England. March 2.

CHARLES LANGLEY & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
Importers of Pure English, French and German Drugs,
100 and 102 FRONT STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO. [Sept 6.

$777 a year and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address, June 7.) P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

"BIZ."

Our tonnage supply has been largely increased during the week by the arrival of twenty or more ships of the largest class. Some of these were in ballast seeking, others were Coal ladened, while others brought full cargoes of general merchandise. Our spot supplies of staple goods have been largely increased by these timely arrivals. At this writing we have in port a fleet of 24 disengaged vessels, registering 30,000 tons. On the European herth we have a fleet of 40 ships, of 57,000 registered tons. The engagements for Wheat during the week have been quite numerous, some dozen or more Grain charters having been written for Europe. Altogether some 20 vessels have been secured for various voyages. Those to Havre or Liverpool direct were based upon 42s. 6d@45s. to a direct port, 47s. 6d.@50s. to Cork or Falmouth for orders, U. K., or if to the Continent, 2s. 6d. more added. These rates may now be said to rule, but the present requirement seems to be light. Oregon has not yet entered our market for her tonnage supply, but we are looking for some demand ere long from that quarter.

Hawaiian Interests.—During the week we have had three or four arrivals from Honolulu, laden chiefly with Sugar and Rice. The former is mostly of refining grades, and comes under contract to the California Refinery. This week's sugar receipts from Honolulu aggregate 19,266 packages, and from January 1st to September 1st Island imports foot up 35,806,646 lbs. Some of the Eastern papers have recently started the idea that Sugar is now being conveyed to the Sandwich Islands and shipped from there here clandestinely in order to obtain the benefit of free admittance here under the Reciprocity Treaty. All such stories are simply sensational and without a particle of foundation. There is not a word of truth in it, nor is there any door open for frauds of that nature. The Hawaiians themselves would not permit it for a moment, and as for our Custom House authorities, appraisers, consuls, etc., they are all too wide awake for any such fraud, nor would it be wise to attempt it. Mr. Dimond, of this city, returned from the Islands on the last steamer, whither he went for the purpose of arranging with the planters for the disposal of their Sugar crop. He reports that the hulk of the Sugar has been already sold to and contracted for by the California Refinery at a price agreed upon, and which seems to be altogether satisfactory to the Island planters. We are not advised as to the price actually paid therefor. The Sugar will, therefore, for the most part, fall into the hands of our Refinery this year, as has been the case ever since the passage of the treaty. This charge made at the East of sending Sugar to the Islands for smuggling here under the treaty is, no douht, the outgrowth of a feeling of disappointment at the East upon the part of some New Yorkers, who are deprived of a market upon the Pacific Slope for a portion of their refued surplus, hut this they cannot expect to enjoy to any extent. Certainly not in the near future, for the reason that California capitalists combined with Island planters are driving ahead at the Islands their irrigation schemes, canals, etc., building Sugar mills, redeeming wild lands and doing everything possible to increase the arahle lands of the Islauds, and it will not be more than a twelvemonth before the Sugar crop of the Islands will be largely increased; and yet, we think, no more rapidly or faster thau the increased world consumption of Sugar will require it. There are some here who think that the Sugar development at the Islands will operate as a har to the prosecution of the Sugar Beet interest in California. This we do not believe, nor are we a firm heliever in the practicahility of raising successfully Sugar Beets in this State. All experiments of this nature heretofore made have been unsuccessful. There is too much Alkali in our soil, and, although some good Sugar has been made from the Beats, yet no small proportion of it has a bad smell. And the Syrup product has not yet heen found to he available—too much Salt in its compilation. Not less than three Sugar Beat factories or companies in California have already made a fizzle of it, and yet there are others disposed to try again. This time we hope they will make a success of it.

Hawaiian Rice.—The character of the Island Table Rice very closely resembles that of the Carolinas, and is a great favorite here among families, and generally commands the very highest market rate. Recently, some 2,000 hags were received, and all purchased at once hy a leading Front street jobber at or about 6c. per lb. Recently it is is said that several small invoices of this superior Table Rice have been sent to Chicago and intervening cities, where it is much liked. Our imports of Hawaiian Rice from January 1st to September 1st aggregated 2,404,382 lbs.

Our Export Trade to Hawaii is steadily increasing. The arrivals and departures of vessels to the Sandwich Islands has received a great impetus since the passage of the treaty, and our merchants, and citizens generally, are well pleased with the Island development. The Islanders draw heavily upon us for Machinery, Steamers, Iron, Lumber, Flour, Grain, Cattle, Horses, Mules, etc.

The Bag Ring has not yet bursted, hut is still up to its old tricks of hambouzling the poor Granger, farmer or others in interest. During the week an invoice of 100,000 Calcutta Grain Sacks of recent importation, 22x36, were thrown into auction, and sold hy S. L. Jones & Co. (possibly hought in) for cash at $8 45, all taken in, and the announcement publicly made that 250,000 more would he offered Friday on the same terms. It is said that the combination have too good a thing to let up on, and occasionally we say—stand from under.

Coffee.—The market at the moment is very quiet, at steady prices; stock light.

Coal.—Our supplies have been considerahly increased during the week, hut the cargoes were mostly placed prior to arrival.

Case Goods.—The market for Salmon and other goods in this line continues without animation; prices rule low.

Chemicals.—By the arrival of the ship Eskdale, from Liverpool, supplies have been largely increased, with a quiet market.

Hardware, Nails, Metals, Etc.—There seems to he rather more tone to the market, looking to an improved range of prices ere long.

Paper.—It is said that a California Company has contracted with the *Morning Call* to furnish supplies, for a seasou, at the low price of 7c.

Salt.—The market is firm at 15c@20c for coarse and fine Liverpool. Stock light.

Teas.—The "Quickstep," from Yokohama, to Macondray & Co., hrought 4,700 packages and 40 jars. Price for Japan, 35c@37½.

Quicksilver.—The market is said to be dull, at 40c. The exports hy sea, from September 4th, are as follows:

	Flasks.	*Value.*
To Mexican Ports, per Nuevo Pacifico, Sept. 4th:		
Thos. Bell & Co	550	$16,830
To Mexican Ports, per Newhern, Sept. 5th:		
Falkner, Bell & Co	40	906
Thannhauser & Co	10	306
Totals	590	$ 18,042
Previously since January 1st:	41,749	1,197,118
Totals since January 1, 1879	42,339	$1,215,160
Totals same period 1878	22,416	746,261
Increase in 1879	19,923	468,899

Rice.—The stock of China is large, at 4⅝c for Mixed, and 5¼@5⅝c for Nos. 2 and 1, respectively.

Sugar.—There are no changes to record.

Wines.—Our native product of Brandy and Wines continue in growing active request. The last steamer for Panama carried, en route to New York, 25,840 gallons Wine and 2,132 gallons Brandy.

Spices.—The market for Nutmegs is poorly stocked, and prices dearer.

Flour.—The market is dull, and prices rule in huyer's favor.

Wheat.—There is an active demand for export at $1.65@1.67½, whils millers are forced to pay $1.70@1.72½ per ctl.

Barley.—The market is very sluggish at 85c.@90c. for new crop Brewing; old, ditto, $1@1.05; old Coast Feed, 65c.; new, ditto, 70@75c.; Chevalier, hright, $1.50@1.70 ₱ ctl.

Corn and Oats.—There is very little husiness doing—the former at 85@90c. ₱ ctl., the latter $1.25@1.45 ₱ ctl.

Hops.—The receipts of New are light at 22½@25c.; Old, 10@12½c.

Tallow is in fair request at 5½c., and for Refined 7⅞c.

Wools.—The stock of Spring Clip is well nigh exhausted. Fall Clip arrives sparingly, and is wanted at 12½c@18c for fair to good fleece.

Fruits.—Our market ahounds with Blackherries, Strawherries, Raspherries, Figs, Grapes, Peaches, Plums, Pears, Apples, Quinces, Bananas, etc. Oranges and Lemons are scarce. Melons, like Fruit, are very pleutiful and exceedingly cheap.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Company's steamers will sail as follows at 12 M: CITY OF TOKIO, Oct. 4th, Dec. 27th, March 20th—CITY OF PEKING, Nov. 15th, Feh. 7th, May 1st—for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG.

COLIMA, Sept. 19th, for PANAMA and NEW YORK, calling at MAZATLAN, SAN BLAS, MANZANILLO, and ACAPULCO, connecting at Acapulco with Company's Steamer for all Central American ports—calling at SAN JOSE DE GUATEMALA and LA LIBERTAD to land passengers and mails only.

Tickets to and from Europe by any line for sale at the lowest rates; also to Havana and all West India ports.

CITY OF NEW YORK, Sept. 29th, at 12 o'clock M., or on arrival of English mails, for HONOLULU, AUCKLAND and SYDNEY. $10 additional is charged for passage in Upper Saloon.

CITY OF CHESTER, Sept. 20th, for VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, SEATTLE, and TACOMA, connecting at TACOMA with Northern Pacific Railroad for PORTLAND, Oregon. Tickets must he purchased hefore 11 A.M. on day of sailing, at Wharf Office. For freight or passage apply at the office, cor. First and Brannan streets. [Sept. 13.] WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., Agents.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.,

For Japan and China, leave wharf, corner First and Brannan streets, at noon, for YOKOHAMA AND HONGKONG, connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghai.

GAELIC .....August 23d, December 6th, February 28th.
OCEANIC .....September 13th.
BELGIC .....October 25th, January 17th, April 10th.

For Freight, apply to GEORGE H. RICE, Freight Agent, at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Wharf, or No. 218 California street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The S. S. OCEANIC, sailing from San Francisco Saturday, September 13th, will continue on from Hongkong to Liverpool, offering superior accommodations for Tourists en route Around the World. Freight will he taken for London and Liverpool. For Through Bills of Lading and Rates, apply at 218 California street. T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger Agent.

LELAND STANFORD, President. Aug. 23.

FOR PORTLAND AND ASTORIA, OREGON.

The Oregon Steamship Company and Pacific Coast Steamship Company will dispatch every five days, for the above ports, one of their new A1 Iron Steamships, viz.: OREGON, GEORGE W. ELDER, and STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Sailing Days:

Sept. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, and 29. | Oct. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, and 29.

At 10 o'clock A. M.

Connecting at Portland, Oregon, with Steamers and Railroads and their connecting Stage Lines for all points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories, British Columbia and Alaska.

K. VAN OTERENDORP, Agent O. S. S. Co.,
No 210 Battery street, San Francisco.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Agents P. C. S. S Co.,
Sept. 6. No. 10 Market street, San Francisco.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Steamers of this Company will sail from Broadway Wharf for PORTLAND, Oregon), every 5 days, direct, and for LOS ANGELES, SANTA BARBARA, SANTA CRUZ, SAN DIEGO, SAN LUIS OBISPO and other NORTHERN and SOUTHERN COAST PORTS, leaving SAN FRANCISCO about every third day.

For Day and Hour of Sailing, see the Company's Advertisement in the San Francisco Daily Papers.

Ticket Office, No. 214 Montgomery Street, near Pine.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Agents,
March 15. No. 10 Market street.

CUMBERLAND MINE.

Extraordinary Richness!!—Challenges Comparison with any Mine in the World! Experts Invited to Visit the Mine and See for Themselves!

News from the Cumberland Mine, Yavapai county, Arizona, continues to be of the most wonderful character. Shaft No. 1 shows free gold from the surface down to the bottom of the shaft—distance, in straight line, 70 feet, and by work done, 108 feet. The assays from this shaft are *unparalleled in the history of mining*, running from $40 a ton to the tremendous sum of $4,612 a ton. This latter is a black quartz body, nine feet thick. Shaft 2, on which work is being prosecuted, is showing up most wonderful ore. This ore contains sulphurets. Shaft 2 is at bottom of hill, 500 feet from Shaft 1. The presence of sulphurets in Shaft 2 proves almost conclusively the *great depth* of the ore body. Superintendent Collins' letter, of September 7th, says:

"If you think it advisable, I can send you blocks of ore weighing *one-half ton* each, like that forwarded to-day. • • There is no question about quantity. • • Gold can be found from *one end of claim to the other.*"

Surely, this mine is proving a bonanza more startling than any of the surprises of the last 30 years on this coast. A list of assays by Professor Irelan will soon be published. Meanwhile, we are informed by the President, George W. Ciprico, that any experts of reputation—who may desire to inspect the Cumberland Mine, to satisfy themselves or their friends as to its richness—can obtain a letter to the Superintendent by applying at his office, 417 California street.

SANITARY NOTES.

The deaths this week number 102, as compared with 86 last and 61 the week before—an increase in two weeks of 40 per cent. The mortality from violence is excessive, viz: 5 casualties, 2 homicides and 3 suicides. There were 67 males, 35 females and 12 Chinese. The mortality of infants is also excessive, there being 37 deaths under 5 years of age, as compared with 15 two weeks ago. Zymotic diseases are on the increase, and this week we have 2 typhoid fever, 3 diphtheria, 2 diarrhœa, 1 cholera, 4 cholera infantum, 2 cerebro spinal meningitis. The other principal causes were: 16 consumption, 8 pneumonia, 4 cancer, 3 of infantile convulsions; 2 each of Bright's disease, enteritis, liver disease, puerperal fever, and one each of apoplexy, alcoholism, brain disease, bronchitis, epilepsy, hœmoptysis, heart disease, peritonitis, rheumatism and syphilis. There was no death in the Third or Fifth Wards. There were 10 in the Fourth, 17 in the Tenth and 17 in the Eleventh Wards. Eighteen deaths occurred in the public institutions. It is impossible to doubt that the high mortality is chiefly caused by the heat and the consequent fermentation of refuse. In several instances we have been able to trace the illness of children to over-crowded and ill-ventilated bed-rooms, poisoned with sewer gases.

The late fatal accident on the Matterhorn brings to mind the account given by Frederick Whymper, formerly of San Francisco, and one of our contributors, of the ascent in which he took part: His party consisted of Lord Francis Douglas, the Rev. Mr. Hudson, Mr. Hadow, Michel Croz, one of the best guides in Switzerland, and two other guides, named Taugwalder. The ascent was safely achieved, but in descending, roped together in a line, Mr. Hadow slipped and upset Croz, the shock jerking Mr. Hudson and Lord Francis from their feet. Had not the rope snapped, all seven must have fallen together; as it was, the four leading men rolled helplessly over a precipice of 4,000 feet, at the foot of which their bodies were found the next day by the three survivors.

Next to a pair of eyes and a pair of legs, a sportsman wants powder that will go off, and not stand around. Quails and ducks attend to their business of getting out of the way; and Hazard's Powder is the thing to stop them. For duck-shooting, we recommend F.G., and for quail, F.F. or F.F.F. All who handle guns know that these brands shoot with more force and leave the gun cleaner than those of any other maker. Now is the time to try them.

The total number of vessels which passed through the Suez Canal in 1878 was 1,550, of which 1,227 were British, 89 French, 71 Dutch, 44 Italian, 38 Austrian, 22 German, 21 Spanish, 8 Egyptian, 8 Japanese, 6 Danish, 5 Swedish and Norwegian, 4 Portuguese, 3 Turkish, 2 Belgian, 1 American, and 1 Zanzibar. The total tonnage was 2,178,316 tons, of which 1,726,946 tons were British.

Mr. P. B. Kennedy, the famous glove manufacturer, 232 Kearny street, has just received 2,000 dozen of his seamless gloves, in all shades of color, as well as black and white, and with every number of buttons, from 2 up to 16. These are the only really faultless gloves in the city. His new styles of parasols and sun-umbrellas are also attracting the attention of the fashionable world.

The largest assortment of canes ever imported to this coast is now at J. M. Litchfield & Co.'s, 415 Montgomery street, comprising some beauties in ivory and gold heads, something very genteel in Malacca and Manilla, and also a splendid lot of ruhber canes.

The well-known firm of Bush & Scudder, at 22 Post street, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 9th September. Mr. David Bush, having purchased his late partner's interest, will settle up the affairs of the firm and continue the business at the same place, on his own account.

St. John's Presbyterian Church, Post street. Rev. Dr. Scott, Pastor, will preach on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Public very cordially invited. Communion at the close of morning service. Bible Classes and Sunday School, 9½ A. M.. Prayer and Praise Service, 6½ P. M.

"Plant Sweet Flowers on my Grave," is the title of an excellent new song and Chorus, by Eddie Fox, of minstrel fame. Published by F. W. Helmick, Music Publisher, No. 136 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"The Principles of Light and Color." By Edwin Babbitt, D.M. For sale by Boericke & Tafel, 234 Sutter street.

New Music from Wm. A. Frey.: Blumen-Strauss Waltz, composed by W. Stuckenholtz.

HIGHEST STOCK QUOTATIONS

For the Week Ending Sept. 12th, 1879.

Compiled by George C. Hickox & Co., 230 Montgomery Street.

Name of Mine.	Sat.	Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday		Thursday.		Friday.	
		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Argenta	¼	—	¼	—	¼	—	¼	—	¼	—	¼
Andes	¼	¼	1	1	¼	1	1	1	1	1	—
*Alpha	24	25½	26½	27½	—	27½	—	25⅜	—	29	27
Alta	6½	6¼	6½	6⅜	6½	6½	6⅜	—	—	6⅝	—
Alps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Bullion	7⅜	8¼	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8½	8¼	8	8	8⅜	8⅜
*Belcher	4⅜	4⅜	4½	4½	—	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	—	4⅜	—
*Best & Belcher	18½	19	19	19½	—	19	—	18⅜	—	18⅜	—
Benton	3⅜	3½	4	4	—	4½	4½	4	3½	3⅜	—
Bodie	—	—	16⅞	—	—	—	10½	—	10½	—	11⅜
*Cons Imperial	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	2	1⅜	2	—	1⅜	—	2	1⅜
*Crown Point	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3½	—	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½	4	—
*Chollar	7	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	—	7⅜	—	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜	—
California	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½	4½	4⅜	—	4⅜	—	4⅜	4⅜
Con. Virginia	4⅜	4⅜	4½	—	—	4⅜	—	4½	—	4⅜	—
*Caledonia	1⅜	2	—	2½	2	2⅜	2½	2⅜	—	2½	2⅜
Confidence	—	10⅜	—	11¼	—	11	—	—	—	11½	—
Eureka Con	16½	—	16½	—	16½	—	16⅜	—	17	—	17½
Exchequer	6⅜	7⅜	7½	7½	—	7⅜	—	7⅜	7½	7⅜	7½
Fairfax	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gould & Curry	11½	11⅜	12	12⅜	12	12⅜	—	11⅜	11⅜	12½	12½
Gila	⅛	—	⅛	—	⅛	—	⅛	—	¼	—	⅛
Grand Prize	2⅜	—	—	—	2⅜	—	2⅜	—	2⅜	—	2⅜
Hale & Norcross	14½	14⅜	15	15	14⅜	15	14⅜	—	—	15½	14⅜
Julia	4½	4½	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4⅜
Justice	2⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3⅜	4⅜	—	4⅜	4	4½	4½
Jackson	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentuck	4⅜	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	—	4½	—	4⅜	—
*Leopard	—	—	½	—	½	—	½	—	½	—	½
Lady Wash'n	1½	1½	—	1½	1½	1½	—	1½	—	1½	1½
*Leviathan	½	—	—	½	—	½	—	½	—	½	—
Leeds	—	—	—	—	⅛	—	—	—	⅛	—	⅛
Mexican	33⅜	35	34⅜	37	36½	38	36⅜	30	—	38½	38½
Modoc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Manhattan	3⅜	—	3½	—	—	—	3	—	3⅜	—	3½
Northern Belle	3⅜	—	3⅜	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	—
Ophir	35⅜	36½	36½	37	—	38⅜	38⅜	37⅜	—	40	39½
Overman	8⅜	9	—	9⅜	9⅜	10	—	9⅜	9⅜	10	—
*Potosi	5½	5½	5⅜	0	6	6½	—	0¼	6⅜	6½	6½
*Raymond & Ely	—	—	⅛	—	⅛	—	¼	—	⅛	—	¼
Savage	14⅜	15	15½	15⅜	15½	15⅜	—	14⅜	14⅜	15	14⅜
*Sierra Nevada	41½	42⅜	42½	47	46	47½	—	45	—	48	—
Silver Hill	1⅜	1⅜	—	1⅜	—	2	1⅜	1⅜	—	1⅜	—
Seg Belcher	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	22½	—	—	—
Solid Silver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Succor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silver King, Ar'a	—	—	—	—	4½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silv King South.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tip-Top	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	⅜	—	⅜
*Union Con	59½	64⅜	—	72	69⅜	73½	69½	68½	67½	75	—
Utah	18⅜	20½	20½	71	—	21	—	20	—	21	21
*Yellow Jacket	16½	16½	16⅜	17½	17⅜	18	18½	17	—	18	—

Assessments are now due on the Stocks above marked thus *

SIGNAL SERVICE METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, WEEK ENDING SEPT. 11, 1879, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Highest and Lowest Barometer.

Fri. 5.	Sat. 6.	Sun. 7.	Mon. 8.	Tue. 9.	Wed 10	Thr 11
30.080	30.085	30.066	30.020	29.936	29.911	29.992
30.044	30.044	29.999	29.889	29.853	29.868	29.931

Maximum and Minimum Thermometer.

61	65	67	70	67	77	80
54	55	56	58	57	57	60

Mean Daily Humidity.

83.7	77.7	85.3	84	72	53	48

Prevailing Wind.

W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	NW.	N.

Wind--Miles Traveled.

215	297	364	233	208	—	—

State of Weather.

Fair.	Clear.	Fair.	Fair.	Clear.	Clear.	Clear.

Rainfall in Twenty-four Hours.

Total Rain During Season beginning July 1, 1879.....03 inches

CUNARD LINE.

British and North American Royal Mail Steamships between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, sailing from New York EVERY WEDNESDAY.

SCYTHIA.....July 16..Aug. 20..Sept. 24..Oct. 29.....
ABYSSINIA.....July 23..Aug. 27.....Oct. 1..Nov. 5
BOTHNIA.....July 30.....Sept. 3..Oct. 8..Nov. 12
GALLIA.....Aug. 6..Sept. 10..Oct. 15..Nov. 19
ALGERIA.....Aug. 13..Sept. 17..Oct. 22.....

Passage can be secured and all information given on application to
WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,
July 12. 218 California st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

New York and Panama Line.

August 19th--Steamer GRANADA, calling at Mazatlan, San Blas, Manzanillo and Acapulco, connecting at Acapulco with Company's Steamer for all Central American ports, and touching at San Jose de Guatemala and La Libertad to land passengers and mails.

August 28th—Steamsr CITY OF PANAMA, calling at Acapulco.

September 5th—Steamer SOUTH CAROLINA, calling at Acapulco, San Jose de Guatemala, La Libertad and Punta Arenas.

All these steamers make close connection with steamers from Aspinwall to N. York.
Aug. 16. WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., General Agents.

J. C. MERRILL & CO.,

Shipping and Commission Merchants, Agents for the Sandwich Islands Packet Lines, 204 California street, S. F. April 13.

THE BATHER'S DIRGE.

[BY TENNYSON MINOR.]

Break, hreak, break,
On thy cold, hard etones, O sea!
And I hope that my tongus won't utter
The curses that rise in me.

O well for the fisherman'e boy,
If he likes to he soused with the spray!
O well for the sailor lad,
As he paddles ahout in the hay!

And the ships swim happily on
To their haven under the hill;
But O for a clutch at that vanish'd hand,
And a kick—for I'm catching a chill!

Break, break, hreak,
At my poor, bare feet, O sea!
But the artful scamp who has collar'd my clothes
Will never come back to me. —*Funny Folks.*

THE CABUL MASSACRE.

The particulars of ths Cabul massacre are, in a general way, familiar to the world by this time. Exactly how the British Envoy and his followers died will, prohably, not be known for some tims to come; but this we know—that the little band died with their face to the enemy, and disd as Englishmen at bay always do die—beneath a hecatomb of their assailants. This, also, we know—that vengeance swift, surs and deadly, is closs at hand. When England's sons ars slain in fair and open hattle, their country mourns for them as a mother for her children; but she honors a brave foe and seeks no vengeance. All the privileges of war, all the stratagems and advantages which war justifies, shs is willing to grant and to accept; but we may be sure that ths slaughter of an Envoy, whose person, together with those of his suits, was sacred under rules which even the most barbarous nations are familiar with and observe, England will neither forgive nor forget. Already, among the England-haters of this country, there are to be found those who contend that the Afghans, not understanding or recognizing the inviolable immunity of an Amhassador, were justified in injuring the invading British in whatever way they could. Such chatter only shows ignorance, or something worse, for it is well known tbat the semi-civilized nations of Asia are even more punctilious in all matters pertaining to ambassadorial etiquette than Europeans. Nor is it any excuse to say that tbe assailants were an irresponsible and uncontrollable mob. The attack was made by regiments of regular soldiery, who accomplished their fell work under discipline, and left the scene in good order to prepare for resistance against the vengeance which they knew was inevitahle. In Afghanistan, as much as in England or the United States, regiments are officered by men of rank and responsibility. Without their guidance and leadership, the soldiers could, or would, have done nothing. Yakoob Khan himself may not be to blame, but, if he has no more control over his psople than this, he is not the right person to he even their nominal ruler, and so, we believe, the British Government will soon come to think.

But behind the Ameer and his officers there looms up the same shadowy figure which brought about all the trouble with Afghanistan in the first place. Having failed in an attempt to gain a diplomatic footing at Cabul without England's knowledge, Russia, by false promises, induced the late Ameer to insult the British Government and then left him to his fate. She had not the courage, after all her boasting, to meet the English face to face and declare that if Afghanistan was to be conquered she wanted a share of the spoils. On the contrary, she swallowed the bitter pill, to the disgust, but not to the surpriss, of the civilized world, and sat quietly down while the British took the country and advanced their Indian frontier to an impregnable line. But when this is done and a treaty made, then Russia hegins her insidious work. There is every reason to believe that to her emissaries the recent massacre is due. At all events, her newspapers, particularly the semi-official organs, gloat of the disaster, and calculate cold-bloodedly upon its effects. But they calculate erroneously when they say that England's scientific frontier is destroyed. Why do they believe it to be destroyed? Because, according to them, England will now have to conquer and hold the whole of Afghanistan. They could not make a greater mistake. England does not want the whole of Afghanistan. She is content to have her Indian frontier where it is. But she will punish the Afghans, and she will take care that Russia does uot have the Afghan country. But the Russian organs more thau ever betray their unholy satisfaction when they add to the necessity for this conquest that it would be contrary to treaty. In short, England must take the Ameer's dominions, and again she mustn't. To crown these malicious absurdities, one, at least, of the St. Petersburg papers proposes that Russia and England partition Afghanistan between them, and so join their Asiatic possessions. This would be a very pretty arrangement. After England has done all the fighting Russia is to come in and take half the spoils! Treachery and cowardice are not likely to be rewarded in that particular fashion just now, however.

THE MORMONS.

It seems rather strange that the United States Government should address a circular to foreign Governments on the subject of Mormonism at all; still more strange that they should go to the length of protesting against further Mormon emigration from England, Germany, Norway, Sweden and Denmark. Such a document, however, is said to be on the way, and the respective Governments are requested to dissuade their subjects from "yielding to the inducements of the Mormon missionaries." This is all very well, and no douht according to the law of the United States bigamy is a criminal offense. But the right place to put a etop to it is in Utah. To attempt to prevent the landing of Mormons is absurd. The people will come in as ordinary emigrants, and then go on in the usual way to the Mormon settlements. Mormonism had its origin in America, and if the law were enforced there polygamy would soon come to an end. But the truth is, that Mormonism is not eo easily stamped out. To confess the failure openly would not suit the Federal Government, so it resorts to this roundabout method of action. It is, however, too much to expect that foreign Governments will bestir themselves to accomplish indirectly what the Americans ought to do on their own account.

SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

AUGUST 2, 1879.—The building is rapidly approaching completion, and the large doms will be finished in a few days. Extraordinary progress is heing made in the erection of the exterior building. Ons machinery hall will shortly he in possession of the Commissioners. All new arrangements are made for motive power and shafting for machinery exhibits. The French man-of-war *Rhine*, with Captain Mathieu, Director-General, and staff, is expected daily. The Japanese exhibits arrived per *Athol*, and are stored in the huilding. Up to date nearly 5,000 cases from various countries are to hand. Various European courts are already crowded with cases, and unpacking will commence shortly. New South Wales exhibits are commencing to arrive. There is a splendid ethnological collection from Fiji and other South Sea Islands, collected by officials of ths Wolverins, now in the huilding. The grand organ has arrived, and will be erected as soon as the platform for its reception is finished. Mr. Gresley Lukin, Executive Commissioner for Queensland, takes possession of the court of that colony next wesk to commence the decorations. Tasmania is making great efforts to hold an equal position with ths neighboring colonies, and is sending a tin trophy, weighing seven and a half tons, besides other valuahls productions and manufactures.

The Californian mail, now at Auckland, brings his Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Augustus Loftus, K.C.B., President of the Commission, and a large number of American exhibits. Arrangements are to bs made, by which no money for admission will hs taken at the entrances of ths Exhihition, as it is considered it would cause obstructions and dslay, but tickets will be sold at ths principal business estahlishments, and at offices appointed hy the Commission.

TAMMANY'S SECESSION.

The withdrawal of the Tammany Delegates from the Syracuse Convention is the strongest proof yet given of the disintegrating influences at work in the National Democratic party. It is virtually a surrender of the State government to the Republicans, with a strong probability that the presidential electors will also bs secured by them. Without entering into the merits of the rival factions, it is apparent that ths Democratic party throughout the Union must be thoroughly reorganized and rid of its imbecile lesders, if it hopes to succeed in ths presidential campaign. It has been handicapped by the unpopularity and inahility of ths men in control, and the Greenback and Labor parties have drawn their principal strength from it. Able and honest leadership alone can prevent its splitting up into fragments. One thing is certain, Mr. Tilden has carried his rule-or-ruin policy beyond the limits, and must now pay the penalty hy relinquishing his ambition. The full effect of his insane course will not appear until its results are summed up in the Ohio and other State elections. He may flatter himself that he has beaten Tammany in the gubernatorial contest, hut Tammany has made him a "dead duck" for the Presidency, so that honors are easy on both sides. More brains and less hulldozing are absolute necessities to rescue the Democratic party from its morihund condition, else it will go down to its grave "unwept, unhonored and unsung."

MR. GLADSTONE'S CHALLENGE.

Mr. Gladstone's challenge is bold, and he tells us that he nails his colors to the mast with resolution to stand by them. "At no period of my puhlic life have the issues inviting the judgment of the nation been of such profound importance—including the management of finance, the scale of expenditure, and the constantly growing arrears of legislation. I hold before, as I have held in the House of Commons, that the faith and honor of the country have heen gravely compromised in the foreign policy of the Ministry; that by the disturhance of confidence, and lately even of peace, which they have hrought about, they have prolonged and aggravated public distress; that they have augmented the power and interest of the Russian Empire, even while estranging the feelings of its population; that they have embarked the Crown and people in an unjust war; that their Afghan war is full of mischief, if not of positive danger, to India; and that by their use of the treaty-making and war-making powers of the Crown they have abridged the just rights of Parliament, and have presented its prerogatives to the nation under an unconstitutional aspect which tends to make it insecure." Mr. Gladstone admits that there is no demand for a general election just now, though there might well he, he thinks.

The United States Treasury reported on hand Septemher 1st:

Gold Coin and Bullion	$141,546,392
Standard Silver Dollars	30,678,464
Fractional Silver Coin	15,236,724
Nickel and Minor Coin	1,564,427
Silver Bullion	4,904,612
Total	$193,930,599
Other assets	117,551,187
Total assets	$311,481,786

Another vessel is now on its way to China—namely, a torpedo boat of the newest design, and like the *Alpha*, *Beta*, *Gamma* and *Delta*, is to he followed by other similar vessels for coast defense. At the present time wefare engaged in supplying China with the most formidable engines of modern warfaie, and the Imperial authorities are shrewd enough to buy only the hest of weapons and the most carefully designed ships and boats they can get. When we consider the use which has been made of modern appliances by the Chinese in Central Asia it is at least not improbahle that a similar use may be made of these new purchases to carry out a long-determined policy. At any rate India, which depends for so large an amount of its revenue on the free reception of opium hy China, can scarcely view without disquiet ths accumulation of the means of attempting to exclude it when that course is thought advisahle at Pekin.

Talmage in London.—It is not an uncommon hoast of Irishmen that they are scattered all over the world, and are multiplying like rahbits, to accomplish the secret designs of a merciful Providence in civilizing, Christianizing and Roman Catholicizing the nations of the earth. Retorting upon this well-known boast, Talmage remarks: "*Perhaps;* hut all the while God so loved the Chiness that He made 300,000,000 of them." "Yes, truly," remarked, loudly, a casual holy Roman, who was listening; "hut He made only one Talmage."

GENERAL U. S. GRANT.

"MEN WE KNOW"

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS LETTER

PLATE 75.

Price per Copy, 10 Cents. ESTABLISHED JULY, 20, 1856. [Annual Subscription, $5.

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS LETTER AND California Advertiser.

DEVOTED TO THE LEADING INTERESTS OF CALIFORNIA AND THE PACIFIC COAST.

Vol. 30. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, SEPT. 20, 1879. No. 10.

Office of the San Francisco News Letter, Merchant Street, Nos. 607 to 615, San Francisco.

GOLD BARS—890@910—SILVER BARS—8@18 ₱ cent. disc. Mexican Dollars, 9@10 per cent.

☞ Exchange on New York, ¼@— per cent.; On London, Bankers, 49⅝@49¾; Commercial, 50⅛@50¼d. Paris, sight, 5 francs per dollar. Telegrams, 35-100 per cent.

☞ Latest price of Sterling, 482½@484½.

☞ Price of Money here, ⅝@1 per cent. per month—bank rate. In the open market, 1@1½. Demand active.

DEALING ON MARGINS.

It is customary with the stock exchanges of other and older cities, when any important change in business methods is contemplated, or made necessary by law, to make the requisite preparations and announcement ninety days in advance of the specified time. Under the new Constitution, Art. IV, Sec. 26, "All contracts for the sale of shares of the capital stock of any corporation or association, on margin or to be delivered at a future day, shall be void, and any money paid on such contracts may be recovered by the party paying it by suit in any court of competent jurisdiction." The Legislature is empowered to regulate *or prohibit* the buying and selling of shares in any stock board, exchange or market, under the control of any association. This, without doubt, is for the purpose of enabling the Legislature to effectually crush any opposition on the part of the brokers. The mandate is, do thus and so or be abolished. There can be no argument, however, against the fact that margin dealing in mining stocks is intrinsically bad and productive of more losses and bankruptcies than all other causes put together. It therefore behooves the stock boards to prepare for the coming change and announce, without delay, their purpose of fulfilling the law. Any opposition will be sure to meet with retaliation on the part of the Legislature. *Verb. sat sap.*

Arizona Items.—They have *Pinafore* very badly in the Territory.—There have been but very limited rains in the Lower Thompson Valley.—On the 12th, at Prescott, Judge Silent heard the application of the Peck Mining Company of California for a writ of *quo warranto* against the Peck Mining Company of Arizona. Motion was made to dismiss the application, and the Judge took the matter under advisement, intimating, however, that he would grant the motion.—There is the greatest activity in the mining districts, and the local papers anticipate a great influx of capital.—The *Miner* quotes a remark of the Hon. J. M. Kirkpatrick, of Pima county—one of the "best posted men in Arizona on Mexican land grants"—to the effect that there is not one of these in the Territory that is valid.—The excursion to San Francisco, announced for some time past, is to come off at Maricopa on the 1st of October.—The Silver Belt Mine is reported sold for $30,000.

Beerbohm's Telegram.—LONDON AND LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18, 1879.—Floating Cargoes, upward tendency; Cargoes on Passage, stiff; Mark Lane Wheat, good demand; No. 2 Spring off Coast, 45s.; Red Winter off Coast, 47s. 6d.; California off Coast, 49s.; California Nearly Due, 48s. 6d.; California Just Shipped, 48s. 6d.; No. 2 Spring for Shipment, 48s. 6d.; Liverpool Spot Wheat, strong; California Club No. 1. Standard, 10s.; California Club No. 2 Standard, 9s. 8d.; California Average—Western, 9s. 9d.; White Michigan, 9s. 10d.; Red Western Spring, 8s. 7d.; Extra State Flour in London, 12s. 6d.; Extra State Flour in Liverpool, 12s. 6d.; Liverpool Western Mixed Corn, 3s. 11d.; Liverpool Canadian Peas, 6s. 10d.; N. Y. St. Ex., 82½@84½; Spring for Prompt Shipment, 40s. 6d.; Liverpool Spot Corn, strong; Cargoes for sale off Coast, 5s.; English Country Markets, 1s. 7d. dearer; French Country Markets, improving; Harvest operations in England, progressing slowly.

Latest from the Merchant's Exchange.—NEW YORK, Sept. 18th, 1879. United States Bonds—4s, 102; 4½s, 104⅝; 5s, 102¾. Sterling Exchange, 4 81½@4 84½. Pacific Mail, 21¾. Wheat, 110@118. Western Union, 93. Hides, 20@20¼. Oil—Sperm, 75@76. Winter Bleached, 87 @ 96. Whale Oil, 35@40; Winter Bleached, 45@50. Wool—Spring, fine, 20@30; Burry, 11@14; Pulled, 25@35; Fall Clips, 14@18; Burry, 13@20. LONDON, Sept. 18th.—Liverpool Wheat Market, 8s. 6d.@9s. 6d.; Club, 9s. 8d.@10s. 2d. U. S. Bonds, 5's, 105¾; 4's, 104½; 4½'s, 108½. Consols, 97 9-16.

Postage on S. F. News Letter to all parts of United States and Europe, 2 cents.

PRICES OF LEADING STOCKS AND GOV. BONDS.

San Francisco.....September 19, 1879.

Stocks and Bonds.	*Bid.*	*Asked*	*Stocks and Bonds.*	*Bid.*	*Asked*
Cal. St. Bonds, 6's,'57, (nom)	100	102	Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.....	110	112
S. F. City & Co. B'ds, 6s,'58	Nom.	Nom.	Home Mutual Ins. Co.....	80	85
S. F. C. & Co. B'ds, 7s (nom)	105	107	State Investment Ins. Co ..	105	108
Mont'g'y Av. Bonds (nom)..	65	70	Union Ins. Co.....	115	117
Dupont Street Bonds	80	90	City R. R.....	35	40
Sacramento City Bonds....	26	28	Central R. R. Co.....	50	55
Stockton City Bonds, 6's...	90	95	Clay Street Hill R. R.	22	—
Yuba County Bonds, 8's....	100	—	Market Street R. R.....	6	—
Santa Clara Co. Bonds, 7's.	105	107	N. B. and Mission R. R.....	65	66
Butte Co. Bonds, 10's, '60 ..	90	—	Omnibus R. R.....	30	32
San Mateo Bonds, 7's.....	100	—	Potrero and Bay View R. R.	30	35
Oakland City Bonds, 3's....	112	115	Giant Powder Co	135	145
Bank of California.....	68½	69½	S. F. Gaslight Co	88½	89
First National.....	89	90	S. V. W. W. Co.....	83	83½
National Gold	—	50	Real Estate Associates.....	—	—
Pacific	120	130	Merchants' Exchange.....	—	—
California Ins. Co.....	114	116	Safe Deposit Co.....	—	—
Commercial Ins. Co.....	75	80			

The hopeful symptoms referred to in our last week's report have disappeared, and we have only to advise a week's business entirely nominal, and at unchanged quotations. Money remains a drug, and is pressed on the market at very low rates, but is lent only on prime collaterals.

ANDREW BAIRD, 312 California street.

London, September 18th.—A bombay correspondent says that the Monmunds have stopped all messengers from Cabul. A Vienna correspondent reports that in consequence of the bad harvest and numerous floods, the distress in parts of Hungary threatens to become appalling during the coming winter. The Temes-Banat District is threatened with famine, and some of the inhabitants are preparing to emigrate to Servia. A dispatch from Candabar says that General Hughes' brigade has been ordered to Khelah-Ghilzai. The regiments at Herat mutinied on the 5th instant, and murdered their commanders. An Ali-Khegl dispatch saye: Intelligence has been received here of a terrible outbreak at Herat. The troops revolted and murdered the civil and military authorities.

The half-yearly report of the Bank of British Columbia, in London, to June 30th, states that after paying all charges and deducting rebate of interest on hills not due, the balance at the credit of profit and loss account at that date was £17,895, which they propose to appropriate as follows, viz.: £4,500 to a special reserve fund, as intimated at the last general meeting of proprietors, and £8,650 in payment of a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum (free of income tax), leaving £4,745 to be carried forward.

Californians Abroad.—August 28, 1879.—PARIS: Mrs. Brough, Miss Brough, Mrs. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. O'Sullivan, Miss A. O'Sullivan, C. M. and Mrs. Plummer, M. Santa Marina. LONDON: J. H. Hammond. DRESDEN: J. W. Brown, Mrs. J. W. Brown, Mrs. Litta MacKenty.—*The Continental Gazette (Paris).* August 27th—GENEVA: Mr. J. Hecht and family. ROME: Mr. W. Jaensch.—*The Contenent and Swiss Times (Geneva).*

Cape Town, September 2d.—When Cetewayo was captured he was utterly prostrated. The King was taken to Wundi. During the march eleven of his followers tried to escape, and six were successful. The other five were shot. The King will be taken to Maritzburg, and from there to Greytown.

Paris, September 18th.—The steamer *Westphalia*, which sailed from Havre on the 13th inst., carried 9,500,000 francs for New York, beside which other steamers have taken large sums.

The directors of the Anglo-Californian Bank have declared an interim dividend of 8s. per share for the half-year ended June 30, 1879, being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Frederick W. Prince as Consul at Belleville, Canada, for the United States of America.

Vienna, September 18th.—All important military positions of Novi-Bazar will be jointly occupied by Austrian and Turkish troops.

London, Sept. 18th, 1879.--Latest Price of Consols, 97 9-16.

Printsd and Published by ths Proprietor, Frsdsrick Marriott, 607 to 615 Merchant Strset, San Francisco, California.

IS THERE TO BE A STOCK DEAL?

It is said that, in consequence of the mines looking well at several points along the Comstock lode, there is likely soon to he greater activity at the Stock Boards, and considerahle appreciation in values. We do not own or control the diamond drills ourselves, and, unless we did, we should be sorry to venture a very pronounced opinion as to what these promises of roseate hue are hased upon; hut we do know that some good developments that would send the market up with a boom would be exceedingly well, timed just now. Nothiug inspires an ordinary Californian with confidence in the prosperity of the State equal to the discovery of honanzas and a lively stock market. Recently, times have heen dull, and peopls have had the hlues; hut only let there be a good old-fashioned stock deal, hased upon real developments, and forthwith there would come over things a most marvelous change. Men's faces would quickly wear a different appearance. Where now pale hrows are sickled o'er with thought and sadness, there would coms relief and sunshine. We are a mercurial people, perhaps a little too easily depressed, and certainly just as too easily elated. The striking of a veritable honanza would do the busiuess, and cause our city to speedily enter upon a renewed life of activity and of hope. Who knows hut that a few weeks may serve to reveal a new Con. Virginia or California mine? There are hright prospects at several points on the grsat lode. Ophir is most promising, and something more, hut, after all, the king pin to the whole situation at the north end is right hstween Union and Sierra Nevada. In regard to Ophir, the fact that the 2,400 station of the incline will he opened hy to-day, preparatory to operations on that level, and also to the sinking of the incline on down, is also worthy of consideration. The continuation of good milling ore in the Hardy vein running north on the 2,100 level and ths width of the vein are significant, as is also the ahundance of low grade quartz on the joiut Ophir-Mexican crosscut west on the 2,000 level.

Owing to the difference in levels of the Union and Sierra Nevada, the connection hetween the shaft of the former and the raise from the 2,200 level of the latter, made last Saturday afternoon, was a surprise to everybody. But it was made none too soon to please the people. The official announcements in the reports to-day—that in ten days more cages will he running to that level, and that the pipes will he laid through to the C. & C. shaft to carry away that long-time trouhlesome Sierra Nevada water hy Saturday next, at which time, also, the new pump-rods of that shaft will he in and ready for use—are really honeyed words.

The developments along the ore vein ou the 2150 level of tbe California are encouraging, and may lead to something important yet. The situation in Bullion and Exchequer is somewhat improved since last report hy the connection hetween the 2000 and 2135 levels of the Consolidated Imperial and Alpha hy their joint workings. The point of ahsorhing interest in this section is, however, the 2600 of the Alpha and Consolidated Imperial mines. It is purposed now to supplement the operations on the 2400 level. The joint crosscut on that level was run east through vein matter 185 feet with a flattering outlook. Tben in other districts the chances are good. Bodie is promising well. Eureka Consolidated continues dividends, with paying a two-dollar one to-day, and with a prospect of continuing them for a long time to come. These are a few of the sources whence large expectations are derived. Let us hope that they will be realized. Something always has turned up to renew prosperity in California just when that something was needed to renew it. That is one of the principal charms of our State. It may he dull for a while, hut it won't stay dull for any length of time. It never has, and we don't helieve it will now. Apart from mining expectations, other things are looking well. The crops have heen fair, and prices are good. Money for our surplus produce is comiug into the State. The election heing satisfactorily ended, confidence is being restored, and the hetter times, anxiously looked for, will soon he here. It would wonderfully accelerate their progress if a honanza were uncovered. But, with or without that, their advent is certain. Every readable sign indicates a renewed business prosperity.

THE RIGHTS OF AUTHORS.

Now that authors are a power in the land we may soon expect something like a reasonahle international copyright law. It has long been a reflection hurled at the United States that they respected no foreigner's rights to the fruits of his hrain lahor. The work of men's hands was sacred, hut the works of their intellects might he stolen hy any publisher. We had few, if any, authors to he served in the same way ahroad, and hence we stole with importunity. But things are changing. Our writers ask protection for their works in other lands, and are very willing that foreign writers shall receive the same advantage in ours. This mutuality of interest is sure ere long to hring ahout a much needed international copyright law or treaty. Our National Constitution gives to Congress the power to extend the necessary relief. It provides that "Congress may pass laws to promote the progress of science and useful arts, hy securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries." There is no country which acknowledges the complete and *perpetual* right of an author to the ahsolute control of the publication of his work in the same way that it recognizes the right of a farmer to property in the potatoes that he raises. Copyright is everywhere the subject of statute law, and the purpose of the protection is not so much the caring for the abstract rights of the author as it is the promotion of the public welfare. Those who hold to the perfect and perpetual right of ahsolute control of publication hy the author need not dispute this, because they may reasonahly argue that the public welfare cannot be promoted hy a deliherate and persistent disregard of private right. They may rightly argue that such disregard is publicly demoralizing, and contend that the foreign author should he included in the protection equally with the domestic. Then again, the public are advantaged hy the hetter works that are produced under the system of protecting a man's right to his own. If every thief may steal what you produce, the result will he that you will produce little that it will he worth his while to steal. The higher and ahler the literature of the nation, the hetter and nobler will its people be. Great works require for their production exceptional mental efforts. Such efforts are not usually made except under the incentive of some stimulating motive. The hest stimulus is a high reward for great results, and that can only be ohtained hy protecting authors in their rights of property.

Sterling Silverware.—A large assortment of elegant designs at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

OUR CITY MONEY.--GONE AND GOING.

Auditor Boyd has completed his report for the fiscal year ending June 30th last. The following extracts from it show the cost of operating the city governmsut during the past year, the estimated receipts and expsnses for the present year, and the condition of the funded debt: Demands unpaid July 1, 1878, $561,291 07; audited during the year, $5,103,398 65; paid during the fiscal year, $5,519,905 73; unpaid July 1, 1879, $144,783 99. Total, $5,664,689 72. Cash on hand July 1, 1878, $475,771 24; receipts during the fiscal year, $6,775,518 08. Total, $7,251,289 32. Demands paid during the fiscal year, $5,519,905 73; cash on hand July 1, 1879, $1,731,383 59; poll taxes collected, $56,111 05; taxes collected during the year, $5,513,536 07. Bonds outstanding June 30, 1879, $4,161,500. Less cash on hand to the credit of the sinking fund, $1,120,714 79. Total indehtedness of the city, $3,040,785 21. Bonds redeemed during the year, $58,000. The amount of $234,000 is raised annually for the sinking fund. During the fiscal year there became due for interest on ths funded debt $300,550. Of this amount $283,940 was paid, leaving $16,610 in outstanding coupons at the close of ths fiscal year. Estimated expenditure for the fiscal year 1879-80, $4,033,407; estimated receipts from other sources than taxes, $1,118,220; estimated amount from taxes, $2,915,187, required for the following purposes: Sinking fund, $232,252; interest on honds, $239,560; new City Hall, $115,000; Golden Gate Park, $53,750; general expenses of the city governmeut, $2,246,625; library fund, $48,000.

An interesting case hearing upon the short-horn mania has just been tried at Gloucester assizes. A hull was exhihited at the Annual Short-horn Show at Birmingham, in 1875, as hy Grand Patriot out of Gracetul. The animal was, of course, supposed to be of this most distinguished parentage on hoth sides, and skilled judges awarded it the first size. There Mr. Allsopp saw the hull, aud hought it for the sum of 115 guineas. So far, however, from the hull having the five successive crosses necessary to entitle him to he considered a hull of high degree, it was proved conclusively that this prize-winner, Grand Patriot II., was only hy a pedigree bull by an ordinary cow. Mr. Allsopp, however, was quite satisfied with his purchase, and the bull hecame part of his herd. As a result he is now the happy possessor of some ssventy calves, whose grandmother is an ordinary cow, and is likely to add another fifty-eight to the number of these low-caste heasts, thus lowering the whole character of his herd. The jury came to the conclusion that Mr. Allsopp had heen imposed upon—as no douht he had—and awarded him the sum of £750 damages. Nothing was heard during the trial of the judges at the Birmingham annual show; hut it would he curious to learn how they came to award the first prize in the short-horn class to a half-hred hull whose pedigree they had not investigated.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

The village of Puys is now the fashionable suhurh of Dieppe, and tbe presence of two such eminent romancers as the Marquis of Salishury and M. Alexandre Dumas gives the place a special interest in the eyes of the inquisitive traveler. The heaven-horn Minister and his family are at the Chalet Cecil, hut the natives of the place do not see much of them, and seem to he surprised that they are not more frequently invited to enjoy the Marquis de Sa-lis-hu-ry's hospitality. They set more store hy Alexandre Dumas and his three daughters, who are made much of hy the inhabitants, out of gratitude, perhaps, for their grandfather, who invented Puys; and another notahle resident at the little village is M. Surquet, who enjoys the distinction, such as it is, of heing an Under-Secretary in the Ministry of the day, and of patronizing art hy paying long prices for very had pictures.—*Vanity Fair.*

London, Septemher 17th.—Khushi, ahout forty miles from Cabul, is to be occupied by the British in a few days, and converted into a rallying point for all chiefs who may elect to join the English.——Simla, September 17th.—The military authorities have received information tending to show that frontier trihes have partially interrupted communication hetween Khyba Pass and Cabul. A sergeant, with some more of the escort of the British residency, have arrived at Ali Khel.——London, September 17th.—A considerable portion of the Irish harvest is irreparahly lost. Potatoes have heen partially blighted, and on many farms the whole crop is gone.

Lord Dunmore is about to sell his famous herd of shorthorns. This reminds me that I never yet could understand, though I have tried, what especial thing it is that makes this especial kind of cow so especially valuahle. The strain of "Duchesses" was first originated hy one Bates, a Yorkshire farmer, and has hecome for some reason so costly that cows of this race sell for many thousands of pounds. But why are tbey so valuahle? I cannot discover that they give more or better milk, or more or better calves. All I can learn is that tbey are more "fashionable" tban other hreeds, which means, as far as I can ascertain, that they are more admired hy the Duke of Devonshire. Fashion in honnets, and fashion in tying back, I can understand; hut what on earth can he the meaning of fashion in cows? What we want from cows is milk and beefsteaks.—*Vanity Fair.*

The Sand-Lot Exile.—Tbe whelp which answers to the name of Denis Kearney has seen fit to get out of down during the season of Grant's reception. The Sand-Lot, where he wasgoing to hurn the ex-Prssident in effigy, is to echo to a salute in the General's honor. How hadly the poor little dog did put his foot in it, to he sure, when he made that threat! But he has still a chance to go out into the brush and secretly commit to the flames a dummy Ulysses for tbe edification of his family and the mosquitoes.

Lord Chelmsford and his staff arrived at Plymouth, where he and the officers with him were accorded an enthusiastic reception. At the request of the Prince of Wales they proceeded to the yacht *Hildegarde*, and were received most cordially by his Royal Highness, who congratulated Lord Chelmsford on his victories in Zululand. In matters of detail he has expressed his conviction that the war ended with the battle of Ulundi, and that Cetewayo will either surrender or be killed hy his subjects, who are desirous of peace.

A report of the Medical Department of the Russian Army shows that, of the 1,400,000 hoys registered as having heen born in 1855, there were living in 1876 only 610,000, or 43½ per cent.

THE DEVIL'S DEATH.

(We publish, by request, the following highly humorous tribute to the popular [illegible] C. B. Bishop, written by Emile Lawson, which was read at the last [illegible] of the Celsian Association of the Medical College of the Pacific, of which he is President]:

There settled down in Delaware
In eighteen hundred and eighty
A new-fledged doctor—but all declare
In matters of science weighty.
All the M.D.s left in deep despair,
The druggist could coin no money,
And all because of this wonderful man
Who was so exceedingly funny.
That the cripples who brought their crutches along
Went off on a beautiful canter,
And pain turned to joy, at this medical boy,
And tears into laughter instanter.

But the sexton cried, let me clap my spade
On this scientific trollop;
I'll rake his Trapezius fore and aft,
His Latissimus Dorsi I'll wallop,
Why, he's never sent me the very first corpse
To fill even a single hole up.

All rusty are my piles of crape
Sighed the waiting mantua-maker,
I'll mold his visage to such a shape
Roared the furious undertaker,
Why, he's raised digestion to such a pitch,
That the only ones who are getting rich,
Are the butcher and the baker.

And Satan was growling down below
At the scarcity of fodder,
Nobody dead—nor likely to go,
And we're perishing for chowder,
And he roared, proceed ye lazy imps—
Proceed at once to dish up
The cresses, the crackers, and the shrimps,
While I go out and fish up
That wandering cell among the nymphs,
That delicate, nebulous, angel-fish, called Bishop.

So, he baited his hook with a capital joke,
And he chuckled quite enraptured,
But his fishing-line he nearly broke
As the jolly prize was captured;
And he hastened to hoist him on a spit
'Mid the wildest incantations.
Poor Bishop groaned, e an't you wait a bit
For your infernal rations?
Yes, yes, said the devil, I've changed my mind,
Don't one of you touch a morsel,
For some amusement I am inclined,
We've had nothing lately of the kind,
So we'll lower this witty parcel,
And have a genuine comedy,
And a grand full-dress rehearsal.

Go dress ye, fiends, in your Sunday clothes
And polish your sooty faces,
And take your seats in the gallery—
We'll reserve all the full-dress places
For the doctors—a noble company,
While this noted medical-actor shows
His best dramatic graces.

Then the play began, and the upper tiers
Broke out in the wildest racket,
Like a shower of hail the buttons flew
From off each bursting jacket,
From the boxes rang the loudest cheers,
And deafening shouts of laughter,
While the plaudits of the orchestra
Went up from pit to rafter;
And the devil laughed till his diaphragm
Like a balloon expanded,
And an old thoracic aneurism
Was so fearfully distended
That at last it broke, and a spouting stream
In crimson jets ascended;
So, they had to ring the curtain down,
And thus, the long satanic reign
In a grand collapse was ended.

THE CITY AWAITING GENERAL GRANT'S ARRIVAL.

The city, as we write, awaits General Grant's arrival. What hour he will get here is entirely a matter of speculation. Barring accidents, he ought to enter the Golden Gate this (Saturday) afternoon. It is true that the *City of Tokio* is not really due until Sunday, and under ordinary circumstances she could hardly be expected ahead of time, for the Pacific Mail Company's boats are wonderfully exact as to their hour of arrival. During the last two years the seven thousand miles of steaming between Australia and here has been done with a regularity that has not varied to any appreciable extent—no steamer having been more than ten hours under or ten hours over the appointed time. The same is measurably true of the boats on the China line. The capacity of every ship is so well tested by experience, that the performance of each is well known. How many revolutions of the engines it will take to drive the *Tokio* from Yokohama to San Francisco is known almost to a mathematical certainty. Strict orders are given to make only so many revolutions per minute, so that under average circumstances it is known to within a few hours when she will arrive. If she should meet strong westerly winds, she would be ahead of time. Commanders who have wives awaiting their arrival, like to make port on Saturday in preference to Sunday, and hence we incline to the belief that it will not be Commodore Jeff. Maury's fault if he does not enter San Francisco Bay with his distinguished passenger this (Saturday) afternoon. The city is already for the reception with which it proposes to greet the great General. Bunting is flying in all directions; the city never looked gayer; the local authorities are ready to do their whole duty in the premises, and citizens generally only await the booming of the guns announcing the arrival of the city's guest in order to show their enthusiasm as they have never shown it on the arrival of any other man. It is most pleasant to see the hearty union that has taken place between those who formerly wore the blue and those who donned the gray. This most happy consummation is one of the most agreeable results of the enthusiastic reception about to be accorded to General Grant.

The Ameer and the Massacre.—The opinion that the Ameer Yacoob Khan was a party to the Cabul massacre seems to be gaining strength in England. Should this prove to be the case, and there seems small reason to doubt it, the trouble will assume a more serious aspect than if the butchery had been committed by mutineers, since it will mean a complete renewal of the war. It will, however, be as unfortunate for Afghanistan as for England. Had the Ameer and his officers not been implicated the punishment of the rebels would have been all that the British could have demanded, but when the treachery becomes national the nation must be held responsible. In the recent war Cabul was spared; if it is wicked and destroyed in the coming contest nobody will have much sympathy for its inhabitants.

A GLANCE AT THE GAY CITY.

Along all the business streets below Montgomery, the stores are decorated with flags and streamers and shields inscribed "Welcome to Grant." The Exempt fire-house in Portsmouth square is covered with flags and banners, and large streamers hang from the liberty pole to the roof of the house. On Kearny street the display is very varied. Lines of flags don the street. Some of the individual displays are very fine, notably that of the White House, which is decorated with bunting from floor to roof; the flags of America, France and England are grouped with great taste, the effect being heightened by a liberal use of streamers and evergreens. Flavin, of the IXL, has a fine display of streamers and shields, and a good picture in the center, bearing the inscription, "Our Hero Welcome Home." The United States Treasury is covered with streamers and flags. The triumphal arch at the entrance to New Montgomery street is a very elaborate affair; the pillars are about ten feet square at the base, and are covered with red and white cloth; at the spring of the arch are placed figures representing Columbia, holding the national flag. In the center is a fine picture of the hero of the day, guarded on either side by a U. S. soldier and sailor. Bunches of flowers, festoons of evergreens and gay streamers, make up a whole at once striking and artistic, the only fault being that the great mass of the Palace Hotel tends to dwarf the appearance. Market street is decorated as far as Eighth street, and presents a grand display of bunting between Fourth and Fifth streets; the decorations are very fine, and are brought into prominence by the dead cold exterior of the W. P. C. headquarters, which, being undecorated, look like a dungeon in a row of Sumner-houses. The Republican headquarters are covered with bunting and festoons and drapery. All the theaters are gay with color, the most artistic show being made by the California. On Montgomery street, the Masonic Temple, the Occidental Hotel, Lick House, Nevada Block, the Stock Boards, Col. Andrews', Russ House, Bullock & Jones, all the newspaper offices, British Benevolent Society, Kohler & Frohling, Donohoe, Kelly & Co.; Willey & Co., Le Count Bros.; Selby & Co., Union Club and Coates' ale-house are all handsomely decorated. The principal banks and the State Investment Insurance Company attract the eye by their tasteful adornments, and the public buildings are striking, even in the fluttering splendor of the long streets.

GOOD PROSPECTS AHEAD.

The unanimity of feeling and the lavish expenditure of money in the appropriate reception of General Grant indicate the return of the "good old times" of which all Californians are justly proud. After five years of comparative stagnation, we have weathered the Horn of Adversity and are once more sailing along the Pacific with buoyant spirits and prospering breezes. It needed something extraordinary to start us in motion, and now that the start has been made, let every man do his level best to profit by the agreeable change. We are rid of politics for a while, and, with a conservative government insured, there has never been a more favorable time for the inception of great undertakings than the present. Let capital come out of its retirement, and we do not doubt that labor will meet it half way. All over the East industry is being renewed and extended, and it will be our own fault if we do not join in the national chorus of "Hard Times Come Again No More!" At any rate, let us try, and whether it is a Grant "boom" or otherwise, we opine that none will look the gift horse too closely in the mouth, provided it carries us over the stream.

A "very peculiar, if not unique" case of albinism is recorded in the *Lancet*. The subject is a girl of eleven years of age, having pink eyes, with the usual photophobia, but *hair of a bright-red color.*

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

[ESTABLISHED 1820.]

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India and the Colonies: Joyce's Treble Waterproof and F 3 Quality Percussion Caps; Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding; Joyce's Gas-Tight Cartridges, for Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns; Wire Cartridges, for killing game at long distances, and every description of Sporting Ammunition. Sold by all gun-makers and dealers in gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers,
Sept. 20. 57 Upper Thames street, London.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Office of the Eureka Consolidated Mining Company. Nevada Block, Room No. 37, San Francisco, Sept. 15, 1879.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above named Company, held this day, a dividend (No. 47) of Two Dollars per share was declared, payable on SATURDAY, Sept. 20th, 1879. Transfer Books closed until the 22d instant.

Sept. 20. W. W. TRAYLOR, Secretary.

SCHWAB & BREESE,

New Art Gallery, 624 Market street, opposite Palace Hotel. Oil Paintings, Engravings, Wax and Artists' Materials.
☞ ADMISSION FREE. Sept. 20.

MADAME WALDO COHEN,

Finishing Lessons—Piano. $3 Per Lesson.

Sept. 20. *507 Hyde Street, San Francisco.*

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN PATENT OFFICES.

C. **W. M. Smith, Counselor and Advocate in Patent Cases,** 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco. Established 1862. Specialty: Patents, Trade-Marks, Patent-Law. Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION FOR MIDWIFERY.

The undersigned will begin October 1st, 1879, a course of instruction for females in midwifery. Instruction will be in accordance with the plan prescribed by the Prussian Government, and be both didactic and clinical. Certificates of character required. C. F. A. NICHELL, M.D.,
Sept. 20. 706 Post street.

SNOW & CO.,

No. 20 Post street, opposite Mechanics' Institute, Importers and Manufacturers of Pictures, Frames, Mouldings, and Artist's Materials. Established 1849. Sept. 20.

SKELETON SKETCHES.—No. 7.
The She-Epicure.

When honest Mr. Peter Jerring proposed for the hand of pretty Barbara Miffle, the young lady's father, a shy, careworn man, cleared his throat, and said: "My dear Peter, if I were selling you a horse you would expect me to inform you of any defects it might have, should you not?"

"It would he very kind of you to do so," answered Peter Jerring, civilly.

"It would he my duty to do so," replied Mr. Miffle in a sententious tone; and he sighed. "Well, I am not selling you my daughter, though I shall no doubt derive considerable pecuniary advantage from parting with her; hut I feel bound in honor to tell you of her defects."

"Don't, don't," said love-stricken Peter. "You are, perhaps, a little exacting, as a father—h'm—has the right to he; hut I do assure you Miss Miffles has no faults."

"None to affect her character, that I admit. Barbara is a good girl, and I daresay means well; but, my dear Peter, she's awfully greedy."

"Ah! is that all?

"I am afraid you wou't say 'Is that all?' when you see tbe hills she will run up for you at the confectioner's and fruiterer's. Why, at school she spent all her pocket-money on sweets, and she got into debt besides. Haven't you noticed what a knife and fork she plays at dinner?"

"I have remarked tbat Miss Miffle has a good appetite, but I rather like to see that," said Peter Jerring, with a laugh. "I don't like your namby-pamby girls who are afraid to own that they are fond of steaks and porter."

"If it were only a question of steaks and porter," moaned the sorrowful father. "However, I don't like to put you out of conceit with my girl. I have warned you, and that is enough. After all, you are a rich man, and can well afford to keep an expensive wife."

"I am not rich," demurred Peter Jerring. "But let us hope that with fifteen hundred a year I shall be ahle to keep a table that will satisfy my wife."

"Let us hope so," echoed Mr. Miffle, as if he felt rather desponding on the suhject; and the consent to Peter Jerring's marriage with Miss Barbara having been thus given, the hridegroom expectant left his future fatber-in-law's study and repaired to the garden to join his intended bride. He found her among the strawberry-heds, holding in one hand a cabhage-leaf half full of powdered sugar, into which she lovingly dipped her strawherries as fast as she plucked them.

A most pretty sight this seemed to the amorous Peter, who was of a not unpoetic turn of mind. While he breathed his tale of love into Barbara's ear she went on eating fruit, aud, at the magic moment, wben he implored her to he his, she gracefully gatbered the biggest strawberry she could see (one almost as hig as a small tomato), rolled it into the sugar till it was all white, and then offered it to her lover's lips by way of answer.

"You bite off half of it first," was his softly-murmured prayer.

She sweetly complied, and bit off the higger half, then Peter ate the rest, and in a loving transport pressed the stalk to his white waistcoat, where it made a red stain. This, by a happy inspiration, he forthwith compared to his heart's blood, which he would always be ready to shed, said he, for the girl of his choice.

A month later the teuder pair were married, and Barhara's appetite at the wedding breakfast left nothing to be desired.

Peter Jerring was a young mau of abont thirty, who had nothing to do heyond trying to amuse himself. He owned a fine mausion in a country town, and before marriage had resorted to many honorahle expedients for killing time. He was lieutenant in a rifle corps, Vice-President of a Society of Postage-stamp Collectors, and Secretary to a Soup Club. He was constantly busy ahout work that might well have been left undone; and, in discharge of imaginary duties, he saddled himself with an amount of correspondence that would have appalled a solicitor. He spent quite £50 a year in stamping letters.

In taking a wife, he had cherished the unavowed purpose of increasing his tasks, hy giving hospitality to the numhers of persons with whom he was—to use his own term—"officially" connected—*e. g.*, his brother officers in the rifle corps, his fellow-committeemen of the Soup Club, and the various ladies and gentlemen who collected stamps under his auspices. As to these last, he ratner hoped to become President of the Stampers, and to have the meetings of the club held at bis house every week, coincidentally with a dinner and a party. As soon as bis honeymoon was over, he said fondly to his young wife: "My darling, I want you to manage a nice little dinner for twelve every Thursday evening. The President of our Stamp Cluh is getting beyond his work; if we feed the members of the Board well, I daresay they will promote me to his chair next election-day."

"You shall have nothing to complain of, love," answered Barbara, dutifully; aud the fact is, that she so schoolcd her cook, that her hushand's Thursday dinners soon became things that were talked about reverently hy all who were lucky enough to get invited to tbem.

Barbara Jerring spent a good deal of her time studying the divers cookery-books that have been published since the days of Mrs. Glasse, and she was an expert connoisseur in the science of roasting and boiling. A pretty woman withal; always well-dressed and smooth tempered, she had nothing in her appearance or manner that suggested an addition to menial pursuits; and, though visitors might call at a moment when she was anxiously engaged in rolling the paste for a pudding, they saw no traces of flour on her hands when she flowed into the drawing-room, all spruce and smiling. She therefore passed as the model of a housewife, and her husband thought her such. To be sure, tbe tradesmen's bills that he had to pay after he had been married three months seemed to bim a little stiff; but then how well he had breakfasted, lunched and dined in the meanwhile! Even to the five o'clock teas which Mrs. Jerring inaugurated, and to the little "snacks" in which she indulged before going to bed—everything was perfect. Being of a somewhat dyspeptic habit himself, Peter Jerring had never fairly appreciated food of any sort until he had become a married man; hut Barbara charmed his appetite, as it were. Her dainty side-dishes would have tempted a monk out of his vows of abstinence on a fast-day; and what with her excellently-buttered muffins of a morning, her entrées at noon, her tea-cakes at five, her *salmis* and *supremes* at dinner, her *consommes* and salads at supper-time, Peter gradually became conscious that he was consuming far larger quantities of nourishment than were good for him. He had first one attack of indigestion, then another, and he lost his slimness of waist. As for Barhara, she got plumper and plumper; and, what is worse, the increase in her girth was accompanied by a correspouding decrease in her intellectual vivacity, so tbat a time arrived when she seemed unahle to talk about anything else but eating and drinking. If spoken to about family affairs, she yawned, fidgeted, and answered in languid monosyllables; hut if her husband, licking his lips, said: "My dear, that is a savory smell of truffles coming up from the kitchen," she would rouse herself like a charger at the sound of the trumpet, and hold forth on the divers methods of accommodating the vegetahle-pearl of Périgord, till she reminded one of a Methodist deaconness preaching on an inspired theme from a tub-top.

Now, this was all very well; hut a man requires something more in a wife than that she should be able to expatiate on the art of dishing-up food. Peter, for instance, having won the good graces of the Stamp Cluh hy his Thursday entertainments, was growing anxious about his election to the Presidency, and devoted many arduous hours to the compilation of a memoir which was to be read at the next quarterly meeting of the Club, and which treated of that exhaustive subject, "The growing scarcity of three-cornered Cape of Good Hope stamps." He had some reason to expect that his wife would take some interest in this composition which would set the seal to his fame; but so far from doing so, Barhara, heing one day in want of paper to cut frills for some cutlets, carelessly abstracted the manuscript from his study, and clipped it with her scissors. "I couldn't find any clean paper, dear," said she, artlessly, when caught hy her husband in the very act; "hut, as we are dining alone, paper that has heen written on won't much matter, you know."

"Won't matter?" roared Peter, his first shock of faintness culminating in furious wrath. "Why, it's the labor of three months you are destroying in that fashion!"

"Oh, you can write the essay again; you are so clever," said Barhara, sweetly.

Peter was not appeased. This was his first conjugal tiff, and the accumulated bitterness of many months now burst from his lips. "I have much to complain of in you, Barhara," he cried excitedly; "I saw you at the pastry-cook's again to-day at noon."

"Why, hut I go tbere every day," she answered innocently.

"You go there to eat ices and sponge cakes at noon, when you lunch here at one! Are you utterly insatiable, then?"

"I don't know what that long word means, Peter; but it seems to me that I have every right to eat ices if they agree with me." Thus spoke Mrs. Jerring

"Ah, and I daresay you think yourself entitled to consume sandwiches and huns toward three in the afternoon, when you are going to take tea here at five?" "Perfectly. Why not?"

"And to carry home bags of sweetmeats which you eat in the middls of the night when you awake. I caugbt you at that game last night."

"Well, it's your fault if I wake up in the night—you snore so terrihly!"

"Better and better! Be saucy now," retorted Peter, indignantly. "But pray tell me, now, where the money is to come from for all your gluttonous orgies?"

"From your pockets, I suppose," answered Barhara drily; for her dander was up by this time, and she spoke with the spirit befitting an outraged wife. Her retort, however, only exasperated her husband.

"I'll put you on short commons," shouted he. "We'll dine off plain roast and boiled with a pudding, like others of our station; and you shan't see an entrée except on Sundays. As for truffles——"

He stopped short, for Barbara had cowered under the unmanly threat, and was shedding hitter tears. One is sorry to add that the consequences of Peter Jerring's roughness did not end here, for Barbara's heart and stomach were such tender allies tbat any attack on the latter wrung all the chords of the former, doing deadly injury. At dinner that evening, the aggrieved wife's eyes heing all swollen with weepiug, she could eat nothing. She sat looking mournfully at soup, fish and entrées, hut when the roast came on the sight was too much for her, and she fell down in a swoon. Alas! that swoon was apoplexy; and when the doctor arrived post-haste, he could only certify that poor Mrs. Jerring was dead.

One may imagine the awful self-uphraidings of her husband!

* * * * * * * * * *

He took his hereavement, indeed, so much to heart that he forthwith resigned his vice presidency of the Stamp Club and his secretaryship of the Soup Committee. How could he hear to talk of stamps or to think of soup, remembering all tbat had passed at his last interview with Barhara? He abandoned himself to preparations for his wife's funeral; and hy way of rendering a graceful homage to the poor departed one's proclivities, he resolved that all friends who attended that sad ceremony should be regaled with a stand-up luncheon.

Speaking to his cook in the mortuary chamher, Peter Jerring discussed the arrangements for this hanquet in a tone of suitable gloom.

"We must havs *foie-gras* sandwiches. She dearly loved those, and so do I," said he, sadly.

"Sball I put mustard in them, sir," asked the cook.

"I suppose so; isn't it usual?"

"Well, poor missis never let me do so, sir. She said it wasn't the thing. However, there's room for two opiuions about that."

"Ah, well, it's I who rule now, so we'll have mustard," said Peter Jerring.

"Never!" cried an emphatic voice, that seemed to come from the uether world, and poor Barhara, wrapped in her shroud, sat holt upright in her coffin. She had only heen in a catalepsy, and the heresy of mustard with *foie-gras* had given her a shock which brought hack life. "Never, never," repeated she, with flashing eyes; "and mind, an ordinary loaf won't do for these sandwiches, you must have new French rolls."

"My darling!" ejaculated the penitent hushand, overcome with emotion, and he dropped on his kuees; hut at the same time he did not forget to turn to the cook and say: "Bring up a snack, your mistress must be hungry!"

Since then he has ahandoned himself to his fate. He and his wife are getting to be the fattest couple in these isles. —*Truth.*

Artistic Novelties, manufactured from California quartz, at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF CAL.

Attendance, daily, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., by the undersigned, to receive subscriptions and donations, and to furnish all information relating to the Society. J. P. McCURRIE, Secretary,
Oct. 23. 730 Montgomery street.

MME. B. ZEITSKA'S

French, German and English Institute, Day and Boarding School, for Young Ladies, 922 Post street, between Hyde and Larkin. KINDERGARTEN connected with the Institute.
Oct. 26. MME. B. ZEITSKA, Principal.

SELF-MADE.

My life began when my coin was spent;
I woke one morning without a cent,
I had health and strength, but nothing more
To keep the wolf away from my door.
It was up hill work for many a day,
And nobody helped me—I pushed my way.

It made me bitter at first, I own,
When my friends forgot me one by one;
It was not my lot to meet or see
The brother born for adversity.
Now the struggle's past and I'm proud to say
That nobody helped me—I pushed my way.

Often with nowhere to lay my head,
Sometimes in want of my daily bread,
Through all my health and courage were spared,
I seldom grumbled, never despaired,
Though my path was dark and my sky was gray,
And nobody helped me—I pushed my way.

I toiled and struggled along, you see,
And reached the topmost branch of the tree,
I climbed alone and alone I stand,
Nobody reached me a helping hand.
The struggle was hard, it was no child's play,
But nobody helped me I pushed my way.

Yes, that is always my proudest boast,
The one upon which I dwell the most—
Yet I've a wish that I seldom own—
It pains me sometimes to stand alone;
I would almost rather have it to say
That some one who loved me had smoothed my way.

San Francisco, September 15th, 1879.

WHO IS MR. EDWIN TURNER, SURGEON OF SAN FRANCISCO?

Alleged Felony by a Surgeon.—Edwin Turner, 33, well-dressed, described as a surgeon, residing in Hastings-street, Hampstead road, was charged with having stolen two pairs of stockings, value 1s. 7d., under the following circumstances. Mr. B. J. Abbott appeared for the prisoner. A boy named Harry Smith, assistant to George Clark, draper and hosier, of 117, City-road, deposed that at about five o'clock on the previous afternoon the prisoner asked to be shown some child's stockings. Then he wished to see others. Having selected what he wished, two pairs were missed. He had seen the prisoner putting his hands inside the breast of his coat; and witness having called his employer, the prisoner was accused, and took the missing goods from his coat. In cross-examination by Mr. Abbott, the boy admitted that the prisoner, when producing the stockings, said that he was absent-minded at times, and might have taken them. The prisoner, when given the bill, did not say that all the things were not down, and call attention to the socks. Mr. Abbott, in defense, said that his client was a surgeon, recently returned from San Francisco, and about to sail again for that place on Saturday next. He (Mr. Abbott) had numerous testimonials to the prisoner's character, and it was certainly unlikely that a man in his position would have committed such a petty robbery. He had bought the socks for his daughter, whom he had brought to England with him, and had plenty of money in his possession to pay for them. He had suffered from sunstroke, and was at times absent-minded. Mr. Bushby, having inspected some of the prisoner's testimonials, said that, under the circumstances, he thought he might discharge him, as it appeared he had not left the shop with the goods.—*London Daily Telegraph, August* 21, 1879.

SENATOR JOHN P. JONES.

Mr. Jones is once more among us, for the brief interval until Congress shall resume again. However much may have been gained by the passage of the Silver Bill sixteen months ago, there is much for the Senator, with his enthusiastic energy, still to accomplish; and though he is Senator for Nevada, we always look upon him as a son of California, and one of those who, by his energy, generosity and intellectual power is a credit to this State. Because, if he has done much for Nevada, we really believe he has done and is doing more for California. The question of free and unlimited silver coinage is still to be achieved, and the arguments in favor of this course are so strong that we have no douht they will ultimately prevail; and if so, the credit of bringing about this desirable consummation will he due to no man in the United States so much as to Senator John P. Jones. We regret to say, however, that California, which is more interested in this question than perhaps any other State in the Union, has not only done nothing for silver, but bas, in its ignorance, placed obstacles in the way of the wider adoption of silver. Is it too much to hope that enlightened self-interest will teach the people of the Pacific States something of the merits of this question, so that they may not he a drag upon the efforts of the worthy Senator for their own benefit.

A Centipede's Deadly Claws.—Several Mexicans were in camp at the mouth of Memphis Creek, Utah Territory, and were lying about the fire, when one of them, Telestoro Crucas, saw a large centipede, fully nine inches long, traveling slowly over his leg. Knowing that the least motion would make him sink his deadly claws into his skin, without moving his leg he got out his revolver and waited until the beast had almost reached his knee, when, slowly putting the mouth of the pistol to its head, he pulled the trigger, and the centipede was gone. But a centipede's claws are quicker than gunpowder, and Crucas began to cramp in a few minutes; the track of the reptile along his leg began to turn a brownish yellow, and the place where it was killed swelled up frightfully. Crucas rapidly grew worse, and in a little over four hours afterward he died in great agony. But the strangest part of the whole story was, that the bullet from Crucas' pistol cut a small nick in the fore leg of a mule that was tethered near by, and at daylight the next morning the mule was also dead, with the leg so swollen that the skin had burst in several places.—*Mountain Messenger.*

We call notice to our Pioneer Pianiste's advertisement. Notwithstanding all the new *foreign* talent, this lady still stands at the fore.

INSURANCE.

HUTCHINSON & MANN,
INSURANCE AGENCY,
No. 322 & 324 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

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REVERE.....of Boston.	LA CONFIANCE.....of Paris.

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PARIS UNDERWRITING ASSOCIATION.....of Paris.
LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.....of London.
Capital Represented.....$23,000,000.

All Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. OF CALIFORNIA.

Principal Office, 406 California Street, San Francisco.
Cash Assets, January 1, 1877, $395,291; Liabilities, $5,952; Surplus for Policy Holders, $389,330. J. F. Houghton, President; L. L. Baker, Vice-President; Charles R. Story, Secretary. R. H. MAGILL, H. H. BIGELOW, General Agents.

DIRECTORS.—San Francisco—L. L. Baker, John H. Redington, J. F. Houghton, R. B. Gray, Robert Watt, John Currey, L. L. Baker, W. F. Whittier, C. C. Burr, E. M. Root, W. H. White, J. L. N. Shepard, W. M. Greenwood, George S. Mann, Cyrus Wilson, W. T. Garratt, C. Waterhouse, A. P. Hotaling, A. Block, A. K. P. Harmon, G. S. Johnson, W. O. Wilson, A. W. Bowman, H. L. Dodge, Charles R. Story. Alameda County Branch—V. D. Moody, Chauncy Taylor, A. C. Henry, Robert S. Farrelly, Joseph B. Marlin, W. B. Hardy, T. B. Simpson. San Diego—A. H. Wilcox. Sacramento—Mark Hopkins, D. W. Earl, Julius Wetzlar, James Carolan. San Jose—T. Ellard Beans, B. D. Murphy, A. Pfister, J. H. Dibble, J. S. Carter, Jackson Lewis, Jacob Rich, John Auzerais, John Balbach. Stockton—H. H. Hewlett, Chas. Belding, J. D. Peters, A. W. Simpson, H. M. Fanning. Marysville—D. E. Knight. Grass Valley—Wm. Watt, T. W. Sigourney. Portland, Oregon—W. S. Ladd, C. H. Lewis, P. Wasserman, B. Goldsmith, D. Macleay. Virginia City, Nevada—John Gillig, Isaac L. Requa.
March 17.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.--UNION INS. CO. OF S. F.

The California Lloyds.---Established in 1861.---Nos. 416 and 418 California street. Cash capital $750,000 in Gold. Assets exceed $1,000,000 Coin. Fair Rates! Prompt Settlement of Loses!! Solid Security!! DIRECTORS.—SAN FRANCISCO—J. Mora Moss, N. G. Kittle, M. J. O'Connor, R. S. Floyd, Moses Heller, Adam Grant, Daniel Meyer, Antoine Borel, Charles Kobler, E. L. Goldstein, I. Lawrence Pool, A. Weill, Joseph Brandenstein, Charles Baum, James Moffitt, Benjamin Brewster, L. Cunningham, W. M. Hoag, Nicholas Luning, John Parrott, L. A. Booth, Julius Baum, Myles D. Sweeney, Jas. M. Goewey, Edward Cadwalader Bartlett Doe, Gustave Touchard, J. H. Baird, J. G. Kittle, George C. Hickox, C. Ducommun, Wm. Scholle, John Conly, Ig. Steinbart, W. B. Stone, J. O. Eldridge, A. B. Phipps.

GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, President. N. G. KITTLE, Vice-President.
CHARLES D. HAVEN, Secretary. GEO. T. BOREN, Surveyor. Aug. 31.

THE STATE INVESTMENT AND INSURANCE CO.
FIRE AND MARINE.

Cash Assets, $450,000.---Principal Office, 218 and 220 Sansome street, San Francisco. OFFICERS:—A. J. BRYANT, President; RICHARD IVERS, Vice-President; CHARLES H. CUSHING, Secretary; H. H. WATSON, Marine Surveyor. BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—Peter Donahue, James Irvine, C. D. O'Sullivan, A. Bocqueraz, R. Harrison, A. H. Rutherford, R. Bailey, E. W. Corbert, George O. McMullin, A. J. Bryant, Frank M. Pixley, E. Burke, H. H. Watson, Dr. C. F. Buckley, P. J. White, E. M. Root, M. Mayblum, Richard Ivers, John Rosenfeld, Daniel Callaghan, P. H. Russell, Sacramento. John G. Downey, Los Angeles. Wm. Hood, Sonoma County. H. W. Scale, Mayfield. Geo. Rutherford, San Jose. Feb. 16.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HAMBURG.

Capital.....$1,125,000, U. S. Gold Coin.

Losses Paid in Gold Coin Immediately After Adjustment.
This Corporation holds contracts of fifteen other European Insurance Companies, re-insuring by far the greater part of every risk, as soon as accepted in our office. The combined subscribed Capital which our policies therefore offer to the public,

Amounts to	*Of which*
$16,912,500, U. S. Gold Coin,	$4,328,750 is Paid Up,

Besides the Always Available Reserve Funds.

GEORGE MARCUS & CO., General Agents for the Pacific Coast,
March 15. 304 California street.

THE MARINE INSURANCE CO. OF LONOON, ENGLAND.
[*ESTABLISHED 1836.*]

Whole Amount of Joint Stock and Guaranteed Capital..$5,000,000.
Whole Amount of Capital paid up..... 900,000.
Cash Assets December 31, 1876..... 3,710,000.

The undersigned have been duly authorized to issue Policies at current rates on Freight and Shipments to or from England, Europe, New York, Japan, China, Australian Colonies, Sandwich Islands, and Northern Coast Ports. If desired, policies made payable at port of termination.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., Agents,
Aug. 10. 218 California street.

THE SWISS MARINE INS. COMPANIES COMBINED.

Switzerland, of Zurich, Capital 5,000,000 francs; Helvetia, of St. Gall, Capital 10,000,000 francs; Baloise, of Basle, Capital 5,000,000 francs. These three Companies are liable jointly and severally for all losses that may be sustained. Losses made payable in all the principal seaports of the world. In the settlement of all claims under an English policy, these Companies will strictly adhere to the conditions and customs adopted at Lloyds, and submit to English jurisdiction.
June 9. HARRY W. SYZ, Agent, 225 Sansome st., S. F.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSUR. CO. OF BOSTON.

Has transacted the business of Life Insurance for nearly thirty-five years. Its assets amount to over FOURTEEN MILLION DOLLARS. The law of Massachusetts makes all its Policies nonforfeitable. It is a Purely Mutual Company, dividing every cent of surplus among Policy-holders. This is the ONLY Company on the Pacific Coast governed by the Massachusetts Lapse Law. This company has complied with the new Insurance Laws of California.

WALLACE EVERSON, General Agent.
Sept. 22.] 328 Montgomery street.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INS. CO. OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital $5,000,000.---Agents: Balfour, Guthrie & Co., No. 316 California street, San Francisco. Nov. 18.

"PLEASURE'S WAND."

"We Obey no Wand but Pleasure's."—*Tom Moore.*

California Theater.—*A. D.* 1900 is exactly what it is entitled on the bills, a dramatic absurdity. There is nothing new in the dramatic use of the theme of woman's rights. There are plays and farces by the dozen in which there are women who wear pantaloons and are masculine also in speech and demeanor. The opening act promises a rather minute elaboration of this idea, but the author seems to have become frightened at the immense possibilities before him, and to have contented himself with a few sketchy scenes, sufficiently ridiculous to produce unthinking laughter. There is a plot, but it is flimsy and unfinished. The fun is created by the simple mention of facts entirely contradictory to our present ideas of the proper relations and occupations of the sexes. There should have been some attempt at dressing the characters in accordance with the expressed condition of things. But, after all, there is enough in the performance to make all laugh, and that is what the public demand. Although the parts assumed by Robson & Crane are short and devoid of much dialogue or business, they make up for it by their inimitable humor and fun. Time and practice will enable them to elaborate and improve their characters, and this farce will undoubtedly become one of their best attractions. Not from any particular merits, but because it is laughter-creating. The strong-minded female characters, in the hands of Mmes. Kate Denin, Saunders and Fanny Young, were all admirably and intelligently played. Opportunity was given Misses Harold and Chapman to look pretty, and they had no difficulty in meeting this requirement. In their sporting costumes in the first act they looked very *chic;* Miss Harold particularly so. It was a pleasing study of the curve. This is the last week of these clever comedians, and their return will be anxiously awaited, provided they bring along some clever vehicle for their comic abilities. On Monday the grand military allegory, *The Color Guard*, will be produced, under the auspices of Lincoln Post, G. A. R. This spectacle will be continued through the week.

Baldwin's Theater.—*Chums* has run through its second week to good business. The play has been extensively "cut," and the action is brisker and more satisfactory. The acting throughout is capital, and the scenery elaborate. These two factors constitute the attraction, for the play itself is an atrociously bad one. The plot has merit, but its development is unskilfully and tediously arranged. Mr. Jennings deserves repeated commendation for his "Uncle Davy." It is an exquisite portraiture of a doting, fussy old man, and is alone worth the visit to the theater. The bill for the ensuing week is a varied one. Monday, *Won at Last;* Tuesday, *Diplomacy;* Wednesday, Nina Varian's farewell benefit, and Thursday, first performance of *Crutch and Toothpick*, Sothern's latest success.

Bush-Street Theater.—The minstrels are still drawing large houses. The programme has been slightly varied, but not to any considerable extent. Mr. Rapier, the legitimate tenor of the quartette, sings, "Somebody's Coming when the Dewdrops Fall" with a good deal of sweet pathos. Mr. Roe, the able baritone, has a role which shows his voice to be one of great range of power. Billy Rice presents another specimen of his oratorical abilities, laughable in the extreme. The closing farce is beneath the standard of criticism usually applied to minstrel performances. It is stupid, tedious, without the slightest bit of fun or wit. The coming week will be the last of this troupe. Its engagement has been one of remarkable success. The next attraction will be Oscar Weil's opera of *Pyramus and Thisbe*, of which more below.

German Theater.—Magda Irschick appeared on Sunday evening as "Griseldis." It was by far the most admirable exhibition of her talents yet given us. The impression produced by her first appearance was but a comparatively satisfactory one. Her renditiou of the Maid of Orleans was rather mechanical and artificial. There seemed to be the indescribable spark of genius wanting. Subsequent appearances of the tragedienne modified this impression, and whatever doubts were left as to her claims as a great actress, were entirely dispelled by her wonderful performance of "Griseldis." It was an impersonation of the highest range of dramatic art, stamped with nature's hand. The support was fair. Next Sunday is Magda Irschick's last appearance. The play chosen is *Medea*. All admirers of high art should not fail to take advantage of this occasion and witness a truly great artist.

The grand Carnival Ball at the Mechanics' Pavilion excites the greatest interest, and is an assured success. The Pavilion has been superbly decorated for the occasion, with a special eye to the presence of the nation's guest, Gen. Grant, who will be there with his suite and staff. Gen. McDowell, commanding this Military Department, has also been invited and will be present. A special box has been constructed for each of these distinguished officers, and the style of the whole affair is beyond praise. Col. Andrews has multiplied his energies, and drawn largely on his unequaled resources to make this the most brilliant affair ever known in the city.

Tivoli.—*Trial by Jury* and *Pinafore* are still running, although this is the eleventh week of *H. M. S.* The success of this enterprise has been wonderful. To witness clever theatricals while comfortably smoking and quaffing beer is a pleasant, agreeable way of spending an evening, and this seems to be the opinion of the majority of our citizens. The next novelty is *The Wreck of the Pinafore*, written by Miss Laura Honey. This is a sequel to the other opera, and will be produced shortly.

Grand Opera House.—*Pinafore* will be played this evening by the Melville troupe for the last time. A large house is expected, as it is for the benefit of the Second Regiment, N. G. C. It is confidently anticipated that General Grant will honor the theater with his presence. Miss Julia Lawton will appear as "Buttercup;" the other characters in the same hands as during the five weeks' run at the Standard. There will be a large chorus and a whole company of marines.

Pyramus and Thisbe.—The careful and minute rehearsals this opera is receiving insures a complete performance in all respects. The joint appearance of Mrs. Kelleher and Mr. Ben Clark is a musical treat. The chorus singers are undergoing rigid drilling under Mr. Stephen Leach's direction, and the scene painter and costumer are actively busy. The first performance of this local opera is announced for Monday, Sept. 22d.

People that are invariably known by the company they keep—Theatrical managers.

Chit-Chat.—The Union Square is to have a new drop-curtain, representing Wagner's Chariot Race.——Sothern is drawing immensely at the Park, New York, with —— *Brother Sam!*!——Daly's Broadway Theater is to open with *Newport; The Swimmer, the Singer and the Cipher.* This is a farcical comedy, adapted from the French play of *Niniche.*——Capoul is singing in opera houffe, in New York. He opened as "Ange Pitou," in *La Fille de Madame Angot.* Our favorite Jutean takes a hack seat, and sings "Pomponnet."——At Boucicault's Booth's Theater, there are comely small boys, in the tastiest sort of toggery, who administer fans, programmes and soda, or other water, to the pampered audience.——*Enchantment* at Niblo's, is a great success, as far as scenery and ballet go. On the opening night there was an incipient panic, caused by a small fire on the stage. The audience behaved well, and no trouble occurred.——Chizzola is to play Ristori and Salomi together in this country, next season.——Edward Sothern, Jr.—son of "Dundreary"—goes on the stage with John McCullough. He is only about twenty-one.——Several accidents having lately occurred at the Folies-Bergires, Paris, with the lions there exhibited, the Prefect of Police has forbidden the tamers from performing.——Very true. Stuart Robson says: "Five or ten years from now we shall have no actors worthy of the name, simply because they will have played only a few parts and will not have acquired that readiness, grace and dexterity which were the results of the old methods."——Patti told Minnie Hauk she liked her "Carmen" immensely.——Charles Reade is a grand, fine-looking man, of middle hight, with iron-gray hair and heard, and large, dark eyes of remarkable beauty. In manner he is rather cold but courteous, and especially likes to meet with and talk to Americans.——Rose Wood was in Philadelphia a week ago. She looks very well.——Stuart Robson is forty-three, and has been on the stage twenty-six years.——Barrett has three charming daughters.——May Hart was one day last week married to Charles W. Brooke, Esq., at the country residence of a mutual friend.——Miss Frankie McClellan took Miss Harold's part in "A. D. 1900." for several nights, owing to the latter young lady's indisposition, and did it very satisfactorily.——The theaters are all doing well this week, the city being filled to repletion with country cousins, who have come to witness the reception of our country's first citizen.——"A. D. 1900" was played some three years ago by local amateurs, under the name of "The Spirit of '76." Its author was then given as Mrs. Curtis.

The late R. B. Woodward's will has been admitted to probate at Napa. It names Isaac Hyde, of this city, executor in the first instance, William Woodward in the second, and Samuel Cowles in the third. All property, of whatever nature, is bequeathed to the executor, in trust, to pay debts, etc., to purchase lands and so forth, to collect and pay over rents, etc., and to divide the estate, share and share alike, between the widow and children of the deceased at the time the youngest child, a girl of fourteen, shall have become of age. William Woodward is appointed guardian of the children. Mrs. Woodward and children are to receive a fixed sum monthly, and an additional sum if Oak Knoll, Napa, is made the permanent home. The will was signed in San Francisco, September 28, 1865. A codicil, added October 13, 1875, gives the executor the estate coming to deceased as heir of his parents, and requires him to pay this over to deceased's sister, Mrs. A. S. Goff, of Providence, R. I. Property on Arnold street, Providence, is left to Mrs. Woodward. The heirs are the widow, three daughters and one son, and the estate is valued at $900,000.

The Illinois papers come to us with very flattering notices of the accomplished young aspirant for dramatic honors, Miss Henrie L. Bascom, who left California but a few months ago for professional study. She has displayed powers of a high order, both in deeper and more tragic parts, and in light and sparkling comedy. Her last performance was at Atlanta, on August 23d, and the following Wednesday she left for New York, where a brilliant career is, we trust, before her.

CALIFORNIA THEATER.

W. B. Barton, Manager; Barton Hill, Acting Manager. WELCOME TO GENERAL GRANT! Monday Evening, Sept. 22d, every evening during the week, and at Saturday Matinee, for the Benefit of the RELIEF FUND of LINCOLN POST NO. 1, G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republic), will be presented the Celebrated Military Allegory, under direction of Will. H. Gunn, entitled THE COLOR GUARD, in five acts and seven tableaux, illustrating both the Serious and Comical Scenes and Incidents of Camp and Prison Life, Skirmishes, Marches, etc., including the Most Realistic and Thrilling Battle Scene ever Presented on any Stage. Hundreds of Soldiers—with Artillery—taking Part. The City Guard, Captain Dickenson; the Light Guard, Captain Gaylord; and the Nationals, Captain Templeton, have kindly volunteered. The Tableaux, by Fifty Beautiful Young Ladies of this city. The California Theater Orchestra will perform new and patriotic music, composed by Wm. Withers, Jr., Leader. The First Regiment Band, J. H. Armstrong, Leader, has also been engaged. Seats at the Box Office. Sept. 20.

BUSH STREET THEATER.

Charles E. Locke, Proprietor.—Haverly's United Mastodon Minstrels! Every Evening, including Sunday. Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday. Brilliant Ovation. Sweeping Triumph. Incessant Shouts of Laughter. Decided Novelty. Every Feature New, Novel and Original. HAVERLY'S UNITED MASTODON MINSTRELS! Decided Success of the Novel Burlesque, GRANT'S RETURN. Twelve Consolidated Clog, introducing THE TURKISH REVIEW. FORTY! All the Great Fresh Features. FORTY! Carriage Orders—Afternoon, at 4; Evening, 10:30. Carriage coming, will face Montgomery street. Going, will please face Kearny street. Seats on sale six days in advance.

THE TIVOLI GARDENS,

Eddy street, between Market and Mason.—Kreling Bros., Proprietors. Only Family Resort on the Pacific Coast. Every Evening commencing at 8 o'clock. Eleventh Week of the Ever Popular Opera,

H. M. S. PINAFORE!

In conjunction with

TRIAL BY JURY!

☞ Shortly to be Produced—THE WRECK OF THE PINAFORE! [Sept. 20.

THE BALDWIN THEATER.

Thomas Maguire, Manager.—Last Nights of CHUMS, with its Powerful Cast, Thrilling Effects, Wonderful Scenery, and Beautiful Music. This Saturday, Sept. 20th, POSITIVELY LAST CHUMS MATINEE. Monday, Sept. 22d—WON AT LAST. Tuesday, Sept. 23d—DIPLOMACY. Wednesday, Sept. 24th—First and Farewell Benefit of MISS NINA VARIAN. A Tremendous Bill! Thursday, Sept. 25th—The latest Loudon Success, CRUTCH AND TOOTHPICK.

SPORTING ITEMS.

Swimming.—The tournament at the Terrace Baths, Alameda, last Saturday, was quite a success. Every event passed off in good style excepting the professional race, which was a tame affair, giving Flemming almost a walk over. R. L. McPherson won the gold medal for boys. The half-mile swim, for amateurs who had never won a prize, was won by Albert E. Greenus; R. Melrose taking second place. C. Dall took first and C. D. Haven second prize for plain diving. Solon H. Williams won the senior amateur medal, J. Spring taking second; Harris a good third. J. Hammersmith won the medal for fancy diving, giving a splendid exhibition. Superintendents Smith, Cunningham and Williams, of the Neptune Club, deserve great credit for their exertions to make the tournament success ful. The judges were J. S. Knowlton, T. W. Fenn, J. Conroy, J. H. Dey, G. Durbron, J. Martin and Mr. Simmonds. Their decisions gave universal satisfaction.——The great fifty-mile swim, at Newport, was won by Schoner, of Brooklyn. W. H. Daily, the California champion, lost his chance in the race by injuring his knee very severely. Daily's friends here, sympathizing with his misfortune, desire to get up an exhibition for his benefit, and will have a meeting on Sunday at the Neptune Club House, North Beach, to consider what steps to take regarding it. All lovers of aquatic sport and admirers of a man who has proved his heroism by saving twenty persons from a watery grave, are invited to be present and assist.

Pedestrianism.—The competitors for the great six-day walk are all working hard to get in good fettle for the race; some of them we have seen look fit to walk for a kingdom. Of course, they are all confident of getting at least second place, and show a commendable feeling of confidence. It is early yet to pick out favorites, and the task being made more difficult by the large number of men entered who are as yet unknown to pedestrian fame; but the man who looks for the winner from among those who made a place in the late contest won't go far a-field.——La Chapelle won the six-day walk at Platt's Hall, that finished last Tuesday; her score for 142 hours was 257 miles, Von Berg making only 184. We hear that Von Berg will enter the next ladies' walk at the Pavilion, to retrieve her reputation.——Steve Brodie failed to make 250 miles in 75 hours, the distance credited to him being 222 miles and 24 laps, but he is not entitled to any record. He will walk against horses at the Pavilion, after the pedestrian contests close.——At a recent six-day go-as-you-please in Dundee, Scotland, where the walking-time was limited to fourteen hours a day, W. Hughes covered 402 miles.——Fred Davis has failed to put up the coin to run Archie McComb a 100-yard race. Archie is now in town.

Shooting.—The quail season opened last Monday. Reports from all parts denote plenty of birds. The Sportsman's Club secured the services of Sergeant McKenna to look after any unprincipled persons who were too impatient to wait for the season to open. The result was that four law-breakers were arrested, but the brilliant legal talent of our Police Court Prosecuting Attorney found a loop-hole for their escape, and proved that their cases be dismissed.——Good bags have been made at Crystal Springs, past the Seventeen Mile House. At Searsville, about seven miles from Menlo Park, quail are plentiful. At Congress Springs here is good shooting. J. M. Shafter's Ranch, in Marin county, is well stocked, but permission must he obtained from the owner, who is always ready to grant favors to sportsmen, but not to pot-hunters. Around Bonas all kinds of game are plentiful and free to all. Duncan's Mills and up on Russian River afford good sport. Napa City, Calistoga and St. Helena are easy of access, and will reward the hunter who does not mind a little tramping.

Rowing.—The Dolphin Club had a hall and reception at Platt's Hall Thursday night. It was a very enjoyable affair.——All the clubs will turn out to meet Grant. They will form a procession. About twelve crews will participate.——Whitehall boat race at Saucelito on Sunday, for an advertised purse of $100.——The different crews are hard at work practicing for the St. George and Columbia regatta.——Amongst professionals challenges are flying round at an unprecedented rate. Hanlon, Trickett, Courtenay, Riley, Elliot, Boyd and Higgins all want to meet one another.——Elliot has put up a forfeit of £50 to row Hanlan over the Thames or Tyne course, for the Sportsman's Challenge Cup and £200 aside.——Elliot also wants to meet Boyd or Higgins for £200 aside.——Hanlan and Trickett have not yet agreed on their race.

Baseball.—The long looked for game between the California and Knickerbocker clubs will be played at the Recreation Grounds, Sunday, at 2 P.M. The Star and Eagles will play at the same grounds, Sunday, at 2 P.M.——The Hop Bitters club, of Rochester, are in town: Messrs. Higham, Manniug, Leonard Lewis, Murham, McClure, Leary, Morrissy, Cory and Rowen comprise the team. Joe Simmons is their manager.——The Phœnix and Metropolitan clubs play at the Recreation grounds to-day.——Mr. Kelly goes East next week to meet the Chicago club.——Last Sunday the Omahas defeated the Knickerbockers; score, 6 to 5.——The game between the Oaklands and Athletics gave a victory to the former; score, 5 to 2.——A game was played by the Gattling Battery and MacMahons, the former heing the victors; score, 7 to 5.

Yachting.—People who sneer at this sport as a useless waste of money are now breaking their hearts because they have no yacht, and can get no invitation to take a trip on one to welcome Grant. Some ill-advised and malicious remarks, respecting one of our prominent yachtsmen and his love of the sport, have appeared in a daily, dirt-collecting apology for a newspaper, but we are glad to see our best citizens repudiate them utterly, and feel indignant at such a breach of common decency.——The procession of the yachts of both clubs, to welcome Grant, will be a sight long to be remembered.

Archery.—The late tournament has given another fillip to this splendid sport, and we hear of new clubs heing formed all over the State, and of regular practice and splendid shooting by the old ones.——What were Doughty Dan and his cohorts about that we did not hear from them at Sacramento?

Fishing.—The pastime is being neglected now that the shooting season is open, but if any one wants a fine catch of salt water fish let them take a boat and try around Alcatraz. Their reward is certain.

An elegant assortment of Gold Watches and Chains at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

ART JOTTINGS.

Great attention is being paid just now to Decorative Art. Every one seems busy, generally with paper cambric, cotton flags, and atrocious portraits of the man they desire to honor. We had an idea that no further evidence was wanting to display the very bad popular taste for art existing in San Francisco than the decoration of Lotta's Fountain, but the various portraits of Gen. Grant to be seen about the city puts that botch in the shade, although executed by the same artist.

One of these execrable daubs was, early in the week, placed in position at the Republican headquarters. It has since been taken down, as every one thought, for repairs, but it has found a place over the door of the *Bulletin* publication office.

The daily papers generally have paid a good deal of attention to decorating their various premises, and the amount of originality displayed is, in each case, truly indicative of the character of the journal. While one has set, presumably, the same code of signals used on like occasions since the spring of '49 and fall of '50, another gives evidence of its originality by decorating its premises in a most beautiful and tasty manner, quite different to any one else.

The decorations, as a whole, are not what they ought to be in a city like this. The patchwork business is carried too far altogether by the vulgar display of cheap flags—little nasty things which would disgrace a respectable child's play-house, and, if common report be true, contracted for by the municipal authorities, wiggle in the breeze by the thousand and ten thousand upon each succeeding festive occasion; and then paper cambric should never be used as a decoration; it is vulgar, as much so as would be a gown of the same material worn by a woman. Upon the death of a public man, the use of such stuff in draping is permissable, because such a display becomes a public necessity, and the great cost of better material in such large quantities prohibits its use; but bedecking our shops and public buildings in red, white and blue, (and such r., w. & b.), is not a necessity. Our people generally can learn something about decorating a building by taking a look at the front of the White House. They will observe that the grouping of colors properly is a fine art. They will note too that setting a flag at the proper angle adds vastly to the effect.

Art matters are, it seems, slow. During the absence of the writer quite a number of paintings have accumulated at the various depots, which will be noted in due course. The School of Design is again open, with a good attendance.

A new Art Gallery has been started by Messrs. Schwab & Breeze; on Market street, opposite the Palace. Mr. Schwab was late of the firm of Morris & Schwab, and Mr. Breeze was for many years with Snow & May.

STONE HAMMER OR AXE.

Our widely famed geologist and assayer sends us the following morceau:

1124 Greenwich St., San Francisco, Cal., U. S. of America.

Dear Sir: It affords me pleasure to send you a cast of an Ancient Stone Hammer or Axe, which I hope will prove interesting. The original was found near the "Yellow Jacket Mine," Oro Blanco Mining District, Pima County, Arizona, in the fall of 1877, and brought to S. F. by Gen. George W. Deitzler, who presented it to me. I would call your attention to the remarkable symmetry of this axe. It is evident that much labor has been expended to make it shapely and beautiful, showing that the pre-historic race hy whom it was made had advanced beyond the age of the rude unpolished stone implements which are not uncommon at the same locality. The Ancient race has left many evidences of its higher civilization, which should be carefully preserved and studied. Taking it for granted that this relic would prove of interest to Archaeologists at home and abroad, I have had these casts made for distribution.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully yours,

Henry G. Hanks.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,

City and County of San Francisco, September 9, 1879.

Redemption of San Francisco Bonds,

ISSUE OF 1858.

Holders of Bonds of the City and County of San Francisco, issued under "An Act to provide for the Funding and Payment of the outstanding Unfunded Claims against the City of San Francisco, and against the County of San Francisco, as they existed prior to the first day of July, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six," approved April 20, 1858, are hereby notified that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the above named Bonds will receive sealed proposals for the surrender of any portion thereof, at the City and County Treasurer's office, New City Hall, San Francisco, until 12 o'clock noon,

Wednesday, December 31st, 1879.

The amount to be applied to the Redemption of these Bonds is more or less, One Hundred and Eighty Thousand Dollars ($180,000).

Bidders will state at what rate they will surrender their Bonds, for payment in United States gold coin.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent. of the Bonds offered, or their equivalent in coin, or certified checks, and should the Bonds tendered not be presented within ten days after the award, the next lowest bid will be accepted.

No proposal above par will be entertained.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for surrender of Bonds, issue of 1858."

A. J. BRYANT, Mayor,
COLIN M. BOYD, Auditor,
CHAS. HUBERT, Treasurer,
Commissioners of the Funded Debt.

Sept. 13.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF TORONTO.

Incorporated 1851.

Total Assets, 1st January, 1879..... **$1,670,400.41.**

BUTLER & HALDAN, General Agents for Pacific Coast,

413 CALIFORNIA STREET. [Sept. 13.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, LIMITED.

422 California St., San Francisco.

London Office, 3 Angel Court; New York Agents, J. W. Seligman & Co., 21 Broad street. Authorized Capital Stock, $6,000,000. Will receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.

FRED. F. LOW, IGN. STEINHART, Managers.

P. N. Lilienthal, Cashier. Sept. 13.

"The World," the Flesh, and the Devil.

[By a Truthful Penman.]

A telegram was received in Colorado, a few days since, directing the proper authorities to arrest a young man who, it was alleged, had run away with his aunt. "I have an order for your arrest," remarked the officer, addressing the supposed criminal. "For what?" "You have been running away with your aunt." "My aunt! Why, she's my wife!" "But wasn't she your aunt before she became your wife? You see, we don't tolerate those kind of goings-on in Colorado." "I suppose you never were in Utah?" remarked the young man, after he had completed his survey of the detective. "No." "Well, as you don't understand the relations of aunt and nephew in that territory, I suppose I ought to explain them to you, and then, perhaps, you may see your duty plainer. My father married my mother." "I suppose so." "Then he married her sister," continued the stranger, without heeding the interruption. "Then he married the sister of his brother-in-law. Then the daughter of his uncle, who was a cousin to his first two wives, then he married her sister, who was the widow of one of his first wives' husbands; then he married her daughter; and a son of this wife married my sister, who was also a widow of one of the other wives' sons. I suppose you are following me," interjected the narrator. "Marry your aunt or your grandmother either, or both of them." "And you won't arrest me?" "No, you might be your own father!"——It is a pity that the English railways, with their diminished receipts and decreased dividends, cannot find some new source of revenue. One of the most fertile sources of revenue in France is a good pilgrimage, which benefits not only the railways in the immediate neighborhood, but even those at a distance. For instance, where last year the northern provinces of France only supplied eighteen hundred pilgrims to Lourdes, this year they have sent forth no less than three thousand five hundred. Naturally, for a pilgrimage to turn out a genuine success, it must be under excessively good patronage; this year the maimed, the halt and the blind were under the immediate care of the Countesse de Pierrefitte and Mdlle. de Fontenay. This one excursion will profit three companies—the Nord, the Orleans and the Midi. The Orleans company, although only charging half-fares, made in one day 103,000 francs. They had to put on no fewer than five special trains, the earliest starting at some unearthly hour. The trip lasted from Wednesday to Monday; and refreshments, both corporal and devotional, were provided at various stations. Might not the Anglo-European Bank take this into serious consideration, and enter into combination with English railways to establish some attractive shrine?——The enormous gooseberry no longer expands; the shower of frogs falls flat; even the sea-serpent fails to interest; but a provincial editor has had a very happy thought enter his head in this silliest of all seasons—viz., the ascent of Mont Blanc on a bicycle.—— Our English railways are passing through the phase which has been successfully tided over by the American companies. Our times of depression have been much less severe, however; and the fact that the loss in net revenue over the half year has been only £100,957 is gratifying. It is scarcely probable we shall have another season so unfavorable for passenger traffic as the last; and as trade revives, goods traffic must improve.—*The World.*——The Missing Link.—The brilliant idea of saving eighty millions sterling of English capital from hopeless ruin by constructing a line of railway that will restore five great American and Canadian companies to prosperity through the magic of "Western connections" is reported to have assumed practical form. The new line (160 miles long) running between Williamsport and Salamanca is, it is reported, to be constructed with capital furnished by an independent company. Thereby the missing link will be supplied, and the Grand Trunk and Grand Western Railways of Canada, the Central of New Jersey, the Philadelphia and Reading, and the Atlantic and Great Western Companies will gain a new lease of life.—*The World.*——America, as everybody knows, is a country where, in matters of money-making, "lightly come, lightly go" is a favorite maxim. Nowhere are fortunes more rapidly realized, lost with so light a heart, and, when gone, so quickly replaced by others. Nowhere is personal expenditure so lavish and luxury so cultivated by those who have the means to expend on magnificence in person, dwelling and surroundings. The luxury of these "new rich" sometimes takes the most fantastic and extravagant forms, rivaling anything told of old Rome, of Oriental Sybaritism, or of the prodigal waste under the Second Empire. At a recent dinner given in New York, we are told, the apples were computed to have cost eighteen dollars each. As for the peaches, they developed an altogether new and unexpected feature. They bore the monogram of the owner, traced distinctly in their velvety bloom. The process is described thus: Letters cut from paper are pasted on the peaches while growing. When the fruit is ripe, on removing the paper the letters are found picked out in the most delicate green, the rest of the fruit being rosy and deep-hued. This ingenious device may be commended to the notice of English horticulturists, and, of course, mottoes, anegrams, even declarations, might be managed among the "surprises" for desert.—*Court Journal.*——A somewhat extraordinary circumstance in horse-breeding occurred at the Roscommon Horse-show last week, when one of the exhibitors, Mr. Taaffe, won three first prizes with representatives of three generations of the same family.——The Queen's Bench Prison is advertised for sale. A speculator has the brilliant idea of purchasing the premises, in order to turn them into a club for the *declasses*, under the style and title of the Sponging House. Nobody is to be eligible for membership unless he can prove that he has compounded with his creditors, served a term as a financial purge, failed to meet his engagements at Tatt's on a settling-day, sojourned at Boulogne-sur-Mer, or has done something of a kindred nature. The atrium of the building is to be graced with busts of Dick Sheridan, Theodore Hook, and of him who was once known as "the first gentleman in Europe." All orders are to be strictly accompanied by prepayment in bullion. We can foresee that this will be the jolliest rendezvous in town, and a most successful venture for the promoter. As in Australia, in the last generation, it will be considered excessively bad form to make any allusion to personal antecedents. There is just one dangerous feature about the undertaking: too many men may ruin themselves temporarily in order to qualify for admission.—*The World.*——The *Whitehall Review* says: In the person of Dowager Lady Lichfield has passed away nearly the last of that once powerful clique of aristocratic dames, the Lady Patronesses of "Almack's." Lady Kinnoull and Lady Westminster now are the only survivors of that body to whose mysterious and unwritten laws all the belles and beaux of the last generation had to submit. Among other rules, there was one laid down by their ladyships that no one was to be admitted to their halls at Willis' Rooms after twelve o'clock. On one occasion the "Great Duke" arrived at the doors a few minutes after time; but even the conqueror of Waterloo had to submit, and was obliged to bow to the sway of ten fair ladies. So at least Lady Clementine Davies states, in her amusing "Recollections of Society."

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital..... $5,000,000
WM. ALVORD.....**President.**
THOMAS BROWN, Cashier | B. MURRAY, Jr., Ass't Cashier

Agents:

New York, Agency of the Bank of California; Boston, Tremont National Bank Chicago, Union National Bank; St. Louis, Boatman's Saving Bank; New Zealand, the Bank of New Zealand; London, China, Japan, India and Australia, the Oriental Bank Corporation.

The Bank has Agencies at Virginia City and Gold Hill, and Correspondents in all the principal Mining Districts and Interior Towns of the Pacific Coast.

Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world. Draw direct on London, Dublin, Paris, Berlin, Bremen, Hamburg, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Antwerp, Amsterdam, St. Petershurgh, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Christiana, Locarno, Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama. Nov. 4.

FIRST NATIONAL GOLD BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Paid up Capital $2,000,000, Gold. President, R. C. Woolworth; Vice-President, D. Callaghan; Cashier, E. D. Morgan.

Directors:—R. C. Woolworth, D. Callaghan, C. G. Hooker, C. Adolph Low, Peter Douahue, Isaac Wormser, Edward Martin, James Moffitt, N. Van Bergen.

Correspondents—London: Baring Bros. & Co. Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China. Dublin: Provincial Bank of Ireland. Hamburg: Hesse, Neuman & Co. Paris: Hottinguer & Co. New York: National Bank of Commerce. Boston: Blackstone National Bank. Chicago: First National Bank. This Bank is prepared to transact a general Banking business. Deposits in Gold, Silver and Currency received subject to check or on special deposit. Exchange for sale on the principal cities of the United States, Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Commercial Credits issued available in Europe, China and Japan. Collections attended to and prompt returns made at the lowest market rates of Exchange. Jan. 19.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.---Capital paid up, $1,800,000, with power to increase to $10,000,000. Southeast corner California and Sansome streets. Head Office—23 Cornhill, London. Branches—Portland, Oregon; Victoria, New Westminster and Cariboo, British Columbia.

This Bank transacts a General Banking Business. Accounts opened subject to Check and Special Deposits received. Commercial Credits granted available in all parts of the world. Approved Bills discounted and advances made on good collateral security. Draws direct at current rates upon its Head Office and Branches, and upon its Agents as follows:

New York, Chicago and Canada—Bank of Montreal; Liverpool—North and South Wales Bank; Scotland—British Linen Company; Ireland—Bank of Ireland; Mexico and South America—London Bank of Mexico and South America; China and Japan—Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and Oriental Bank; Australia and New Zealand—Bank of Australasia, Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, and English, Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank.

May 18. FREDERICK TOWNSEND, Manager.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

Capital, $5,000,000, of which $3,000,000 is fully paid up as present capital. Reserve Fund, $360,000. San Francisco Office, 424 California street; London Office, 22 Old Broad street. Manager, ARTHUR SCRIVENER; Cashier, WILLIAM STEEL. London Bankers, Bank of England and London Joint Stock Bank; New York, Drexel, Morgan & Co.; Boston, Third National Bank. This Bank is prepared to transact all kinds of General Banking and Exchange Business in London and San Francisco, and between said cities and all parts of the world. March 30.

THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital Paid Up.....$10,000,000.
Reserve, U. S. Bonds..... 3,500,000.

Agency at New York, 62 Wall street.
Agency at Virginia, Nev.

Buys and sells Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers. Issues Commercial and Travelers' Credits. This Bank has special facilities for dealing in Bullion. July 5.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

GUARANTEE CAPITAL, - - - - - - $300,000.

Officers: Vice-President, Jerome Lincoln; Secretary, W. S. Jones; Attorney, Sidney V. Smith. Loans made on Real Estate and other Approved Securities. Office: No. 215 Sansome street, San Francisco. Oct. 14.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.

Deutsche Spar und Leihbank, No 526 California street, San Francisco. Officers: President, L. GOTTIG. Board of Directors.—Fred. Roeding, Chas. Kohler, Edw. Kruse, George H. Eggers, N. Van Bergen, H. L. Simon, Peter Spreckels, Ign. Steinhart. Secretary, GEO. LETTE; Attorney, JOHN R. JARBOE. May 18.

QUICKSILVER

For sale in lots to suit by Maurice Dore, Agent for the Guadalupe Mine, 410 Pine street. Aug. 30.

QUICKSILVER.

For sale---In lots to suit, by Thomas Bell & Co., No. 305 Sansome street, over Bank of California. Nov. 16.

NOTICE.

For the very best photographs go to Bradley & Rulofson's, in an Elevator, 429 Montgomery street. Oct. 29.

HAPPINESS.

"See! there she is; down there, down there;
That's Happiness," cries Hope; "for, see!
What crowds rush on, her smiles to share,
From kings to men of low degree."
Cries Hope: "Beyond a doubt 'tis she.
But quick! for we've no time to spare;
She's waiting for us there, down there,
Down there, down there!

"See! there she is; down there, down there;
Beneath the spreading boughs reclined—
Dreaming of beauty ever fair
And love that's always true and kind.
How happy they such dreams who find!
But quick! for we've no time to spare;
She's waiting for us there, down there,
Down there, down there!

"See! there she is; down there, down there;
'Mid country scenes so bright and calm—
Children and corn-sheaves everywhere;
Rough courtships, too, but where's the harm;
How happy he who owns a farm!
But quick! for we've no time to spare;
She's waiting for us there, down there,
Down there, down there!

"See! there she is; down there, down there;
Her Ecce Signum—L. S. D.
What pride in yonder millionaire;
Who wins so much respect as he?
How happy must a banker be!
But quick! for we've no time to spare;
She's waiting for us there, down there,
Down there, down there!

"See! there she is; down there, down there:
She marches to the drum and fife,
And hears the cannon's voice declare
The fame that waits on mortal strife.
How happy is a soldier's life!
But quick! for we've no time to spare;
She's waiting for us there, down there;
Down there, down there!

"See! there she is; down there, down there;
Where jolly tars the anchor weigh.
Smooth is the sea, the wind blows fair,
With rainbow tints the heavens are gay.
How happy in that ship are they!
But quick! for we've no time to spare;
She's waiting for us there, down there,
Down there, down there!

"See! there she is; down there, down there;
Where clouds receive the setting sun."
"Ah!" said the tired man, "I swear
With useless journeys I'll have done;
Indeed, I'm now too old to run.
But, children, you who've time to spare,
For you she's waiting there, down there,
Down there, down there!"

A STARTLING LETTER.

The "Athenæum" has been favored by a correspondent sending a startling letter, received from Miss M. Betham-Edwards, in which occurs the following passage: "I send you the following particulars of a recent scientific invention, just patented, and destined without doubt to play a very important part in our economic history. I think it must he regarded as a solution for once and for all of the great coal question, or rather fuel question, not only among ourselves but abroad. M. Bourbonnel, of Dijon, the celebrated lion and panther slayer, lighted upon the following discovery hy hazard, and, after six years' persistent investigation, brought it to entire "workahle" perfection. He discovered, hy means of two natural substances, inexhaustihle in nature, the means of lighting and maintaining a fire *without wood or coal;* a fire instantaneously lighted and extinguished; a fire causing no dust, smoke or trouble; a fire costing one-tenth at least of ordinary fuel; and, what is more wonderful still, a fire the portion of which answering to our fuel is everlasting, that is to say, would last a lifetime. M. Bourbonnel's iuvention comprehends hoth stove and fuel. The fires could be on the minutest scale or on the largest. They would be used for heating a bahy's food or for roasting an ox. Being lighted instantaneously, they will be a great economy of time. M. Bourhonnel at once patented his invention, and a body of engineers and *savants* from Paris visited him and pronounced his discovery one of the most remarkable of the age. He has had several offers for the purchase of the patent in France, but wants to sell it in England, his own occupation heing in another line. Any English gentleman or firm wishing to see his fires and stoves could do so hy writing to him a day or two beforehand. His address is M. Bourbonnel, Dijou. . . . I have seen these fires and stoves. There is no mistake about the matter. It is as clear as possihle that here we have a perpetual and economical source of fuel. Two hundred years ago the discoverer would have surely been hurnt as a wizard."

A curious survival of an old-time institution exists in some remote places in England, viz., the official ale-taster. The ale-taster takes an oath to "try, taste and assize the heer and ale put on sale" in his district "whether the same be wholesome for man's body." The old ale-taster's method of "analyzing" beer for the purpose of detecting the addition of sugar to the liquor was rather primitive. Like most men in those times, he wore leather breeches, and, when he went to test the ale for the presence of sugar, a pint of fluid was spilt on a well-cleaned bench, and the taster sat upon it till it dried. If, on rising, the seat of the breeches stuck to the hench, then sugar was present, hut if not the heer was pure.

"The Principles of Light and Color." By Edwin Babbitt, D.M. For sale by Boericke & Tafel, 234 Sutter street.

FAIRFAX MINING COMPANY,
426 CALIFORNIA STREET, ROOM NO. 2.
President ..... JOHN W. COLEMAN.
Treasurer ..... GEN. O. H. LA GRANGE.
Secretary ..... O. C. MILLER.
[October 12]

GEO. C. HICKOX. E. C. McFARLANE.
GEORGE C. HICKOX & CO.,
Commission Stock Brokers (San Francisco Stock Exchange, No. 230 Montgomery street, San Francisco. May 4

J. A. RUOKIN,
Member S. F. Stock and Exchange Board, 423 California street. STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made n Active Accounts. Oct. 26.

J. K. PRICR,
1123 Market Street and 21 Turk Street.
The Oldest Established Steam Gas Fitting and Plumbing Establishment on the Pacific Coast, where a complete assortment of new patterns of Gas Fixtures and Plumbing Material are offered at greatly reduced rates. Messages sent by American District Telegraph Company free. All jobbing promptly attended to. Established 1852. July 12.

FRED H. BUSBY,
No. 412 Market street, San Francisco, Manufacturer of Archery Gloves, Finger Tips, Arm Guards, Boxing, Fencing and Base Ball Gloves, for Catchers, Long Wrist Fishing Gloves, Belts for Uniforms, etc. Archery Clubs supplied at reduced rates. Busby's Archery Clubs are the only ones in the market that will stand service and give satisfaction. July 12.

H. FRESE,
(Late with Charles Dietle),
Boot Maker, No. 327 Dupont street, between Sutter and Bush, San Francisco, under the Ahlborn House. The Finest Quality and Latest Styles of Custom Work Neatly Executed. Repairing Done at Short Notice. [August 23.]

D. V. B. Henarie. Edward Martin.
E. MARTIN & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Wines and Liquors.
Proprietors of Miller's Extra Old Bourbon and J. F. Cutter Extra Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies.
April 5. *408 Front Street, San Francisco.*

TABER, HARKER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,
108 and 110 California St., S. F.
[April 19.]

Henry B. Williams. Henry B. Williams.
WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 218 California st., S. F. [July 27.

J. M. Neville. **REMOVAL.** Geo H. Bryant.
BAGS, TENTS AND HOSE.
NEVILLE & CO.,
No.'s 31 and 33 California Street, S. E. corner of Davis,
SAN FRANCISCO. [Aug. 2.

W. Morris. **MORRIS & KENNEDY,** J. F. Kennedy.
Importers and Dealers in Moldings, Frames, Engravings, Chromos, Lithographs, Decalcomanie, Wax and Artists' Materials, 21 Post street, nearly opposite Masonic Temple, San Francisco. Feb. 4.

NEWTON BOOTH, C. T. WHEELER, Sacramento. | J. T. GLOVER, W. W. DODGE, S. F
W. W. DOOGE & CO.
Wholesale Grocers, corner Front and Clay streets, San Francisco. April 1.

CASTLE BROTHERS,
ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1850.
Importers of Teas and East India Goods, Nos. 213 and 215 Front street, San Francisco. Jan. 13.

L. H. Newton. **NEWTON BROTHERS & CO.,** M. Newton.
Importers and wholesale dealers in Teas, Foreign Goods and Groceries, 204 and 206 California street, San Francisco, Cal May 25.

ANOREW BAIRD,
Negotiator of Loans and Commercial Paper,
Broker in Local and State Securities,
No. 312 California Street ..... San Francisco.
[P. O. Box 1,208.] July 19.

MEXICAN CONSULATE,
215 Sansome Street, San Francisco.
The undersigned has been appointed Consul for the Republic of Mexico at San Francisco, Cal. Office hours from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Aug. 30. J. GARCIA CONDE.

LAVER & CURLETT,
Architects.
Furnish Plans, Specifications and Superintendence for the Construction or Renovation of Dwelling Houses, and every description of Building. Office: 19 S. F. Stock Exchange Building, Pine street, San Francisco. [Take the Elevator.] June 15.

IRVINE & LE BRETON
Have Removed their Law Offices to No. 217 Sansome Street.
[March 15.]

FREDERICK A. BEE,
His Imperial Chinese Majesty's Consul.
Office: 917 Clay Street. *Residence: 620 Eddy Street.*

THE WATER QUESTION.

The question of the purchase of Spring Valley, by the present occupants of office, is dead and buried beyond the power of resurrection, and as it would be idle to discuss that view of the subject, we have no intention of doing so. But the broad question as to the advisability of the city owning its own water works is one that the Legislature will have to pass upon ere long, and it ought to be taken up and discussed thoroughly, with a view to the cultivation of a correct public opinion. The people of the city ought to arrive at something like a common understanding as to what they want and why they want it. No doubt the reason of recent failures to settle the question was owing to an absence of any such opinion. The matter had not been sufficiently ventilated in public. The pros and cons had not been gone into at length before the whole people. Without that kind of discussion which forms a public judgment it is hopeless to expect a final settlement of so vital and so large a matter. Individual commissioners may be never so well satisfied of the wisdom of a certain course, but, unless they have taken the whole people into their confidence and satisfied them also of its wisdom, it is useless to attempt to proceed to definite operations. In short, this matter must be settled by the majority, and it is essential to such a settlement that the majority take it in hand, discuss it in all its bearings, and thus arrive at a well-considered, correct, definite and determined conclusion. The sooner it is taken up in that way the better. It is a question that requires to be settled one way or the other. If the company is to continue to supply the city, let that fact be determined, in order that proper arrangements may be made for the city's future needs, for further arrangements will soon be imperatively required. Additional reservoirs, new mains, etc., are all essential. On the other hand, if the city is to own its water works it will be true economy to determine that fact at the earliest possible moment. The city is growing, and existing works are proportionately increasing in value. Money is comparatively cheap these times, but no one can predict how long it will remain so. At any rate the matter ought to be taken up at an early date. The papers, now that the election is over, find little of interest with which to fill their editorial columns. Here is a "live" subject that may well engage their attention. It is a good time to discuss it when there are no elections in view. It can now be considered calmly and dispassionately, and without suspicion that everybody's election to office is affected thereby. Our own view is that the city could borrow the necessary capital at a very much lower rate of interest than that which it now pays the company, in the shape of water rates. We pay eight per cent. upon a capital said to be greatly in excess of the actual cost of the works. We could borrow, probably, at about four and one-half per cent. The difference would be the amount of the city's profit upon the transaction. We think that consideration alone would justify a final judgment in favor of San Francisco owning her own water works, as nearly all other large cities do. But there are further reasons of an economical, sanitary and domestic character that will suggest themselves to practical minds, which need not be enlarged upon now, for our present purpose is not so much to treat of the subject itself as to point out that it ought to be treated of by others, and that it would be well to reach some common understanding upon the matter. Considerable money has recently been spent in examining the subject, and materials ought to be at hand that would materially assist in making up a public judgment. In regard to the existing company, it may be set down as a fact that it does not wish to sell its works if it can be let alone to enjoy a fair income from them. If, however, the city concludes to own water works, then Spring Valley would prefer to sell, as, of course, it would not desire a competitor. That is the present status of the water question in a nutshell. The future of the question will necessarily have to be determined some day, and the present seems a peculiarly opportune occasion for considering how it ought to be determined.

REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.

The business outlook is promising, and if every man will do his best to bring about good times they will soon be here. Croakers at this time ought to be silenced, or, if they will speak, they ought not to be listened to. It is croaking that has done not a little of the mischief. Evil predictions often produce their own fulfillment; they destroy confidence, and the withdrawal of confidence causes the retirement of capital and the coming of hard times. We have had our fill of evil predictions. The organization of the workingmen was to produce all sorts of imaginary ills. The passage of the new Constitution was to cause manifold disasters. Neither event was desirable, but both together were insufficient of themselves to seriously retard the prosperity of the State. The evil predictions concerning them did most mischief. Well, now we have experienced both—the Workingmen are organized and the new Constitution has become the supreme law—and yet things go on as usual; nobody and no interest is seriously hurt. The elements of prosperity are still all here, and men pursue the old methods of making money and of spending it. Property is safe and capital is in no danger. Hope, that springs eternal in the human breast, was never more buoyant than now. The signs of revived activity in business circles may be observed on every hand; there are fewer idle men throughout the country than at any time during a long while past. The great manufacturing interests of the country show renewed vitality; the hum of machinery is affording agreeable music to millions. Bountiful harvests have generally rewarded the husbandmen of the country, and, what is better, there is an active export demand for our surplus products at remunerative prices. The mines are yielding well in many new places, and there are promises of big things in the immediate future. Gold is flowing into the country in payment for our superabundant products. The balance of trade is largely in our favor, which it never has been before since the war. The clearing-houses show that the volume of business is 18 per cent. greater than it was this time last year. There are evil omens in many other lands, but in ours there are no such signs. Indeed, the misfortunes of others are likely to prove advantages to us. The destruction of the crops in England and elsewhere will give us better markets. In all the world besides, there are no such excellent prospects as are here everywhere apparent. We have good reasons to be hopeful and expectant. Good times are upon us, and the sooner we realize that they are, and make the most of them, the better.

The Wane of the Honeymoon.—Dearest of Loves: "My angel, we ought to be thinking of getting back to town." Sweetest of Pets: "As soon as ever you like, dearest, to be done with this weary mooning and spooning."—*Fun.*

PARTY INDEPENDENCE.

The question is often discussed, how far the press should be independent of party bias. Newspapers, like individuals, are entitled to their party preferences; but individuals, as well as newspapers, ought to be sufficiently independent of party to be entirely free to tell the truth about it. That is what the great body of the people want to know. The independent press gains respect to the extent to which it succeeds in inspiring the public with a conviction that it stands manfully by the truth as it understands it. It may be in error and yet maintain its own and everybody else's respect; but it cannot cringe to party wrong nor crook the hinges of the knee to the bad nominations of the machine, and yet be deemed honest or truthful, much less independent. The disposition to uphold a party always, and to support every nomination which is regularly made, is the disposition of a flunky, not of a man. The way to make a party respectable is to try to keep it respected, and that is not accomplished by insisting that everything which is done in its name and by its authority is great and wise and good. The duty of even a paper that has strong party predilections is to criticise not less than to sustain party action, and exhortations to party harmony are very apt to be invitations to party disgrace. It is true that a party which is fighting within itself can hardly hope to defeat an enemy; but it is no less true that a party must sometimes fight within itself, or there would be no good reason for fighting the enemy. If a party should suffer itself to be controlled by small men for small ends, why should intelligent men belong to it, or what would be gained by the defeat of the other party? These independent views are gaining adherents among the large city papers. In New York the *Times* opposes Cornell, and the *World* criticises Tilden. The *Herald* gives independent counsel to both parties, and the *Tribune* has a way of its own. The same is true in other large cities. In San Francisco the press has had a unique fancy to run parties of its own. The *Bulletin* tried its luck with the "Independents," the *Chronicle* with the New Constitution Party. Neither succeeded, and it is well that they did not. If they had, they would have abdicated their functions as independent critics. They would, right or wrong, have upheld the products of their own creating. Independent journalism is becoming better understood every day. The more it grows in true independence, the greater will be its triumphs. The *News Letter* is no man's organ and no party's machine.

WHAT WILL THEY DO WITH HIM?

The capture of King Cetewayo practically puts an end to the war in South Africa. The persistent stubbornness with which the struggle has been carried on by the Zulus has been entirely due to their ruler, but for whose personal influence the war would have been ended long ago. There is no other chief to take Cetewayo's place, and there is every reason to believe that peace will soon be restored upon a permanent footing. The capture of the King is no less surprising than it is fortunate. It was universally regarded as extremely doubtful whether he could be taken at all, but that he would be caught after so short a pursuit is little short of marvelous. It is possible, however, that he voluntarily surrendered himself; though to judge by what we know of his character, this does not appear very likely. What will he done with His Majesty is a question which naturally suggests itself, but is rather a hard one to answer. In a sense he is, and will remain, a prisoner of state, and as such, must be treated with respect and consideration. To simply depose him and allow him to remain in his own country is out of the question, because in that case he would be King again in less than six months. To keep him in any of the neighboring British colonies would be to run the same risk in a scarcely less degree. If he were a semi-civilized potentate he might be sent to England, and there assigned a pension, as has been done before now with Indian princes; but with this old savage such a course seems impossible. Whatever is done with him, let us hope it will be that which should be accorded to a brave and vanquished enemy.

THE COUNT.

The count of the votes in both city and State is a remarkably long time in being concluded. Several important results are not yet distinctly determined. Many persons are anxious to know just how the new Supreme Bench is to be constituted, but at this time of writing it is not possible to tell with exactitude. Ross and Sharpstein are running behind on the Democratic ticket, while Belcher and Myrick are running ahead on that of the Republicans; and it looks as if the latter may yet prove to be elected, and the former defeated. In that case the Court would be constituted as follows: McKinstry, McKee and Thornton, Democrats, and Belcher, Myrick and Catlin, Republicans, with Morrison (Democrat) as Chief Justice. Ross may pull through, in which case Catlin will drop out. That is the way the count looks to us; but as it is still incomplete, and the figures are close, it is impossible to be quite sure of the results. It now appears certain that Berry (Democrat) has beaten McKenna (Republican) for Congress, by a majority of over two hundred. The Workingmen are raising funds for a recount in the city, and claim that it will give them several Supervisors and the County Clerkship.

FESTIVAL DECORATIONS.

The long strings of second-hand ha'penny flags which were used on Independence Day, and again at the Grant Reception, are a disgrace to a civilized community. A distinguished visitor happening here on the 7th of July inquired what it was all about, and being informed, replied: "Well, it is customary for a rash to break out on such occasions, but when the fever disappears the symptoms should disappear also." In fact, these cheap and nasty printed flags should be suppressed as public nuisances and eye-sores. They resemble nothing but the back-yard of a Chinese wash-house. Let the city expend ten or fifteen thousand dollars, if necessary, in purchasing genuine bunting streamers and flags. They will last for years and always look well. No prettier combination of colors exists than the national emblems, and it is shameful to have them made a mockery and scorn. Speaking of devices, the city should have its municipal flag, of the richest materials, to be carried in processions or displayed on public occasions, but we trust it will never again be disgraced with the Brummagim affairs which now offend all ideas of good taste.

Hayes has been making a very "stalwart" speech. Heroic Hayes! and also hasty Hayes, to bid for a little something when Grant is just arriving. It is well done, but avails not. There is no boom possible for a helpless Hayes, let him shake the bloody garment as he will. Who knows or cares to know Hayes?

THE TOWN CRIER.

"Hear the Crier!" "What the devil art thou?
"One that will play the devil, sir with you."

"He'd a sting in his tail as long as a flail,
Which made him grow bolder and bolder."

How many men there are who walk our streets, well dressed, well fed, and to all outward appearance perfectly happy, the source of whose income (if such it may be called) is a puzzle to their acquaintances. It is well known that they have no business, are not employed in any office, and are not (as a rule) maintained by anybody. How, then, do they live? Speculate in stocks? No; that requires a capital to start with, and it is a well-known fact that the only capital that these men have is unlimited cheek. A cheek which no amount of snubbing can cause to blush, and from whose oleaginous surface a hint glides off like a drop of water from a duck's back. This is their sole stock in trade, and a wonderful market San Francisco affords for this commodity. Women fall before its forcible blandishments, mistaking it for high courage, while men are surprised by it into defeat, and only when the possessor of the unlimited cheek coolly jingles their twenties in his pants' pocket do they realize its potency. We could point out a dozen of these enigmas in one stroll down the street, and goodness only knows how many there are who do not come within our ken. Can any one explain how these men thrive while far better men are out at elbows and glad to take a five-cent beer and a cracker as an equivalent for breakfast and an apology for dinner. We propose in the course of a week or so to produce a series of pen pictures of some of the most notable of these well dressed, do-nothing enigmas, and intend that the description shall be so faithful as to leave no doubt as to the identity.

An uncommonly lively specimen of the Mephitis Americana, which both nostrils recognize as skunk, was seen on Wednesday afternoon in the neighborhood of Commercial and Montgomery streets. The high-bred air of the distinguished stranger speedily drew together a mob, mostly workingmen of tender years, who divined, with natural instinct, that they had before them the last of the Honorable Bilks, on his way to the *Chronicle* office, his bosom swelling with bitter memories and griefs too long restrained. They gathered about him, as rough spirits will, and hustled him with jeers and mocking laughter; but the noble creature passed upon his way regardless, save for a lion-like movement of the tail, which spread among them pale horror and dismay, relentless, pitiless, in the breath of their nostrils. So he fared onward to the inner retreat of the live paper, where a member of the police found him, the last of his race, resigned to death, but stern to die as he had lived. So close was the grapple that the officer has been furloughed for a week, and the Supervisors have voted him $10,000 for his heroic attitude and the strength of his smell.

Another convict at San Quentin kills a fellow-prisoner and the public do nothing! This cannot be borne. Almost the only industry left to us is now threatened by this outrageous competition. How is even our natural genius for killing to stand up against the cheaper and baser prison labor? These men at San Quentin are at no expense; they are boarded, lodged, nourished at the public charge, while the hard-working citizen has not only to furnish his own powder and ball, and his own butcher-knife, but to meet the expenses of a family and pay his taxes. If something is not done by the next Legislature to relieve us it will be a moral impossibility for any reputable person to maintain his family and shoot his neighbor, and the business will fall into the hands of the contractors, who farm the convict industry, which is fast eating the manhood out of our people.

On Wednesday afternoon a crowd collected in front of the *Chronicle* office, but only those with very bad colds stayed longer than possible. At first it was thought that a reporter had been killed. A closer examination and a longer sniff, however, decided the doubtful matter in favor of a skunk. Some boys were leading this sweet-scented denizen of the forest along Montgomery street by a string, when officer Nash rushed in and clubbed the poor beast to death. In its dying moments it left the gallant officer a legacy which will materially interfere, for some time to come, with his natural sweetness. The gallant victor was heard to exclaim, while wiping his club and proudly gazing upon the slain: "And sure it's a purty baste, but by Jasus ain't it strang."

The Methodists respectfully request the Committee of Arrangements *not* to have the reception of General Grant on Sunday. The Jewish Sanhedrim respectfully request that the reception be on any day but Saturday. Nothing has been heard from the Mohammedans about Friday, nor from the Old Saxons about Thursday, nor from anybody else about any other day. But we respectfully request that General Grant be invited to turn Chinaman, for this occasion only; unless it seems easier to turn the Methodists and the Sanhedrim into Platt's Hall, and let them fight it out between them.

Mr. Langtry, the legitimate possessor of the reigning London beauty, is suing for a divorce. People had almost begun to look upon the beauteous Mrs. L. as public property, and several persons, one at least Royal, have put in especial personal claims. This, Mr. L. won't stand, and says he would much prefer being a frog and living upon the aroma of a duck-pond, than to leave a corner in anything he was fond of for any one else. San Francisco young men take warning, and don't all marry beautiful girls. Pick out the plain ones; they are far easier to find, and less trouble to keep.

The "Evening Bulletin" has come out strongly in the way of decoration. Deacon Fitch sat up all Tuesday night with a bucket of molasses and swab. In the small hours of the morning he completed the noble painting which now adorns the *Bulletin* office. It is pretty hard to tell who it is intended for, but people who know say that it is very like Pickering in his younger days, ere the golden tints gave way to the insidious dye.

Mrs. Tressimple's husband went out quail shooting on Monday and brought home a nice bag of splendid birds. Mrs. T. says no quail taste so nice as those her hubby kills; there are no nasty shot in them to hurt the teeth.

The potato crop in Ireland is said to be a very small one, so we may reasonably expect the crop of Michaels to arrive here during the next few months to be an extra large one.

One of the noblest results of this outpouring of the National heart towards the great soldier is the quality of the verse which it inspires, unstrained, but capable of improvement by that process. An original *MS.* by Huart A. Stector has fallen into our hands, and we cannot refrain from giving a few lines:

Hail to the Hero! He comes on the steamer,
He dines in the cabin and walks on the deck;
While I, in the midnight, with taper's wild glamour,
Far fetched and far flying behold the mad wreck.

Yes! still in the twilight thy glories are sounding,
The nations crowd round thee and hold up their hats;
But Time, with his scythe, sees thy vista abounding
With Plenty, her lap filled with corn and her vats.

Supervisors feel hurt at finding themselves nineteenth on the list in the order of procession, in honor of Grant; and rightly, for the more they are put forward the more the public will feel compelled to observe their total unfitness for anything but the extreme tail-end of every respectable gathering. They would like, of course, to hide themselves, as they ought to; but they must overcome their proper and natural sense of shame at finding themselves in the broad daylight, and try to walk upright. We are responsible for their being our officials, and will bear their presence with what stoicism we may.

The value of great men is not to be calculated. Nations must thank God for their hero, as Carlyle says, and find, as they will, that he is of infinite use. For instance, if Gen. Grant were not a great man what would become of all our little spouters and prancers who leap and scream around him? Their occupation would be gone, and we should find them lying all about the streets exploded with suppressed enthusiasm. Our street-sweeping machine would be used up in no time. Let us be thankful for Gen. Grant.

All the wines and liquors at the great banquet are to be of California growth; so the dealers say, and they ought to know. It will be a matter of interest to medical and other scientific men to study the character of the next day's headaches and dead drunks. For once, at least, we shall have something authentic, or nearly so, on the effects of our pure vintages. All the patriot stirs within us, and we burn to offer ourselves as martyrs in this noble cause. Won't somebody give us $25—for a ticket?

Dr. Reich, German red-hot Republican and Workingman, all the hotter because his name is anything but Republican, is spoiling for a little immortality. He says we are making damned fools of ourselves over Grant, who only wants to be Cæsar; but he swears that Cæsar Grant shall find his Brutus, that is, Brutus Reich. Marvelous like to something we've heard before; but Reich has a fitness for the job. Nature has made him a brute, and art may easily do the rest.

Grant was here twenty-five years ago, or thereabouts, and the statistical mind is struck with awe at the thought of the changes which meet his two eyes, now that he returns. Such contemplations are like thoughts of mortality, wholesome for the soul, and Gen. Grant probably enjoys them as well as the statistical mind; but he has a private satisfaction of his own in the reflection that, just as soon as he can get a chance, he will make the best change of all by running away.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., which nobody ever saw or heard of, has telegraphed for Denis Kearney to enter its asylum for decayed nobodies. This is the way of the world. No sooner is a poor devil used up than everybody is ready to help bury him. Now that the Sand-Lot has been taken from the agitator, there is nothing for him but to hide his face and hold his tongue on Susquehanna's banks. He will give tongue no more.

The prison authorities at San Quentin have a very good way of disposing of their troublesome criminals. Two of them quarrel; one is provided with a knife and kills the other. The man who does the killing is hanged, and thus both are shunted without any further trouble. Three have been disposed of in this excellent manner within the last six months. There are several more ready for the knife.

Some indignant youth writes for rope (Denis is out of town) to keep the streets clear while the procession is passing. A simpler way would be that recorded in the "Pasha of Many Tales" of the great procession in the Celstial Empire, which consisted of all the inhabitants of the land, except three blind old women, who were left to do the spectator business. Let the indignant youth fall into line.

Barnum is said to have offered Grant a large premium for the privilege of traveling him around the country. The General gracefully declined to exhibit his "continental polish" under such auspices, but at the same time will deny no free-born American citizen the supreme privilege of gazing upon his manly form, at a small cost. He doesn't seem very dear at $10,000, as times go.

Speculation has fatigued itself during the past two days with trying to discover where the fearful picture of General Grant came from which has been glaring upon the public from the door of the *Bulletin* office. It resembles nothing human, but sits upon the beholder like a nightmare. Its secret history is this: Fitch was the model, and the artist was Pickering.

One of our "high-toned and elegant" millionaires has not long since visited Europe. A traveled friend asked him what he had seen, mentioning all the noted sights, among others if he had seen the Dardanelles? "Oh, yes," replied old money-bags; "they dined with us the last night we were in Paris."

Rumor has once more killed the Czar of all the Russians; how, is not exactly known. The Czar himself does not know—in fact, says he feels as well as ever. It is had enough to be shot at by Nihilists, without being quietly done away with by the telegraph. "Uneasy rests the head," etc., etc.

The Post says the city looks "like a bride dressed to receive the bridegroom." Now, what a sweetly pretty and novel idea, to be sure! It is to be hoped Mrs. Grant won't be jealous, or the blushing bride suffer much from the consummation of her fond hopes.

The average Stocktonian is said to be a remarkably cautious individual, and no wonder; when the business of one-half the population consists of putting the other into an insane asylum it really looks as if caution were called for on the part of average folks.

"**Smell!** yes; what is it?" Police Officer—"*Chronicle* moving, sir!"

C. P. R. R.

Overland Ticket Office: Ferry Landing, foot of Market street.--Commencing Monday, May 19th, 1879, and until further notice, Trains and Boats wil leave SAN FRANCISCO:

7.00 A. M. (daily), Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Landing — Connecting with Trains for Napa (Stages for Sonoma), Calistoga (the Geysers), and Sacramento. Connecting at Davis (*Sundays excepted*) for Woodland and Knight's Landing, and at Woodland for Williams and Willows.
(Arrive San Francisco 8:10 P.M.)

7.00 A.M. (daily) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) and via Livermore arriving at Tracy at 11:30 A. M. and connecting with Atlantic Express. Connects at Niles with Train arriving at San Jose at 10:15 A.M.
(Returning, train from Tracy arrives at 6:05 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (daily), Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R R.) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland (Or.), Colfax, Reno (Virginia City), Palisade (Eureka), Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Galt with train arriving at Ione at 3:40 P.M.
(Arrive San Francisco 5:15 P.M.)

Sunday Excursion Tickets to San Pablo and Martinez at Reduced Rates.

10.00 A.M. (daily) via Oakland Ferry, Local Passenger Train to Haywards and Niles.
(Arrive San Francisco 4:05 P.M.)

3.00 P.M. (daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry and Niles), stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 5:20 P.M.
(Arrive San Francisco 9:35 A.M.)

3.00 P.M. (daily) Northern Railway Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to San Pablo, Martinez and Antioch.
(Arrive San Francisco 9:35 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (daily) Arizona Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) for Lathrop (and Stockton), Merced, Madera, Visalia, Sumner, Mojave, Newhall (San Buenaventura, and Santa Barbara), Los ANGELES, "Santa Monica," Wilmington, Santa Ana (San Diego), Colton and Yuma (Colorado River Steamers), connecting direct with Daily Trains of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Arizona for Maricopa (Daily Stages for Phœnix and Prescott), and for Casa Grande (182 miles east from Yuma), and end of Track (Daily Stages for Florence and Tucson).
"Sleeping Cars" between Oakland, Los Angeles and Yuma.
(Arrive San Francisco 12:35 P.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Landing), connecting with trains for Calistoga, (the Geysers), Woodland, Knight's Landing and Sacramento; and at Sacramento with Passenger Train, leaving at 9:35 P.M. for Truckee, Reno, Carson and Virginia.
"Sleeping Cars" between Vallejo and Carson.
(Arrive San Francisco 11:10 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Wash'n St. Wharf), for Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.
(Arrive San Francisco 8:00 P.M.)

4.00 P.M. (daily), Through Third Class and Accommodation Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) connecting at Lathrop with Train arriving at Los Angeles on second day at 11:55 A.M. (Arrive San Francisco 9:05 A.M.

4.30 P.M. (daily) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to Haywards, Niles and Livermore. (Arrive San Francisco 8:35 A.M.)

5.00 P.M. (daily) Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland Ferry and Northern Railway) to Ogden, Omaha and East.

Public conveyance for Mills Seminary connects at Semnary Park Station with all trains, Sundays excepted.

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS

From "SAN FRANCISCO." Daily.

TO OAKLAND.	TO ALAMEDA.	TO FERNSIDE.	TO EAST OAKLAND.	TO NILES.	TO BERKELEY	TO DELAWARE STREET.
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
B 0.10	12.30	7.00	B 6.10	7.00	7.30	B 6.10
7.00	1.00	8.00	B7.30	10.00	8.30	8.00
7.30	1.30	9.00	B10.00	8.30	P. M.	0.30	10.00
8.00	2.00	10.00	P. M.	9.30	3.00	10.30	12.00
8.30	3.00	11.00	B5.00	10.30	4.30	11.30	P. M.
9.00	3.30	12.00	.....	11.30		P. M.	1.30
9.30	4.00	P. M.	.....	P. M.		1.00	3.30
10.00	4.30	1.30	.....	12.30		3.00	4.30
10.30	5.00	2.00	.....	1.00		4.00	5.30
11.00	5.30	*3.00	.....	3.30		5.00	B 6.30
11.30	6.00	4.00	.....	4.30		6.00	.....
12.00	0.30	5.00	.....	5.30		B 6.30	.....
.....	7.00	6.00	.....	6.30			
.....	8.10	B*7.00	.....	7.00			
.....	9.20	B*8.10	.....	8.10	A. M.		Change Cars
.....	10.30	*1030	.....	9.20	7.00		at
.....	B11.45	B*1145	.....	10.30	P. M.		West Oakland
.....	.....	.....	.....	B11.45	3.00		

TO SAN JOSE.

To "SAN FRANCISCO," Daily.

FROM DELAWARE STREET.	FROM BERKELEY.	FROM NILES	FROM EAST OAKLAND.	FROM FERNSIDE.	FROM ALAMEDA.	FROM OAKLAND. (Broadway.)	
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
B 5.40	B 5.40	7.00	B 5.10	B8.00	B*5.00	B 5.20	12.20
B 6.30	B 6.30	8.00	B 5.50	B10.00	B*5.40	B 6.00	12 50
8.00	7.30	P. M.	6.40	B11.00	*6.25	6.50	1.20
10.00	8.30	2.35	7.40	P. M.	7.00	7.20	1.50
12.00	9.30	4.30	8.40	B6.00	8.03	7.50	2.50
P. M.	10.30		9.40	.....	9.00	8.25	3.20
1.30	11 30		10.40	.....	10.03	8.50	3.50
3.30	P. M		11.40	.....	11.03	9.20	4.20
4.30	1.00		P. M.	.....	12,00	9.50	4.50
5.30	3.00		12.40	.....	P. M.	10.20	5.20
B 6.30	4.00		1.25	.....	1.00	10.50	5.50
.....	5.00		2.40	.....	3.00	11.20	6.25
.....	6.00		4.40	.....	*3.20	11.50	6.50
			5.40	.....	4.00	.....	8.00
Change Cars		A. M.	6.40	.....	5.00	.....	9.10
at		7.10	7.50	.....	6.03	.....	10.20
West Oakind.		P. M.	9.00	.....	B*7.20	.....	.....
		1.30	10.10	.....	B*8.30	.....	.....
		.....	.....	.....	*10.00	.....	.....

FROM SAN JOSE.

B—*Sundays excepted.*

*Alameda Passengers change cars at Oakland.

Creek Route.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*Daily*—B5:40, B6:30, 7.20, 8:15, 0:15, 10:15, 11:15 A.M. 12:15, 1:15, 2:25, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6.15 P.M.

FROM OAKLAND—*Daily*—B5:30, B6:20, 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A. M. 12:05, 1:05, 2:15, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05 P.M. B—*Sundays excepted.*

"Official Schedule Time" furnished by RANDOLPH & Co., Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St., S. F.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt.
A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.

SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD

Commencing Monday, June 2d, 1879, and until further notice, Boats and Trains will leave San Francisco as follows:

7.10 A M., from San Quentin Ferry, daily (Sundays excepted), connecting at San Rafael with Mail and Express Train for Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Cloverdale and way stations. Making stage connections at Geyserville for Skaggs' Springs; Cloverdale for Ukiah, Lakeport, Mendocino City, Highland and Bartlett Springs, Soda Bay and the Geysers; connection made at Fulton for Korbel's, Guerneville and the Redwoods. Returning, arrive in San Francisco at 6:25 P.M. Passengers going by this train will arrive at the Geysers at 2 P.M.

3.00 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted), Steamer "James M. Donahue" (Washington Street Wharf), connecting with Mail and Express Train at Donahue for Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Cloverdale, and way stations. Making stage connections at Lakeville for Sonoma. Returning, arrive in San Francisco at 10:10 A.M.

Sunday Excursions at Reduced Rates.

8.15 A.M., Sundays only, via San Quentin Ferry and San Rafael, for Cloverdale and Way Stations. Returning, arrive in San Francisco at 7:55 P.M. Fares for Round Trip: Petaluma, $1.50; Santa Rosa, $2.00; Healdsburg, $3 00; Cloverdale, $4.50; Fulton, $2.50; Laguna, $3.00; Forestville, $3.50; Korbel's, $3.75; Guerneville, $4.

Freight received at Washington st. Wharf from 7 a.m. till 2.30 p. m., daily (except Sundays).

Special Notice.

Until further notice, after Monday, the 15th instant, the 7:10 A.M Train, via San Quentin and San Rafael, will be discontinued.

A. A. BEAN, Sup't. A. HUGHES, Gen. Manager. JAS. M. DONAHUE, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.
[June 7.]

Natural beauty surpasses anything which can be imparted by artificial means. PHOSPHATE SOAP gives health to the skin simply by removing impurities and eradicating the poisons which give rise to skin diseases.

Not only for daily use on the face and hands, but for bathing the entire body, there is nothing equal to PHOSPHATE SOAP. It is a thorough disinfectant and removes offensive odors of every kind.

☞ Ask your Druggist for it.

NORTHERN DIVISION SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

Commencing Monday, April 21, 1879, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave San Francisco, from Passenger Depot ou Townsend street, between Third and Fourth streets, as follows:

8.20 A.M. daily for San Jose and Way Stations. ☞ Stages for Pescadero (via San Mateo) connect with this train only.

9.30 A.M (Sundays only) for San Jose and Way Stations. Returning, leaves San Jose at 6 P.M.

10.40 A.M. daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad and all Way Stations. ☞ At PAJARO, the Santa Cruz R. R. connects with this train for Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz. ☞ At SALINAS the M. & S. V. R. R. connects with this train for Monterey. ☞ STAGE connections made with this train. (Pescadero Stages via San Mateo excepted.)

Parlor Car attached to this Train.
(SEATS AT REDUCED RATES.)

3.30 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose, Gilroy, Pajaro, Hollister, Tres Pinos and principal Way Stations.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The trains of the Santa Cruz R. R. and the M. & S. V. R. R, which have been connecting with this train on Saturdays at PAJARO and SALINAS respectively, have been withdrawn for the season. Those intending to visit Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz or Monterey, will take the train leaving San Francisco at 10:40 A.M. daily.

3.30 P.M. (Sundays only) for San Jose and Way Stations.

4.25 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose and Way Stations.

5.00 P. M daily (Sundays excepted) for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

6.30 P.M.—daily, for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

Second-Class Fare.

Between San Francisco and San Jose.....$1.00.

On Freight Trains only, leaving San Francisco at 4:00 A.M., San Jose at 8:30 P.M. (daily, Sundays excepted).

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates

To San Jose and intermediate points sold on Saturdays, and Sunday mornings, good for return until following Monday inclusive.

Also, EXCURSION TICKETS to Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Monterey, sold on Saturdays only—good for return until the following Monday inclusive.

☞ Principal Ticket Office—Passenger Depot, Townsend street. Branch Ticket Office—No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Supt. H. R. JUDAH, A. P. & T. A.

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

Commencing Monday, May 19th, 1879,

☞ Passengers for points on the Southern Divisions of the road will take the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad via OAKLAND, leaving SAN FRANCISCO via Ferry Landing, Market street, at 4:00 P.M. daily (Arizona Express Train), and making close connection at GOSHEN for Sumner, Mojave, Los Angeles, Wilmington, Anaheim, Colton, Colorado River, YUMA, Maricopa and Casa Grande (182 miles east from Yuma). May 31.

Ladies who have injured the skin by the constant use of cosmetics may do much to restore their faces to that beauty which nature alone can give by constantly using PHOSPHATE SOAP.

For chapped hands the constant use of PHOSPHATE SOAP will be recommended by all who give it one fair trial.

If you want a nice article of Toilet Soap and something that is beneficial to the skin, buy PHOSPHATE SOAP.

Ladies who wish to make the skin look beautiful and natural should use PHOSPHATE SOAP.

Manufactured by "Standard Soap Co.,"
204 Sacramento St., San Francisco.

NOTABILIA.

THE PEDDLER'S SONG.

Lawn as white as driven snow;
Cypress black as e'er was crow;
Gloves as sweet as damask roses;
Masks for faces and for noses;
Bugle-bracelet, necklace, amber;
Perfume for a lady's chamber;
Gold quoips and stomachers,
For my lads to give their dears;
Pins and poking-sticks of steel,
What maids lack from head to heel:
Come buy of me, come; come buy, come buy,
Buy, lads, or else your lasses cry.

WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE.

Gen. Grant has traveled this wide world over, like old Rosin the Bow, and some day will go to another. He has seen the manners and the cities of many races and tribes, has eaten and drunken with tame men and with wild, under the North Star and the Southern Cross; he has been the guest of the kings and of the great of the earth, and now he has reached San Francisco and Swain's Restaurant, 213 Sutter street, where he has had the most delightful breakfast and dinner he has enjoyed within three years. He has briefly expressed his pleasure at the style, the elegance and the comfort of this model establishment.

Capt. Smith, who is best known as the husband of Horace Greeley's daughter, is lecturing the world on the "True Ideal for American Youth." His theory is summed up by a captious critic in these words: "Strive to become a captain and to earn the name of Smith, and there's no telling what may happen to you." A shorter road to glory would be to find a range that could do better cooking than Montanya's Union, from Jackson street, below Battery; but, though the road is short, thousands have failed, and tens of thousands will fail, in trying to travel it.

Have you ever observed how mad it makes a man with a sore throat because he can't swallow about two hundred and fifty times every four or five minutes.

In the old days of San Francisco, when Eighth street was miles out of town, and the festive grizzly disported himself at the corner of Van Ness and Market streets, sportsmen used to put in, under stress of weather, at the Mission, and get a glass of something cheering. They tell great stories of the old rum and cognac of those times; but it is acknowledged by all that F. & P. J. Cassin's Golden Plantation Whisky is ahead of anything ever put into a glass with water, hot or cold, or straight without.

An ingenious French painter, who was talking about costume with some foreigners, maintained that much of the dignity associated in our minds with the face and form of Washington, was due to the starched cravat about his neck. "Remove that," he cried, "and Washington will descend at least thirty degrees in the eyes of his admirers." Carmany & Crosett, 25 Kearny street, have now on hand an unequaled assortment of articles for neck-wear, so perfectly adapted to face and figure that they bring out the beauty of every man's individuality.

When a young lady wants to appear in a blaze of glory she indulges in a little torchon lace.

It is announced that the King of Abyssinia claims the strip of coast ceded to Egypt in 1877, and threatens, if his claim is rejected, to go to war. The King, who is called Negus at home, very naturally cannot be made to agree with a good Mahometan, to whom Negus is a forbidden indulgence; but the severity of the Prophet's rules has been relaxed with regard to sparkling wines; and Landsberger's Private Cuvée finds favor equally with the Khedive and with his enemy, as the most healthful and delicious of all vintages.

Monday last, as the shameless noon was hammered from the towers of the city churches, four thousand sportsmen might have been seen passing along the streets, with resolution in their eyes, their guns on their shoulders, and in their powder-horns Hazard's F.G, for ducks, and F.F. or F.F.F. for quail. And they have done capital work since they went, for Hazard's has more force than any other brand of powder, and the gun is left very clean after using.

The scarcity of stovepipe jokes this season suggests that the "times are out of joint."

Herbert Spencer, the great English philosopher, is hard at work on his "Psychology," which he hopes to finish before health and strength give out. It seems a miserable thing that a man of great intellect should spend himself in such labor, when practical psychology is within the reach of every one who can purchase one of White's hats, 614 Commercial street. The soul naturally utters itself in the face of the man who wears this perfect head-dress.

Of the six thousand most distinguished men of San Francisco who waited upon the returning hero, not one is wanting to the completeness of Bradley & Rulofson's famous gallery. The value of such portraits as these artists take is merely beyond calculation, for the coming historian of the West will be able to show the very men who made the Pacific Coast the last glory of America. To sit before their camera is to be assured of an honorable immortality.

Now that the warm autumn weather sets in, without fog or mist, ladies naturally bethink them of parasols and sun-umbrellas, and Mr. P. B. Kennedy's store, 232 Kearny street, is filled with customers. His seamless gloves, of all shades and colors, and with buttons from two to eighteen, are exciting the greatest interest, so immensely superior are they to all others.

Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Colic, Sour Stomach, Diarrhea, and all Affections of the Bowels, incident to either children or adults, are cured at once by Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. It allays the irritation and calms the action of the stomach, and, being pleasant to the taste, is an acceptable remedy to the youngest in the family. Sold by Crane & Brigham, San Francisco.

All who took part in the festivities of this memorable week speak enthusiastically in praise of Napa Soda, which has kept off headaches and fevers. And those drink now who never drank before, and those who used to drink now drink the more.

Tapestry Brussels, $1 per yard and upwards; fine new patterns. Call and see them. Window shades, 75 cents and upwards. Window lace, 12½ cents and upwards. Cornices, wall paper, etc. Oilcloths, 50 cents per yard and upwards. Hartshorn & McPhun, 112 Fourth st., near Mission.

All Monthly prostration and suffering by ladies is avoided by using Hop Bitters a few days in advance.

T. A. BARRY, Agent for Naglee's Brandy, is at No. 116 Montgomery Street.

GEO. STREET, Agent News Letter, 30 Cornhill, E. C., London.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS OF

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, which are calculated to deceive the public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their signature, "LEA & PERRINS," which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see name on wrapper, label, bottle and stopper. Wholesale and for export by the proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, etc., etc., and by grocers and oilmen throughout the world. To be obtained of Nov. 16. MESSRS. CROSS & CO., San Francisco.

ROWLAND'S

MACASSAR OIL strengthens the Hair and prevents it falling off. The bottles have a glass stopper, and *not* a cork.

KALYDOR beautifies the Complexion and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Prickly Heat, Eruptions, etc.

ODONTO whitens the Teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

EUKONIA is a new and delicate toilet powder.

Ask for ROWLAND'S articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid cheap imitations. Sold by Druggists, Bazaars, etc., all over the world. May 3.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

Finest and Cheapest Meat-flavoring Stock for Soups, Made Dishes and Sauces. March 2.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful. See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," etc.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

Caution--Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature, in blue ink, across Label. "Consumption in England increased ten-old in ten years." March 2.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

To be had of all Store-keepers, Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only), C. David & Co., 43, Mark Lane, London, England. March 2.

CHARLES LANGLEY & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

Importers of Pure English, French and German Drugs,

100 and 102 FRONT STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO. [Sept. 6.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Gold Medal, Paris, 1878.

Sold by all Stationers. Sole Agent for the United States: MR. HENRY HOE, 91 John street, N. Y. Jan. 5.

MY SWEETHEART.

I have a sweetheart firm and true,
She's never cold, she's never coy,
She courts me in her mother's view,
And is as wild as any boy.
Before the world she kisses me,
She's saucy, romping, willful, bold;
And yet I love my love.—You see
She's five years old.

She has a wealth of golden hair,
Ber bright blue eyes with mischief shine,
Her little feet upon the stair
Make music that is half divine.
Her laughter ripples through the place,
And fills it with a joy untold;
She bears God's sunshine on her face:
Dear five years old!

She greets me with the early day
And lifts her lips for me to press;
She wiles my mid-day cares away
With look, and question, and caress.
At night I peep into her nest,
And stroke the little head of gold,
And watch the pliant limbs at rest—
Sweet five years old!

She simply leads the simple life,
The life of love—the life of trust;
She knows not of the outer strife,
She knows not of its toil and dust.
For her the world has no alloy,
Truth reigns supreme; Love's never cold;
Her little life is one long joy
At five years old.

Ah! dearest, you will older grow,
Ere long your dawning thoughts will roam
Far, far in their resistless flow
Beyond the narrow bounds of home.
And yet, howe'er the world may smile,
You'd often barter wealth untold
To be again, a little while,
Just five years old.

—*London Graphic.*

SERIOUS THOUGHTS ON THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The Chinese are fast making their way in the Eastern cities of this continent. The era of cheap production is causing a demand for low-priced labor, which they are very willing to supply. The New York *Herald* has been at some pains to find out what they are doing in that city, and says that, in an incredibly short time, tbey have made a truly wonderful showing. We are told that in 1875 they only amounted to 157, but that now they have reached the number of 2,500, with an increase going on most rapidly. They have, as is their wont, established themselves in a particular quarter of the city, and already amount to a good-sized colony. This is mainly due to the efforts of some leading spirits, who persuaded the Chiuese residents of San Francisco to establish a branch of one of the famous six companies in Mott street. It induced all arriving Mongolians to rally to this neighborhood, which is known as "New China." In Jersey City there are three factories which employ Chinese labor alone. One of them is a shirt factory, another a shoe factory, and the last an establishment for the manufacture of cheap cutlery. It is said that a beer saloon has been established in Hohoken by two Chinamen. This is a most exceptional employment for them to engage in. Ordinarily they neither buy nor sell the liquors of the Europeans or Americans, their vice heing confined principally, if not wholly, to the use of opium, which, by the way, is an evil that has been thrust upon them by a highly civilized western nation. In Brooklyn there are about fifty laundries, six cigar stores, and one grocery. About ten per cent. come from Havana, and the rest from California. Over 95 per cent. of the resident Chinese are known to be engaged in some useful and bonorable business. This is but a heginning. It shows that the Chinese have got a firm foothold, and we know from our experience of them that, when they have once successfully established themselves, their numbers increase at a marvelously rapid rate. Already we are told that the Chinese companies in this city send East every few days a batch of about one hundred. Of these about fifty go to New York, twenty to Boston, twenty to Philadelphia, and the rest scatter as there may be orders for their services. The *Herald* is responsible for the furtber statement that tbey are marrying extensively, generally Irish women, and a China-Celtic generation is springing up. From all of which it is apparent that moon-eyed John has made another long stride toward occupying his destined position as the *workman of the world.* We may kick as we like, we may orate at the Sand-lots, and write editorials by the yard, but the inexorable logic of tbe times is, that the nations will buy their labor in the cheapest market, and that is unquestionably China. This may or may not be a deplorable fact, but it *is a fact* nevertheless. This is an era of cheap productions. The nation that can produce the cheapest will undeniably supply the markets of the world. Competition is already keen, and will grow keener ever day. Labor is the most expensive element in production. Tbe cheaper that element can be obtained, the cheaper will production necessarily be. In that view the Chinese Question is not merely a Californian one, nor even an American one, but will shortly become of vital importance to all manufacturing and producing nations. The Chinese being the cheapest laborers, no one producing nation can afford to ignore their availability any more than it can afford to ignore tbe usefulness of machinery. Tbe people that do either will soon find themselves unable to compete with the rest of the world. That is the inexorable logic of the Chinese Question. We may for awhile shut our eyes, but sooner or later we, and all other producers, will have to awake to the inevitable. As it comes to this, then, that uo one nation can dispense with the cheapest labor any more tban it can give up the use of machinery, it follows that nothing short of a common agreement among *all* nations will effect the purpose of excluding the Chinese. Even then the end aimed at would not he gained. The desire of workingmen is to avoid competition with Chinese cheap labor. But capitalists have learned the great availability of the Chinaman, and if they can't bring his labor to their capital, they will take their capital to his labor. In other words, tbey will establish manufactories in China for the supply of the world's wants. That would be the sure result of excluding Chinese from our labor markets. We rather think, from workingmen's point of view, the second condition would be worse than the first. It is true that, if there could be an universal agreement, tariffs could he prepared so as to exclude imports from Chiua; but such an agreement would have to be general, for if any one of the favored nations continued to receive Chinese importations, they could be resold and competition delied. Ultimately we reach the conclusion that there can be no successful resistance against the cheap labor of China, unless there is a binding contract entered into by all the rest of the world to exclude not only Chinese labor, but also the products of it. That is a startling proposition, bnt nevertheless it is the only possible way in which the views entertained by the working classes can, in tbe end, be made effective. It would he an extraordinary sight to see all the world arrayed against poor John. The Chinese wall, in that case, would be more effective for inclusion than it ever was for exclusion. It would, in that event, better keep him in than it ever kept its enemies out. Can any thinking mind, conversant with the march of the world's progress, dream for one moment of the possibility of such a universal alliance against cheap labor? The idea is utterly impossible of realization. The conflictiug interests of the nations would prevent anysuch understanding. But, above and beyond all other reasons, the genius of the age in which we live is irresistibly set against the building up of such a wall of exclusion. The thing is impossible. That it should be seriously proposed in the United States—a nation that has been built up by laborers from all countries—is one of the anomalies of the times. Our traditions, our form of government, our literature, and all that we have done, and all that we are, forbid the idea of Americans leading the van in an universal movement against an honest, hard-working, law-abiding and useful race. The Chinaman is already here by reason of the operation of our laws, which guarantee him protection. He is here by reason of Treaty rights; moreover, he is here by right of that higher and better law common to all civilized humanity—the *right of asylum* to every law-abiding man. There can be no more walls of exclusion between nation and nation. The steamship, the railroad, the telegraph, and the needs of commerce, have leveled all such flimsy partitions. Chinamen are here, and tbey will continue to come, and go, as tbey please; tbey will come in increased numbers as the demand for them spreads; they will go East, North and Soutb, and they will be the beasts of burden of this continent; they will be our common laborers. Our youths must be educated in technical and skilled knowledge—not merely in mere book lore, but in the higher class of mechanics, so that they may know more than Chinamen know, and so occupy a higher plane of industrial life. In that way, room may be made for both; the right man may be fitted into tbe right place. At first there may be many inconveniences, but in the end, we believe, the genius of civilization will find a way to accommodate itself to the new order of things, not only without injury to any, but with advantage to all. The march of progress is irresistible, and may not he stopped until it has conquered the whole earth. Cheap laborers are not an element inimical to that progress, but, on the contrary, are essential to it. They will fall into line, occupy their destined place, and the grand cavalcade will go marching on, gathering force, and adding as it goes to the sum of human civilization.

SIGNAL SERVICE METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, WEEK ENDING SEPT. 18, 1879, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Highest and Lowest Barometer.

Fri. 12.	Sat. 13	Sun. 14	Mon 15	Tue. 16	Wed 17	Thr 18
29.991	30.033	30.093	30.043	29.966	29.991	29.939
29.965	29 980	30.016	29.931	29.909	29.932	29.864

Maximum and Minimum Thermometer.

76	70	62	65	64	62	64
62	57	53	53	52	54	54

Mean Daily Humidity.

59.7	72.3	82	81	86	86	86.7

Prevailing Wind.

W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	N.

Wind--Miles Traveled.

134	134	267	250	207	232	188

State of Weather.

Clear.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Cloudy.	Foggy.

Rainfall in Twenty-four Hours.

Total Rain During Season beginning July 1, 1879.....03 inches

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES AT THE PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO, FOR THE WEEK ENDINC SEPT. 18, 1879.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSEL.	MASTER.	WUERE FROM.	CONSIGNEES.
Sep 13	St'r Colima	Searle	Panama	Williams, Blanchard & Co.
.. 13	Sch'r Creyhound	Burns	Tahiti	A. Crawford & Co.
. 14	Bark Jorsalfarer	Engelstad	Newcstle, Eng	Order.
.. 14	Ship New Era	Snow	Yokobama	J. N. Knowles.
.. 18	Bark Bengale	Leclere..	Marseilles	A. Vignier.

CLEARANCES.

DATE	VESSEL.	MASTER.	WHERE BOUND	BY WHOM CLEARED.
Sep 13	St'r Oceanic	Metcalfe	Hongkong	O. & O. S. S. Co.
.. 13	Ship Peter Stuart	Vanstone	Cork	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
.. 13	Bktne Eureka	Nordberg	Honolulu	Williams, Blanchard & Co.
.. 15	Bark Quillota	Thoreaux	Bordeaux	W. T. Coleman & Co.
.. 15	Bark Melanesia	Brown	Cork	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
.. 16	Bark Loch Doon	Conning	Queenstown	Degener & Co.
.. 17	Ship Hospodar	Whitmore	Queenstown	R. Sheehey.
.. 18	Ship Peri	Hurs	Cork	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
.. 18	Ship Wm. H. Connor	Pendleton	Cork	Falkner, Bell & Co.
.. 18	Schr Bonanza	Miller	Kahalui	Claus Spreckles.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Home Mutual Insurance Company will pay its regular monthly dividend of One (1) Dollar per share on September 10th, 1879.

CHARLES R. STORY, Secretary,
Sept. 13. 406 California street.

I. B. EAMES,

Attorney-at-Law, U. S. Court Building, corner Battery and Washington streets, rooms 39 and 40, San Francisco. [Sept. 13.

20 Lovely Rosebud Chromo Cards, or 20 Motto Chromos with name, **10c.** NASSAU CARD CO., Nassau, N. Y.

J. C. MERRILL & CO.,

Shipping and Commission Merchants, Agents for the Sandwich Islands Packet Lines, 204 California street, S. F. April 13.

R. H. LLOYD,

Attorney-at-Law, Room 13, Nevada Block.

THE DAY BOOK
FROM
Saturday to Saturday.

London, September 13th. The Home Government telegraphed the Viceroy of India last night expressing approval and gratification at his military arrangements. The political department of the India office here considers it extremely probable that Herat, Badakshan and Balkh will support the revolt, but has not definite news on the subject.——OLDHAM, September 13th.—A meeting of representatives of limited manufacturing companies was held here to-day, at which about four millions of spindles were represented. It was resolved to adopt short time by working alternate weeks, or three days in each week, for one month. Fifty companies, operating two millions of spindles, have decided to go on short time immediately.——HAVANA, September 14th.—A dispatch from Madrid announces that the Government will propose to the Cortes that all slaves will be given their liberty July 1, 1880, on condition of seven years' obligatory labor, with wages paid.——SALINAS, September 14th.—The purchase of the Monterey and Salinas Valley Railroad by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company will unquestionably have a beneficial effect on the town of Monterey. Already a number of men have been engaged as track-layers, and to-day a gang of carpenters will commence work.——LONDON, September 14th.—A dispatch from Ali Kheyl gives the following account of the massacre of the British Legation at Cabul: Four thousand men attacked the residence in which the British Embassy was quartered. The mutineers brought up artillery against it. Major Cavagnari was stabbed in several places, and all the bodies of the dead were mutilated. The Afghan loss exceeded three hundred. The Ameer had other troops who remained faithful, but made no effort to interfere, owing to intimidation by the pirates.——A great tenants' rights meeting was held in Mallow, Ireland, on Saturday. It was addressed by Sir Joseph McKenna and other members of Parliament. Twenty thousand persons were present. Resolutions were passed calling the attention of the Government to the distressed condition of Ireland, and suggesting the establishment of a system of State relief and a general abatement in rents.——A dispatch from Rangoon says the British gunboat has not gone to Mandalay, because it was feared it would be fired upon. The British Resident Minister and his staff will remain at Mandalay for the present.——LONDON, September 14th.—According to present appearances, the distress among the working classes of thickly populated towns in the northeastern portion of England will be intense during the winter.——BUCHAREST, Sept. 14th.—The District Councils have been convoked in extraordinary session, to decide for relief measures for the rural population, who are suffering from famine, caused by the failure of the maize crop.——PORTLAND, September 16.—The work of the construction of the new lighthouse on Tillamook Rock, at the mouth of the Columbia, will commence in a few days.——An invitation has been forwarded to General Grant and party to visit the capital city and the State Fair grounds during the coming fair.——LONDON, Sept. 15.—The *Times'* financial article says: "General Sickles, in visiting Paris, is said to have in view the organization of a joint French-American Commission, under the Presidency of General Grant, to make a definite combination between the Panama and Nicaragua canal schemes.——NEW YORK, September 15th.—By way of Panama, we have later advices from Lima. The *Huascar* attacked Antofagasta on the 28th of August. An engagement of four hours' duration ensued. The *Huascar* silenced the enemy's fire and dismantled their principal battery. The *Atlas* was damaged, her commander wounded and several killed.——PANAMA, September 15th.—The *Star* and *Herald* says: The Chilean fleet off Pisaquay captured a torpedo launch and some torpedoes. Judge Pettis, United States Minister to Bolivia, has returned to Arica from Chile, and rumors of peace negotiations are current in Lima. These involve the cessation of hostilities, the retirement of the Chileans from the disputed territory, and a reference of the questions between Bolivia and Chile to the arbitrament or neutrals. Several vessels in addition to the *Gleneig* are expected at Valparaiso with arms. They will he met at the straits and go under convoy to their destination. There is a large amount of war material on the Isthmus for both Peru and Bolivia. A terrible storm along the coast caused the loss of a great deal of property and some lives.——LONDON, September 15th.—Relative to the apprehended distress among the working classes in thickly populated towns in the northeast of England, it is estimated that 200,000 persons in the district referred to have been thrown out of work during three years past. There are thousands of empty houses in Darlington. Stockton and Newport are also seriously effected. The climax of distress has been reached at Middleborough.——NEW YORK, September 15th.—European advices state that the losses sustained by the English farmers this season from bad crops are estimated at £25,000,000 on corn, £15,000,000 on potatoes, £15,000,000 on hay, and £1,250,000 on hops. England will have to import 16,000,000 quarters of wheat this year, against 14,600,000 last year.——NEW YORK, September 16th.—During the past Summer 16,027 cabin passengers left here and Philadelphia in steamers for Europe. This does not include the steamers of the Guion, Wilson and Bristol lines, which would materially increase it. During 1878 more than 20,000 cabin passengers sailed from this port alone. The excess of last year was probably caused by the Paris Exposition.——BERLIN, Sept. 16th.—The Emperor has returned to the capital, having completed his inspection of the Autumn maneuvres.——The *Official Gazette* publishes a decree dissolving the Prussian Chamber of Deputies. The Minister of Interior also publishes a notification, fixing the election of direct electors for September 30, and the election of Deputies for October 7th.——CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 16th.—Telegrams from Adrianople represent that the Mussulmans in Eastern Roumelia are fleeing to Adrianople for protection, and are utterly destitute.——LONDON, Sept. 17th.—The following dispatch has just been received from South Africa: "CAPE TOWN, via ADEN, Aug. 29th.—Marter captured Cetewayo yesterday. Marter commanded a squadron of dragoons."

A pair of ears that go on a head of civilization—Pioneers and frontiers.

"OUR SHEET MARKET."

Business is not pressing since the election and quotations are nearly nominal. In the absence of competitive bids for their influence most of our sheets now "lie in cold obstruction," awaiting a monetary resurrection. The *Bulletin-Call* and *Chronicle* are quietly scenting out opportunities for the profitable exercise of their peculiar talents, of which we shall carefully note the gradual development. It is a most unpromising fact for the future of the Pacific coast press that there is so little of honest work—genuine thinking—done by the so-called editors. This is especially the case with country papers. Three-fourths of their editorial space is, as a rule, given to personalities concerning rival Lilliputian journalists, and good Brother Scissors usually furnishes all the other matter. Now and then an attempt is made to write up local industries and prospects for a consideration, and, of course, the accuracy of such reports is almost scriptural. The patent outside and nothing inside weeklies occupy a similar position towards the regular press that guerrillas do towards an army, or shyster lawyers towards the legal profession. They are tolerated for lack of something better, and very seldom, even by accident, represent the popular sentiment of their vicinities, from inability in the first place and disability in the second; disability in this case being caused by doses of filthy lucre administered for specific purposes. Your astute politician always calculates on running counter to these chickadee sheets, and not unfrequently purchases their opposition, knowing that will be of far greater benefit to him than their advocacy of his ideas. We shall continue these researches hereafter, even though it may be necessary to "give the whole business away."

The Napa *Reporter* asserts that David McClure, by express consent of Denis Kearney, substituted McKenna (Congressman) and Ragsdale (State Senate), Republicans, on the regular Workingmen's ticket for Napa county in place of the regular party nominees, who would otherwise have been elected. It desires to know how much the agitator was paid for his treachery. If this assertion is true, and it can he easily ascertained, the Board of Ward Presidents should depose the drayman at once. The Sacramento *Record-Union* says the furious attack of the press on Kearney looks suspiciously like a premeditated Grant "boom,' and considers that the General would regret to think his reception arose from a public dislike to Kearney, rather than appreciation of his own military services. The *Examiner* lavishly abuses Judge Deady, of Oregon, for his recent pro-Chinese decision, and accuses him of bitter hostility to the Irish Catholics, although originally of that race and creed himself. As the case will he appealed to the Federal Supreme Court, there is no need to pile on the agony at present; just wait a hit. The same paper believes that Grant is autocrat of his party, and that if he is not the next nominee for the Presidency, he will dictate who shall he. The *Bulletin* also attempts to overrule Judge Deady's decision. It opposes the Market-street Railway franchise, and attacks wooden pavements. Its tender—the *Call*—likewise opposes the railway franchise, which is proof positive that there's money in it. As Dickens' old Salt would say, "The bearings of this observation lies in the application on it." The *Post*, in noticing certain misstatements of the Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, comes down upon that evangelical braggart with proof that while recently in this city his agent presented bills to the Reverends Stone and Hemphill for fifty dollars apiece, for a sermon delivered in their respective churches. Fifty dollars for thirty minutes' labor in the Lord's vineyard is rather steep—almost as much, in fact, as the devil pays a good actor; but Satan always gets the best of things. The *Alta* calls upon Congress to legislate for the sale of mineral lands in the Sierras, in tracts of from *eighty* to *one hundred and sixty* acres, at nominal prices. Unless our memory is astray, ex-Senator Sargent carried through a hill of this nature during his last year in Congress. It applied principally, or altogether, to gravel-mining lands, such as we presume the *Alta* now refers to; hut it would he folly to sell quartz lodes in *one hundred and sixty* acre tracts. That would effectually stamp out competition and progress.

The Sacramento *Bee* says that the State Fair was not a success because it followed too close upon the election; the racing programme was poor, and there was too much old-fogyism in the Board of Directors. What "hoss" did you lose on, Mr. Bee? The Anaheim *Gazette* says that cane has been grown in Los Angeles County, and sugar produced in small quantities ever since the first settlement. It will thrive in that region provided irrigation is possible, and is one of the most remunerative of crops. The Los Angeles *Herald* says that Eastern contracts for wines and brandies are larger this year than ever before. In some districts there is a diminished production. The *Herald*, which, hy the way, is strongly Democratic, compliments Mr. Perkins in a vigorous manner, and firmly believes he will make a good Governor. The Oakland *Tribune* thinks that in the Mechanic Arts' department of the University some productive interests should be carried on, so as to help poor students through. This benevolent proposition would not work. It has long been tried in the college at San Quentin, hut the moment students are permitted to draw their savings, they invariably decamp. Mechanic Arts are much more practical at San Quentin thau at Berkeley, hut the society is rather less cultured. Our contemporaries in San Jose, Virginia City and Portland, and others too numerous to mention, are excessively dull of late, and unless they do better we shall consider the propriety of placing Foolscaps upon them. Life is too short to wade through such infinite bosh, to no purpose—hence, our purpose will he to confound Dullness while rewarding Brains.

Those old people whose blood has become thin and steps feehle are praising Hop Bitters for the good they have done them.

Birth.—In East Oakland, September 13th, to the wife of Henry H. Hassard, a son.

CALIFORNIA SUGAR REFINERY,

Manufacturers of the Standard Syrup, a superior article put up in barrels expressly for home consumption. Also, Extra Heavy Syrup in barrels for Export. Refined Sugars at lowest market rates. Office, 215 Front street, up stairs. Dec. 21.

HIBERNIA BREWERY,

Howard Street, Between Eighth and Ninth.

Dec. 7.] *M. NUNAN, Proprietor.*

$777 a year and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address, June 7.] P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

HEART AND HEARTH.

We sat and watched the hearth fire
My friend and I together ; [blaze,
The cricket sang of harvest days,
The wood of summer weather.

It told of shade, of storm and sun,
Its native oakland story ;
To him it only spake of one
Who turned all gloom to glory.

The cricket caroled still of noon,
Bright with the sun's caresses ;
To him it called a form like June,
A flush with golden tresses.

Withiu the flame a apirit aeemed
To soar and sway and falter,
While in his heart a presence beamed
More steadfast on its altar.

The embers, in their ashen hed,
Looked out with transient flashes ;
He only saw sweet eyes that shed
Their rays through twilight lashea.

O'er stnhhled fielda the autumn wail- [ed,
In low and mournful cloaes ;
He only heard a song that sailed
O'er charmed realma of roses.

His eyes, once lit with hattle-ire,
Aflame with warrior science,
Forgot their fierce, controlling fire,
Their flashes of defiance.

But with a dreamy love-light hlest,
More luminous grew and tender,
As if the image in his hreast
Had lit them with its splendor.

The voice that once hia ardor proved,
Along the roaring column,
Now to mysterious measures moved
Suhdued, serenely solemn.

He named her—and the soft worda
In musical completeness, [came
As if the breathing of that name
Had touched his lips with sweetness.

He grew like what we contemplate—
And all hia face was laden
With light, as it would emulate
The hrightneas of the maiden.

The moon, full hlown to lily-white,
Looked in, with love-lorn pallor ;
She knew his frame forgot its might,
His will forgot its valor.

She kiased his hrow and smoothed his
Like a consoling mother, [hair
And whispered, " I, too, only wear
The hrightness of another.

"Like Ruth, I walk his hroad domain,
And wait his lordly gesture ;
I glean his light, hut reach in vain
To touch his princely vesture."

With many a sympathetic guest,
The air hung, star-heleagured,
When lo! to her who filled his breast,
Pale Dian stood transfigured.

She smiled on her Endymion,
And charmed his dreamy vision,
And all his soul new glory won
Before the sweet transition.

The vision fled—my friend waa gone,
And left me idly gazing ;
But in the hearth-light I was sbown
A future altar hlazing.

BOOK NOTICES.

The Great Speeches and Orations of Daniel Webster, with an Essay on Daniel Webster as a Master of English Style. By Edwin P. Whipple. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1879.

This selection from Wehster's writings is made, the puhlishers say in their preface, " to revive puhlic interest in the great hody of his works," presumahly somewhat neglected in these days. Mr. Whipple, in his Easay, takes for granted the ahiding influence of Wehster in literature, no less than in politics. Both assumptions cannot he correct ; and, of the two, we incline to think that of the puhlishera nearer the truth. For it is hardly to he douhted that, while Wehster's speeches are still studied hy a few as a preparation for entering upon a political career, they cannot he considered as serious additions to the literature of the language. It is true that no student of American history can overlook them, hut neither is it possihle to overlook Jefferson's writings, or the works of Samuel Adams, or Calhoun's Treatise on Government ; and no man can think of calling any of these a part of English literature.

Mr. Whipple's easay is not satisfactory. The tone of it is extravagant, and one hears a little too much of Wehster's *colossal* grandeur and *gigantic* efforts. That hia mind was really great, every one must feel ; hut Mr. Whipple goes too far when he praises him for manliness, intellectual and moral. The attitnde of Wehster toward the South was, throughout his career, the attitude of a man in a continual state of compromise with his own moral sense. An occasional hurst of rhetoric in vindication of some ohviously popular sentiment he has, indeed, given us ; but the times in which he lived and the dangers of the country called for something more like statesmanship than vague praises of the Union, something more like lofty purpose than a flattering recognition of Massachusetts.

Wehster plainly saw the struggle that was coming, and he lacked the courage to take his stand openly with one side or the other. He did not even make the great refusal, but stood irresolute, letting " I dare not " wait upon " I would." There is a moral leason in his life, but not of the kind Mr. Whipple supposes.

The speeches in this volume are, for the most part, well selected, hut we are astonished at finding among them the Hulsemann Letter. Does Mr. Whipple really approve that vulgar outburst? That it was an answer to a communication only indeeent thau itself, makes it all the more unworthy of a man habitually dignified in speech and in writing, and it were charitable to forget it.

Perhaps the pages of this hook would have gained in appearance hy suppressing the division into columns; hut the paper is good and the typography elear.

STATEMENTS AND AROUMENTS IN BEHALF OF AMERICAN INDUSTRIES AOAINST THE PROPOSED FRANCO-AMERICAN COMMERCIAL TREATY, SUAMITTED TO THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE SAN FRANCISCO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. " Alta " Office, 1879.

This volume of 220 pages is practically a protest by the Chamher of Commeree on behalf, chiefly, of the vine-growers of the State against the proposed Treaty of Commerce with France. The information adduced on the subject of wines and spirits here and in France is most exhaustive, being a very valuahle array of facts, iudependently altogether of its immediate purpose. It is fortunate that in this city, where it is difficult to rouse the public to any action on behalf of threatened commereial interests, such decided action should have heen taken as this volume indicates. We feel that San Franeiseo may take some credit to itself for having defeated the plausible plans of M. Leon Chotteau, and those whom he represented, hy such an exhaustive statement of the real bearing of the Frenchman's proposals.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC LANB LAWA. D. H. Talbot, Sioux City, Iowa.

This pamphlet of 170 pages, and sold for fifty cents, is a complete compendium of the Land Lawa of the United States. It relates to hoth agricultural and mining lands, and contains full information and explanations on all points connected with the subject. It deals, also, with the question of land scrip and land warrants, and is a compilation showing complete familiarity with all topics on which information is likely to he wanted.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Recorded in the City and County of San Francisco, California, for the Week ending September 16th.

Compiled from the Records of the Commercial Agency, 401 California St., S.F.

Wednesday, Sept. 10th.

GRANTOR AND GRANTEE.	DESCRIPTION.	PRICE
Wm E Carlile to John Wren	N 22d, 25 e Harrison, e 25x100	$ 800
Peter Donahue to Annie Donahne.	N eor Bryant and 2d, 800x121	Gift
Chaa L Sendder to David Bush	Se Eddy and Scott, 137:6x137:6—Western Addition, 432 subj to Mortgage	5
J F Honghton to Henrietta Selby.	Nw Sansome and Broadway, n 137:6 x 109:9	100
Chas Hinkel to Emma Avery	Lot 55 and 57 Gift Map 3	400
Jacob Small to Mary Small	Snndry lots in Weatern Addition	Gift
S Johnson to Adolph C Weber	Se Oak and Buchanan, e 37:6x120	5,203
W M Pierson to Geo Mearns	S Vallejo, 127 e Gough, e 68:6¾, etc	366
Wm Hollis to L Gottig	S Clay, 137:6 e Leavenworth, e 27:6x114	5
Cath P Bolan to Jno Lehritter	N Hayes, 94:3 e Gough, e 18:3x120	4,125
Alfred Gros to Albert Aubert	N Broadway, 202:8 w Powell, 19x137:6.	3,600
A E Hecht to Ida M Carroll	N Cal'a, 139:9 e Fillmore, 25:6x132:7¾.	1,100
Henry Boulier to Roht Davis	N Bush, 112:6 e Broderick, e 25x137:6.	1 300
L H Bonestell to Mary S Bonestell	E Stockton, 137:6 n Bush, n 47x137:6	Gift
E W Scott to A Everest Ball	The Sherrebeck Claim	1,500
Patriek Roe to Mary Roe	N Pacific, 137 e Leavth, e 6 in x 137:6.	Gift

Thursday, Sept. 11th.

Jno Center et al to Peter Costa	E Columhia, 320 n 21st, n 200x100—M B 143	$5,700
Lott McGill to Mary A McDaniel.	W Elgin Park, 122 s Hermann, 25x75—M B 22	4,100
T R E Associatea to same	Same	5
J S Alemany to Elizth O'Connor.	N St Roaes, 125 w Boyce, 25x100	300
G Lansing to M M Terry	Nw Douglass and Seward, 100 x 115	2,000
Ellen Burroughs to Anna Lamhert	Lots 39, 40, blk 18 City Land Assn	100
R Brotherton to Cath Creamer	E Stevenson, 110 n 18th, 25x80—Mission Block 69	700
Fred Zett to J Carroll	N 20th, 135 w Sanchez, 25x114—Harper Addition 130	800
Jno G Kahman to C H Stryhing.	W Kearny, 112:6 n Sutter, 25x60:5—50-v 271	53,000

Friday, Sept. 12th.

Louis De Silva to Nathl Dingley.	Lots 16 and 17 hlk 6, College Homestead	$ 350
E E Gilmor to Jno H Bolton	Sw 2d, se Harrison, se 50, sw 160, nw 25 ne 80, etc to hegining	7,084
J B Whiteomh to F R Whiteomh.	E Tehama, 300 n Norwich 50x80, anbdiv P V 122	200
Marg E Efford to J G Gundlach	E Dupont, 81:3 n Lombard, n 33:9x69:9, 50-v 529 subj to mortg	3,000
Daniel E Martin to H B Greninger	Nw Stevenson, 75 sw 6th, sw 25x75	5,000
Chas W Randall to Mary Randall.	Und half a Ellia, 165 w Taylor, w 27:6 x 137:6—50-v 1012 during her life	Gift
Wm H Mead to Henry Pierce	Nw O'Farrell and Buchanan, 50x62:6	5
Jno M Eekel to Eliza Eekel	N Geary, 215 w Powell, w 35x137:6—50-vara 951	Gift
Solomon Lorie to S W Glazier	N Ellis, 112:6 e Jones, e 25x137:6	5

Saturday, Sept. 13th.

Joseph Mitchell to G F Mitchell	S Turk, 50 e Taylor, 50x77:6, reserving to himself the income from said property during his life	$ 1
P I Van Rensselaer to N C Luhrs.	S Bush, 137:6 e Hyde, e 40x137:6	8,000
H H Byrne hy Exr to R J Tiffany.	Sundry lots in aouthern and western por of the city	3,475
Same to R J Tiffany	Und half aw Fillmore and Oak, etc	5,000
R J Tiffany to Maria Hull	Same	....
Geo Hawxhnrat to Saml Bowman.	Blks 6 and 9, and lots 3 to 6, hlock 20 of West End Map 2 with certain exceptions	....
Same to aame	Lot 18 hlk 11 College Hd	150
C J Curand to J J Schmitt	Nw Mason and Geary, 40x60	2,000
Welf Caro to Michael Reese Exrs	W Waverly Pl 108:4 s Clay, etc	5
H J Woehke to A Ritter	Undivided half aw Fulton and Webster, 82:6x25	2,750
C C Roh'offs to same	Und half of same	2,750
Thos O'Neil to Patk Canavan	S Mary, 60 e Chesle), 60x60—100-v 272 subj to mortg for $1,000	2,500

Monday, Sept. 15th

Alex Austin Tax Col to S F Sinclair	E Bartlett, 186:9 n 25th, n 15, e 15, etc.	$ 61
E M Miles to Wm Haker	N Washington, 100 w Webster, w 27:6, n 127:8, e 30, etc, subj to mortg	6,300
Wm H Bates to Sav & Ln Soe	Se Stevenaon, 75 sw 2d, sw 20x70	5,750
T Emery to Bridget McConahey.	N Haight, 165 w of Gough, w 27:6x120—W A 145	2,900
D W Douthitt to Nellie Douthitt.	Three lots 25x100 of Shelby Tract	Gift
T M Leavenworth to C J Collins.	W Powell, 137:6 s Chestnut, 137:6x137:6 and sw Chestnut and Powell, 137:6 x 137:6—50-v 683	10,000
Edward Ford to Richard Ivers	Ne 7th, 193:9 se Howard, 56:2x90	5
W Hollia to B F Hohart	W Bartlett, 236 a 21st, s 25x125— being in M B 65	1,500
T R E A to same	Same	5
Wm M Pierson to Wm Leviston.	W A hlk 119 Vallejo, Broadway, Franklin and Gough	100
P G Peltret to P Lyons and wife.	W Alabama, 26 n 26, n 25x100, being in M B 179	500
Wm Hollis to Benedict T Norton.	E Guerrero, 200 n 13th, 25x80	3,500
Geo Huston to Henry Carins	S 24th, 25 w Vicksburg, 25x102:8	....
Geo McWilliams to Peter Dean	Sundry lots in Harper's Addition	1,000

Tuesday, Sept. 16th.

M C Bateman to Sav and Loan Soc	W Leavenworth, 25:2 n Jackson, n 86:9 w 162:6, s 30, e 24:6, s 82, etc	$8,500
Sam Crim to Chas Smith	W Capp, 40 n 22d, n 40x122:6	1
J C Pelton to Lafayette Story	N Pine, 115 w Polk, 38:6x137:6—Western Addition 55	7,500
Lloyd Tevis to Jno Lemmermann.	N Pt Lohos Ave, 57:6 w 1st ave, w 25 x 100—O L 182	525
Lewis E Ritter to Ciprien Pedrini	N Post, 176:3 e Jones, 20x60	650
Jean Bloch to Julia Bloch	S Green, 137:6 w Stockton, w 21:6x130	5
W Hollis to D R Avery	Sw Steiner and O'Farrell, 92:6x25—W A 385	4,200
Robt Brotherton to E Moriarty	S Waller, 131:3 w 25x120	1,000
Solomon Heydenfelt to G L Bradly	S Bush, 82:6 e Gough, 77:6x120	1
Geo L Bradley to Benj C Wright.	S Bush, e Gough, e 27:6x120	

CRADLE, ALTAR, AND TOMB.

CRADLE.

[illegible]—In this city, September —, to the wife of R. Blumenthal, a son.
[illegible]—In this city, September 9th, to the wife of W. K. Bell, a son.
[illegible]—In Petaluma, September 3d, to the wife of A. Horstman, a daughter.
[illegible]—In this city, September 3d, to the wife of J. H. Kuhike, a son.
[illegible]—Near Grass Valley, Sept. 3d, to the wife of Rev. T. A. Miller, a son.
[illegible]—In this city, September 15th, to the wife of G. W. L. Post, a son.
[illegible]—In this city, Sept. 14th, to the wife of F. M. Schoenberg, a daughter.
[illegible]—In this city, Sept. 15th, to the wife of I. Strassburger, a daughter.
Valencia—In this city, September 13th, to the wife of H. L. Valencia, a daughter.
Wolf—In this city, September 13th, to the wife of Julius Wolf, a daughter.
Wenks—In this city, September 14th, to the wife of Mr Wenks, a son.
Wilson—In this city, September 14th, to the wife of James A. Wilson, a son.

ALTAR.

Bradford-Mason—In this city, September 13th, S. A. Bradford to M. B. Mason.
Colman-Martinez—In this city, September 5th, J. J. Cousins to Inez Martinez.
Flaherty-Gaarness—In this city, September 15th, F. A. Flaherty to Belle Garness.
Ketterer-Guentier—In Oakland, September 13th, A. Ketterer to K. Guenther.
Mooney-Thompson—In Oakland, September 13th, W. F. Mooney to T. Thompson.
Meister-Hirst—In Sacramento, September 13th, Wm. Meister to Agnes L. Hirst.
McNair-Curraher—In Sacramento, Sept. 11th, Wm. McNair to Verah Curraher.

TOMB.

Benard—In this city, September 13th, Sister Mary Catherine Benard, aged 33 years.
Bethell—In this city, September 14th, Annie T. Bethell, aged 7 months.
Bowman—In this city, September 14th, Louis Bowman, aged 65 years.
Bennett—In this city, September 15th, Willie N. Bennett, aged 21 years.
Butler—In this city, September 15th, Joseph P. Butler, aged 6 years.
Cassiot—In this city, September 14th, Bernard Cassidy, aged 36 years.
Campbell—In this city, September 13th, Elizabeth Campbell, aged 35 years.
Cannon—In this city, September 15th, John Cannon, aged 11 days.
Dougherty—In this city, September 13th, Michael Dougherty, aged 63 years.
Fitzpatrick—In this city, September 14th, Owen Fitzpatrick, aged 51 years.
Fitzsimmons—In this city, September 13th, Catherine Fitzsimmons, aged 44 years.
Grosh—In this city, September 14th, Samuel Grosh, aged 53 years.
Johnson—In Alameda, September 8th, Martha Johnson, aged 47 years.
Kerrighan—In New Westminster, British Columbia, M. F. Kerrighan.
Lynch—In this city, September 14th, Michael Lynch, aged 64 years.
O'Grady—In this city, September 10th, Mary Agnes O'Grady, aged 20 years.
Ogilvie—In this city, September 13th, Mrs. Martha Ogilvie, aged 46 years.
Patterson—In this city, September 14th, Carrie Patterson, aged 38 years.
Rice—In this city, September 15th, John H. Rice, aged 19 years and 6 months.
Somers—In this city, September 16th, Don Carlos Somers, aged 43 years.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BANK COMMISSIONERS.

The last California Legislature passed an Act creating a Board of Bank Commissioners, and prescribing their duties and powers. The Governor, in terms of the Act, appointed the three Commissioners, namely: Messrs. Evan J. Coleman, Robert Watt and James T. Murphy. We have commented at various times on the valuable services that these gentlemen have rendered, and we have now to welcome the appearance from the office of the State Printer of their First Annual Report, extending to 267 pages, and giving full information regarding every incorporated bank in the State, and its condition as at June 30th and December 31st, 1878. As a direct consequence of the inspection of the Commissioners, four savings banks in San Francisco and one in Sacramento suspended business, and are now in liquidation. There is no douht that the creation of this Board was a wise and salutary step, and that its operation has given great confidence, and deservedly so, to the hanks of the State. It is a very important guarantee, hoth to depositors and to stockholders, to have the business of each hank inspected and the result reported to the authorities at Sacramento, besides having two returns, namely, as at June 30th and December 31st, of the condition of each hauk, made and printed in full in the volume now issued. At December 31, 1878, there were twenty-three savings hanks in operation in the State, with a capltal and reserve of $6,806,435, and due to depositors $57,846,025; fifty-six commercial hanks, with capital and reserve of $30,593,126, and deposits of $21,316,-337; four foreign banks, with $9,284,730 due to head offices in London and $3,775,622 due to depositors. The total of capital and reserve of these eighty-three hanks amounted to $46,684,292, and total deposits $82,937,-984. The creation of this Board of Bank Commissioners has most satisfactorily met the want that it was intended to supply, and the State may well congratulate itself on the success of this experimental step, and on the advantages of the services that it has already reudered. Great credit is due to the three Commissioners for the upright and faithful manner in which they have discharged their duties, and for which the public ought to he thankful.

"DIVIDE AND CONQUER."

The Republican party throughout the Union has always heen fortunate in practicing upon its enemy so as to divide and conquer. It was by the divisions of the Democracy that Mr. Lincoln was elected, and that the Repuhlicans have ever since maintained their power at Washington. During the carpet-bag era down South, the same tactics were pursued of setting class against class, and race against race, and it appears now that this policy will be carried out to the end of the chapter. In California the Republicans have triumphed, while yet in a minority, hy simply dividing their opponents into several camps. In Maine, under Senator Blaine's shrewd management, they have overcome the Democrats and Greenbackers, in the face of the latter's victory last year. In New York they are actively engaged in setting Mr. Tilden and Tammany by the ears, while in several Western States they are raising side issues on currency, revenue and railroad questions, so as to distract the enemy, while their own party is tolerahly well held togēther hy threads torn from the famous bloody shirt. Meantime the Treasury agents in the Soutb are not inactive with the negroes, and even the chivalry element is conciliated with promises and bribes anent the presidential campaign. It is a trifle singular that such crude methods continue to succeed year after year, when they are so transparent to the looker-on. It is unaccountahle, excepting on the presumption that bigotry, intolerance, sectioualisms, class and national antipathies, are, unfortunately, rather more vigorous in the New World than in the Old, notwitbstanding our pretensions to the contrary. Such things hetray a low order of statesmanship, and we can hardly expect better tbings until the best elemeuts in American life control the Federal Government. They have too long been shirking their duty.

A GOOD PLAN.

Anybody can learn to make money rapidly operating in Stocks, by the "Two Unerring Rules for Success," in Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s new circular. The combination method, which this firm has made so successful, enables people with large or small means to reap all the benefits of largest capital and best skill. Thousands of orders, in various sums, are pooled into one vast amount and *co-operated* as a *mighty whole*, thus securing to each shareholder all the advantages of the largest operator. Immense profits are divided monthly. Any amount, from $5 to $5,000, or more, can be used successfully. *N. Y. Baptist Weekly*, September 20th, 1878, says: "By the combination system $15 would make $75, or 5 per cent.; $50 pays $350, or 7 per cent.; $100 makes $1,000, or 10 per cent. on the stock, during the month, according to the market." *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, June 29th: "The combination method of operating stocks is the most successful ever adopted." *New York Independent*, Sept. 12th: "The combination system is founded upon correct business principles, and no person need be without an income while it is kept working by Messrs. Lawrence & Co. *Brooklyn Journal*, April 20th: "Our editor made a net profit of $101 25 from $20 in one of Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s combinations." New circular (mailed free) explains everything. Stocks and bonds wanted. Government bonds supplied.

July 26. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, 57 Exchange Place, N. Y.

SWANTON HOUSE, PESCADERO.

This Popular Hotel, together with the detached Cottages, which are not the least of its attractive features, have been newly furnished throughout, and are now open for the reception of guests. Those desiring to visit the most enjoyable of all our sea-side resorts, can make no mistake in deciding upon Pescadero.

IT IS EASILY REACHED,

and is unsurpassed in the excellence of its climate, the beauty of its scenery, and in the attractiveness of its truly remarkable sea beach. Those extraordinary pebbles, among which are to be found agates, opals, sapphires, etc., were never so numerous as now, the past Winter having thrown up immense numbers of curiously-shaped stones, which for ages have been subjected to the everlasting motions of the tireless Pacific. GOOD TROUT FISHING is obtainable in the Pescadero river.

☞ **The hotel prices are fixed to suit the times.** [April 27.

CARO.

I take pleasure in announcing that I have completed ar- rangements with F. F. DE DERKY, M.D., whereby he will attend to my practice during my absence abroad. Dr. de Derky has been a successful practitioner of medicine in the Southern and Eastern States, and, though recently having become a resident of tbis city, I beg to commend him as worthy of your fullest confidence.

Yours respectfully, DR. D. ALBERT HILLER.

Relative to the above, I would say that my office is No. 17 Dupout street, Rooms Nos. 5 and 6. Office Hours: from 11 to 12 o'clock A.M. and 2 to 4 P.M.

Aug. 30. F. F. DE DERKY, M.D.

WAKELEE'S AUREOLINE

Produces the Beautiful Golden Hair so Much Admired.

SUPERIOR TO THE IMPORTED ARTICLE

—BY REASON OF ITS—

FRESHNESS AND CARE USED IN ITS PRODUCTION.

PRICE, LARGE BOTTLES. $2.

Manufactured by H. P. WAKELEE & CO., Druggists, corner Montgomery and Bush streets, S. F. [Aug. 2.

SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Round the World Tickets.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will issue Round the World Tickets, giving first-class accommodations for the entire route, at the low price of **$650.** For particulars apply to

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., General Agents,

Aug. 9. Corner First and Brannan streets.

SERKYS TEA.

Guaranteed to preserve and promote the beauty and fresh- ness of youth to the ripest age. It purifies the blood, and is a most wonderful tonic. It clears the complexion and removes pimples and eruptions. It increases the appetite and is a certain cure for dyspepsia. It preserves the freshness of youth and greatly exhilarates the spirits, and is extensively used and recommended by the medical faculty and used by the elite of London, Paris, New York, Philadelphia, etc.

It is used like ordinary tea, costs only 2 cents per day, and makes a healthy and delicious drink. Boxes by mail, 50 cents and $1. Liberal discount to trade.

809 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ State rights for sale. Aug. 9.

AVERILL MIXED PAINT,

The Most Beautiful and Durable of All Paints,

—OF—

Every Shade or Color Desired, and in Quantities to Suit.

O. S. ORRICK, General Agent,

Sept. 6. *329 Market st., opposite Front.*

JOHN JENNINGS

Hooper's South End Warehouses, corner Japan and Town- send streets, San Francisco. First-class Fire-Proof Brick Building, capacity 10,000 tons. Goods taken from the Dock and the Cars of the C. P. R. R. and S. P. R. R. free of charge. Storage at Current Rates. Advances and Insurance Effected.

MADAME JULIA MELVILLE SNYDER,

613 Mason street, between Bush and Sutter.—Vocal Music for Opera, Concert or Parlor. Piano and Elocution. Dramatic Elocution and Voice Culture Specialties. Terms made known at residence. May 25.

WM. F. SMITH, M.D.,

Oculist and Aurist, 313 Bush Street.

Aug. 16] *Office Hours, from 12 M. to 3 P.M.*

ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY,

No. 310 Sansome street, San Francisco, Wholesale Dealer in Furs. Sept. 21.

EDWARD BOSQUI & CO.,

Printers, Engravers, Lithographers and Bookbinders,

Leidesdorff street, from Clay to Commercial.

"BIZ."

We have now the pleasure of reporting to our numerous readers a decided change for the better in the general commercial affairs of the Pacific Slope. The very satisfactory results of the late election seem to have dispelled and quieted the fears of many of our people and capitalists, who have long been holding tight their money bags, but who are now disposed to lighten them up, and are seeking investments for their coin. Real Estate is also more sought after; the increased inquiry for improved city property is indeed notable. The Mining Stock Market exhibits promise of an early awakening. Our Shipping interests seem to be all alive with animation. Our Merchandise marts are exhibiting increased life and animation. There is a decided rise to be noted in the price of Bar Iron, Iron Pipe, Zinc, Nails, etc. The local Refiners have quite unexpectedly put up the price of Sugars ½c. ℔ lb, although in buying the Hawaiian crop of 35,000 tons, they contracted for it all at ½c. ℔ lb less than they paid for the same grades one year ago.

In regard to our domestic products we may remark a very active export demand for Wheat with large purchases during the current month, both here and in the interior, at rising prices—rates that are very remunerative to the farmers. At this writing shippers have been forced to pay $1 72½@1 75 per cental, and, in a few instances, as high as $1 77½ has been paid for strictly choice No. 1 Gilt Edged. Wool of the Fall clip is now being marketed quite freely, and is finding ready sale at prices that return large margin to the growers. Hops are now coming forward, and sell at comparatively high prices—more than double last year's rates.

Our Honey crop is a complete failure this year, which will be a great disappointment to many persons in the southern part of the State.

The Fruit crops of the State at large have this year been very satisfactory to all concerned. Nuts and Almonds are alike promising, and the yield will be much larger than ever before.

Our Vegetable crops, such as Potatoes, Tomatoes, Corn, etc., have been very prolific this season, but prices have generally ruled low.

The Grape crop is now being bought up by the vintners, they paying from $13 to $15 per ton for the Native Mission Grape and $25 to $30 per ton for best foreign varieties. These rates are much higher than those paid last year, yet the increasing value and high estimation now held of our pure California Wines encourages wine-makers to exert themselves in securing the very best Grapes for the purpose. As for our Raisin Grapes much care will be given to them this fall, but the quantity cured will be less than last year.

Salmon—Case Goods.—We are advised of large purchases of 1-lb Salmon on the Columbia River, for export, at $1 ℔ dozen. The nominal price here is $1 05 for standard brands. Chicago is in the market now for more Salmon, but at low prices. Fishermen have commenced their fall campaign upon the Sacramento River, and are now here seeking purchasers for their fall packing of Salmon; they will, however, have to be content with very low prices. Many of the Oregonians have their entire Salmon catch yet on hand, not having many sales the present season. It is generally believed that several of them will make consignments of the same to England.

Bags.—The Combination have again fixed up things, and the Ring said to be in the ascendancy. They have a big load to carry for a twelvemonth. Spot price, 10c., nominal.

Coffee.—The market for Central American Greens is strong, with a rising tendency; strictly No. 1 Green may be quoted at 16@16½c.

Sugar.—The Refiners have issued a new price list, and advanced rates ½c. per lb., now 10¾@10½c. for Cube and Crushed; Yellow, 8¾@9¾c. for Golden.

Rice.—The market is overstocked with China, at 4¾@5¾c.; Hawaiian Table is in light stock at 5¾@10c.

Quicksilver.—The market is dull at 39@40c.

Metals.—There is a decided upward tendency in the market for all kinds of manufactured Iron, Nails, etc., but the stock of Pig Iron being very heavy, prices are unmoved.

Salt.—The market for Liverpool is strong at $18@20 for Stoved, latter rate for Ashtons.

Teas.—The market is strong for Japans, in paper, at 35@37½c.; Formosa Oolongs, 40@42½c.

Freights and Charters.—But few charters for Grain have been written during the week, yet the aggregate engagements thus far in September have been numerous. The disengaged fleet in port at this writing does not aggregate 20 vessels, of 27,000 tons register. Our Wheat fleet now on the berth foots up 39 vessels, of 54,800 tons register. The fleet in sight, to arrive before the close of the year, aggregates 160,000 tons register. Recently quite a number of ships have been fixed to load Wheat for Europe upon owner's account. There is very little business offering for outside business, such as Coal, Lumber, etc. The present quotation for Grain ships to Liverpool or Havre is 43s@45s; to Continent, 50s. There has been one or more ships taken to load Wheat at Astoria to Liverpool at 50s.

On the whole, our farmers and producers generally have great cause for thankfulness, for the abundance with which Nature has crowned their laborious efforts, and it does seem to us as though the people of the Pacific slope have peculiar reasons for thankfulness at the wonderful degree of prosperity which has thus far attended their efforts. The hue and cry of hard times has been here incessant for the last year or two, yet, we take it upon ourselves to say that no people upon God's footstool have been alike favored as we. Health and prosperity have been ours in a wonderful degree. Labor here has always been more remunerative upon the Pacific slope than in any other part of the world, and the hand of the diligent is sure to make all those rich who are saving and industrious. Where else than in California do female servants and help of all kinds receive the wages that are now, and ever have been, paid on the Pacific slope? And, while the labor of man has been reduced somewhat, that of Biddy in the kitchen, and for household affairs generally, are today and always have been, nearly double what they are in New York, or in any other city in the known world, and why is it thus—who can tell?

Hops arrive sparingly enough as yet, with small sales of the New at 25 cents.

Wool.—There is an active demand, with sales of 50,000 lbs. Oregon at 22c.; California Fall, 10@13c. for Southern burry 15c., for free Northern ditto, 16@17c.

Wheat.—Our exports to Europe since July 1st now aggregate 2,075,310 ctls., against 2,955,492 ctls. same time last year; 45 vessels in 1879, against 83 in 1878. The present range of price is $1 65@$1 77½ per ctl.

Barley.—There is a good demand for Chevalier, for export, at $1 70@$1 75 per ctl. Brewing (new crop) is more inquired for at 85@95c. Feed is dull and slow of sale at 65@75c.

Corn and Oats.—There is but little demand—85@90c. for the first, and $1 25@$1 50 per ctl. for the latter.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Company's steamers will sail as follows at 12 M: CITY OF TOKIO, Oct. 4th, Dec. 27th, March 20th—CITY OF PEKING, Nov. 15th, Feb. 7th, May 1st—for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG.

COLIMA, Sept. 19th, for PANAMA and NEW YORK, calling at MAZATLAN, SAN BLAS, MANZANILLO, and ACAPULCO, connecting at Acapulco with Company's Steamer for all Central American ports—calling at SAN JOSE DE GUATEMALA and LA LIBERTAD to land passengers and mails only.

Tickets to and from Europe by any line for sale at the lowest rates; also to Havana and all West India ports.

CITY OF NEW YORK, Sept. 29th, at 12 o'clock M., or on arrival of English mails, for HONOLULU, AUCKLAND and SYDNEY. $10 additional is charged for passage in Upper Saloon.

CITY OF CHESTER, Sept. 20th, for VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, SEATTLE, and TACOMA, connecting at TACOMA with Northern Pacific Railroad for PORTLAND, Oregon. Tickets must be purchased before 11 A.M. on day of sailing, at Wharf Office. For freight or passage apply at the office, cor. First and Brannan streets. [Sept. 20.] WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

New York and Panama Line.

August 19th--Steamer GRANADA, calling at Mazatlan, San Blas, Manzanillo and Acapulco, connecting at Acapulco with Company's Steamer for all Central American ports, and touching at San Jose de Guatemala and La Libertad to land passengers and mails.

August 28th—Steamer CITY OF PANAMA, calling at Acapulco.

September 5th—Steamer SOUTH CAROLINA, calling at Acapulco, San Jose de Guatemala, La Libertad and Punta Arenas.

All these steamers make close connection with steamers from Aspinwall to N. York.

Aug. 16. WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., General Agents.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Steamers of this Company will sail from Broadway Wharf for PORTLAND, Oregon), every 5 days, direct, and for LOS ANGELES, SANTA BARBARA, SANTA CRUZ, SAN DIEGO, SAN LUIS OBISPO and other NORTHERN and SOUTHERN COAST PORTS, leaving SAN FRANCISCO about every third day.

For Day and Hour of Sailing, see the Company's Advertisement in the San Francisco Daily Papers.

Ticket Office, No. 214 Montgomery Street, near Pine.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Agents,

March 15. No. 10 Market street.

CUNARD LINE.

British and North American Royal Mail Steamships between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, sailing from New York EVERY WEDNESDAY.

SCYTHIA	July 16..	Aug. 20..	Sept. 24..	Oct. 29..
ABYSSINIA	July 23..	Aug. 27..	Oct. 1..	Nov. 5
BOTHNIA	July 30..	Sept. 3..	Oct. 8..	Nov. 12
GALLIA	Aug. 6..	Sept. 10..	Oct. 15..	Nov. 19
ALGERIA	Aug. 13..	Sept. 17..	Oct. 22..	....

Passage can be secured and all information given on application to

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,

July 12. 218 California st.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.,

For Japan and China, leave wharf, corner First and Brannan streets, at noon, for YOKOHAMA AND HONGKONG, connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghai.

GAELIC ..... August 23d, December 6th, February 28th.

BELGIC ..... October 25th, January 17th, April 10th.

For Freight, apply to GEORGE H. RICE, Freight Agent, at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Wharf, or No. 218 California street.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger Agent.

LELAND STANFORD, President. Sept. 20.

FOR PORTLAND AND ASTORIA, OREGON.

The Oregon Steamship Company and Pacific Coast Steamship Company will dispatch every five days, for the above ports, one of their new A1 Iron Steamships, viz.: OREGON, GEORGE W. ELDER, and STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Sailing Days

Sept. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, and 29. | Oct. 4, , 14, 19, 24, and 29.

At 10 o'clock A. M.

Connecting at Portland, Oregon, with Steamers and Railroads and their connecting Stage Lines for all points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories, British Columbia and Alaska.

K. VAN OTERENDORP, Agent O. S. S. Co.,

No 210 Battery street, San Francisco,

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Agents P. C. S. S Co.,

Sept. 6. No. 10 Market street, San Francisco.

FOR SALE,

In a thriving city, situated in one of the Southern counties, a valuable first-class SALOON BUSINESS, with lease, fixtures and furniture. For full particulars apply, by letter, "A. B.," News Letter Office Dec. 14.

HAPPY CHILDREN.

The rosy-cheeked children of San Francisco is the evidence the JERSEY FARM DAIRY has of the purity and richness of its milk.

Aug. 2. City Depot: 837 HOWARD STREET.

COKE CHEAPEST FUEL.

Reduction in Price: Wholesale Price, 50 cents per barrel; Retail Price, 60 cents per barrel, at the works of the SAN FRANCISCO GASLIGHT COMPANY, Howard and First streets, and foot of Second st. Jan. 12.

LETTER FROM FRESNO.

FRESNO, Sept. 2, 1879.

Editor News Letter: The city of Fresno is two hundred and seven miles distant from San Francisco, on the Central Pacific Railroad, situate on a vast flat, treeless, sandy plain, with mountains of great elevation within a distance of thirty or forty miles. The city is a place of small account, with one or two good hotels, as many general stores, a drug store and a blacksmith's shop, and preeminent above all, the County Hall—a solidly-built structure, with the indispensable cupola rising above the flat roof.—With the help of a rill of water, a few evergreen trees are kept alive, and to some extent break the otherwise uniform sameness of the vast plain. A drive of five miles brings us to the Eisen Vineyard; and here the effect of artificial irrigation is seen and felt to perfection. Poplar, cottonwood and blue-gum trees luxuriate in a measure unknown elsewhere, while interspersed among them, oleanders attain a hight of twelve or fifteen feet, and carry blooms proportionately large; and, at this season, those exquisite flowers are met with along the whole net-work of open drains and water-courses. Here, too, the wild sun-flower, though a troublesome weed, lends its bright yellow flowers to adorn the vineyard, and affords food to many hundreds of wild doves. So that on the whole, and apart from the vines and fruit trees, the seemingly sandy desert has been, within five years, converted into a paradise by man's skill and the ever-flowing water of King River.

The vineyard comprises 120 acres in full bearing, and 40 more planted this year and last. I have known a mere rootless cutting produce a small bunch of grapes the autumn of the year in which it was planted, a matter of curiosity; but where heat and water abound it is the rule rather than the exception that cuttings bear a few bunches the first year of planting. Rooted vines are not used in the Eisen Vineyard; only cuttings 30 inches long are put in with a crow-bar, the ground having been merely leveled and plowed, and in no instance trenched.

The varieties cultivated are Frahisagos, Muscatel of Alexandria, the Gordo Blanco variety, Malaga, Riesling, Chasselas, White Syrian, for white wines; and Red Malvasia, Ziufaudel, Tenturier, Hamburg and Rose Peru for red wines. The oldest vines were planted in 1874 and 1875, and the yield per acre will average 550 gallons. The pruning is partly that known as "spur-pruning," and partly "long-rods," according to the natural habit of the vines; and this is all the more necessary as the growth is so rank and vigorous. The plants are set out 8x8 feet and cultivated by horse machinery. According as it seems desirable portions are thoroughly irrigated, the whole compartment being laid under water in a few minutes, and so maintained at will. Two such waterings in the summer have been found sufficient. This large vineyard, which will comprise nearly 600 acres when completed, can defy the Phylloxera, since it can be laid entirely under water during the winter; and this treatment is the only kind yet found to be effective against that insidious pest.

The cellars are situated more than half a mile from the residence and offices; of ample dimensions for present requirements, built of *adobes* kneaded with straw, and very neatly set, like ashlar work. Certainly no building can be at once both better and cheaper for cellars than *adobe*, where suitable loam can be procured on the spot. The temperature can easily be kept within a few degrees of variation, Summer and Winter.

In this department, besides Chinese, there are many other appliances for saving labor and expense. Adjoining the cellars is a flour mill, whose water-power machinery is available for many purposes, and, being the only one for many miles, is kept in constant operation.

I have been the more particular in entering into details, meager though they be, because all these extensive flat plains are capable of being brought under irrigation, and, therefore, will eventually be of inestimable value for vineyards, because they can defy the *Phylloxera*. Moreover, both from the nature of the soils and the intense Summer and Autumn heats, they most nearly, of any I have seen in the State, resemble the sherry country of Spain, especially that about San Lucar, where much of the finest sherry is grown, and already some of the pure, natural wines of the Eisen vineyard resemble those known as Lisbon *Sweet* and Lisbon *Dry*, wines removed one degree from sherry, and which never appear on the English market but as sherry.

These remarks, the result of a fortnight's residence at Eisen vineyard, may, I trust, prove of more than passing interest to some of your many wealthy readers.

JOHN J. BLEASDALE, D. D.

Kearny street takes the lead in the style and manner of its decorations on the arrival of Grant. From one end to the other it was a mass of flags, banners, streamers and shields, a wealth and confusion of color and form, which delighted the eye. The *Chronicle* building contended with the White House for the palm of superiority; and each was favored by its admirable position. The White House, with its long side on Post street and broad front on Kearny, offered fairer opportunities for display of the delicate taste and skill in the arrangement of draperies, for which it has long been noted, and these advantages were turned to account. Genuine hunting, of the best make, hung from the angles and was festooned along the front, with such relief of color and flower forms and evergreens as gave infinite pleasure to the eye. The fair promenaders of this main street always look, and never in vain, for a treat in the artistic grouping and matching of the costly goods exposed in the windows of this first among our great dry-goods houses; and this week the continual addition of new styles, arriving for the Grand Fall Opening, has made their display like the forms in a kaleidoscope. Everything that is most artistic and most delicate in the new Oriental fashions in color, all that the great centers of manufacturing and art industry can furnish to please the critical eye of beauty, are to be found in this splendidly decorated building.

"The Western Lancet" for September, amongst other articles of interest, contains one, by Dr. A. P. Hayne, on the supposed antidote for drunkenness. He has given the tincture of red bark, and finds that *in no* single instance did it show the slightest power to disgust the patient with liquor, and in any way to diminish his or her appetite or craving for intoxicating drinks. Persons having taken the remedy for several days in succession, staying without doors, have gone out only to be brought home thoroughly intoxicated. Another evidence, if any were wanting, as to the folly of believing paragraphs in newspapers.

New Music.—"Grant Military March," and "He Comes, Lo! Triumphant!" hymn; music of both by D. Speranza. Published by M. Gray.

The "Arcade" is now daily opening novelties in the latest styles, Parisian, Hindoo, Persian and Oriental of every kind, purchased for cash on remarkably low terms by Mr. J. J. O'Brien, during his recent visit to the East and Europe. The singular taste and judgment of Mr. O'Brien, combined with his exceptional advantages as a cash purchaser, have enabled him to gather the finest assortment in every variety of fabric at prices which defy competition. He will arrive by overland train this evening, bringing with him goods more delicate and costly than have yet been seen on this coast, and so vast and varied are the goods now opened and admired by the crowds of purchasers, that he himself would hardly know the windows of the store. Like every first-class house, the "Arcade" has a reputation to keep up, and is now surpassing all its previous efforts.

The State Medical Society have opened a course of instruction in midwifery, to be followed strictly in accordance with the plan laid down by the Prussian Government. At the expiration of the course, candidates for degrees will be examined by a board of medical gentlemen of the Society, and certificates will be issued only on proof of real proficiency. This is a step in the right direction for the suppression of quackery, and public approbation will strengthen the hands of the Medical Society in the good work.

Our portrait of General Grant, in to-day's issue, is from a photograph contributed by Mr. Dent, the General's brother-in-law, and has particular interest for all, as the original is the latest photograph taken, and, therefore, represents the great soldier as he appeared on his return to his native land. No more fitting souvenir of the memorable occasion could be found than this admirable lithograph, from the well-known establishment of Britton & Rey.

St. John's Presbyterian Church, Post street, between Mason and Taylor. Rev. Dr. Scott, Pastor, will preach Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Also at 7½ P. M. Public cordially invited. At the beginning of the morning service, children may be presented for baptism. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 9½ A. M. Prayer and Praise Service at 6½ P. M.

J. M. Litchfield & Co., the well-known and long established house, 415 Montgomery street, have the best fitter in the city, and turn out the finest custom-made clothing in every department. Their stock of material is of the fullest and most varied; and, with their unexampled facilities, they never fail to give entire satisfaction.

The American Art Journal keeps on its apparently prosperous way, and shows no falling off in the completeness of its art news. The number for September 6th has a portrait of Richard Wagner, which ought to please even his self-conceit.

We saw a young man with two heads on his shoulders the other day, but didn't consider it much of a curiosity—one belonged to his girl.

HIGHEST STOCK QUOTATIONS
For the Week Ending Sept. 18th, 1879.

COMPILED BY GEORGE C. HICKOX & CO., 230 MONTGOMERY STREET.

NAME OF MINE.	SAT.	MONDAY.		TUESDAY.		WEDNESDY		THURSDAY.		FRIDAY.	
		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Argenta	⅝	—	¾	—	¾	—	¾	—	¾	—	—
Andes	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1⅛	—	—	—
*Alpha	27	24½	24½	21	21	19½	18½	20	20½	21	—
Alta	6½	6⅝	—	6¾	6½	6½	—	6½	6½	6⅝	—
Alps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Bullion	8¾	8½	8⅝	8½	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	8	8	—
Belcher	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅜	—	4½	—	—	—
*Best & Belcher	18½	18½	—	18½	—	17⅝	—	18½	18	17⅜	—
Benton	4	3⅞	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	—	3⅞	—	—	—
Bodie	11	—	11½	—	12½	—	14½	—	14	14⅜	—
*Cons Imperial	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅜	1⅝	—	1⅛	1½	—
*Crown Point	3⅜	3⅜	—	3⅜	—	3⅜	—	—	—	—	—
*Chollar	7⅜	7⅛	—	7⅛	6⅞	7	—	—	—	—	—
California	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜	—	4⅞	—	5	5	5⅞	—
Con. Virginia	4⅜	4⅛	—	4⅛	—	4⅜	4⅞	4⅜	—	5	—
*Caledonia	2⅝	—	—	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝	1½	2	—	—	—
Confidence	—	10	—	10½	10⅞	—	10	10⅝	—	—	—
Eureka Con	17½	—	21½	—	22½	—	29	—	29	—	—
Exchequer	7⅝	7½	7⅛	6⅜	6⅛	6	6	6⅜	6⅝	6⅝	—
Fairfax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gould & Curry	12½	12	12	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅝	11⅝	—
Gila	¼	—	¼	—	⅜	—	⅜	—	⅜	—	—
Grand Prize	2⅛	—	—	—	2⅛	—	2⅜	—	2⅛	—	—
*Hale & Norcross	14⅜	14½	—	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	—	13⅜	14½	—	—
Julia	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½	4½	—	—	—
*Justice	4¼	4⅛	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—	3⅝	4	—	—
Jackson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentuck	4½	4¼	—	4¼	—	4¼	—	4⅜	—	—	—
*Leopard	¼	—	¼	—	¼	—	—	—	⅜	—	—
Lady Wash'n	1¼	1½	—	1⅜	—	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—	—	—
*Leviathan	—	⅜	—	—	—	⅜	—	⅜	—	—	—
Leeds	—	—	—	—	½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexican	38⅜	37½	38⅝	37½	37⅜	37⅜	36½	37½	37½	37⅜	—
Modoc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manhattan	—	—	3⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Belle	—	—	4	—	3⅝	—	3⅜	—	—	—	—
Ophir	42	42⅜	43¼	41	41⅜	41⅜	40	41	41⅜	42¼	—
Overman	9⅜	9½	—	9¼	—	8¾	—	9½	—	—	—
*Potosi	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	—	5¼	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—	—
*Raymond & Ely	½	—	¾	—	⅝	—	⅝	—	—	—	—
Savage	14⅜	14⅝	—	14⅝	—	14⅞	—	14	14⅞	14⅞	—
*Sierra Nevada	47⅜	46½	—	45½	—	46	—	46¼	47	47½	—
Silver Hill	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝	—	—	1⅝	—	1⅜	—	—	—
Seg Belcher	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Solid Silver	¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Succor	—	—	—	—	—	¼	—	⅝	—	—	—
Silver King, Ar'a	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silv King South.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tip-Top	—	—	—	—	⅜	—	—	—	⅜	—	—
*Union Con	75½	72	72½	70⅜	—	72	69½	70½	72½	72½	—
Utah	20½	20⅜	20⅜	20½	—	19	—	20	—	20	—
*Yellow Jacket	17⅜	17½	17¼	17	16⅜	16⅝	16	16⅜	16⅝	—	—

Assessments are now due on the Stocks above marked thus *

"MEN WE KNOW."

General Grant.

Ulysses S. Grant was born April 27, 1822, at Point Pleasant, Clermont county, Ohio. His father was of Scotch descent. At the age of 17 Ulysses entered the Military Academy at West Point, and graduated four years later twenty-first in a class of thirty-nine, and was commissioned as hrevet-second-lieutenant. He was assigned to the 4th Infantry, and remained in the service eleven years. During the Mexican war he fought in every hattle but that of Bnena Vista, and was twice brevetted for gallantry.

He married in 1848 Juba, daugbter of Frederick Dent, a prominent merchant of St. Louis; and in 1854, being then a captain, he resigned his commission in the army. In 1860 he joined his father in the leather trade at Galena, Illinois. When the Civil war broke out in 1861 Grant was entirely unknown to public men. Lincoln's first call for troops was made on the 15th of April, and on the 19th Grant was drilling a company of volunteers at Galena. He offered his services to the Adjutant-General of the army, but received no reply. The Governor of Illinois employed him to organize troops, and appointed him Colonel of the 21st Illinois Infantry. He took command in Jnne, and reported to Gen. Pope in Missouri. August 7th he was commissioned Brigadier-General of volunteers, having heen unauimously recommended by the Congressmen from Illinois, none of whom knew him personally. He was employed for a few weeks watching Missouri partisans; and, on Septemher 1st, was given command of the District of Southeast Missouri, with headquarters at Cairo. On the 6th he seized Paducah, which commanded the Tennessee and Ohio rivers. This stroke brought the Kentucky Legislature, affectedly neutral hitherto, to declare in favor of the Government. Early in Novemher, under orders, he destroyed the Confederate camp at Belmont, ahout 18 miles helow Cairo, and commanded by the guns of Columhus on the opposite hank of the Mississippi. On his return to his transports the enemy from Columbus attempted to intercept him, hut he cut his way out and returned to Cairo.

In February, 1862, after repeated applications to Gen. Halleck, he was allowed to move against Fort Henry on the Tennessee. Before he arrived there the naval force coöperating with him had compelled the surrender of the place; and Grant prepared to attack Fort Douelson on the Cumherland. This fort was garrisoned by 21,000 men. On the 15th, after three days' hard fighting, the works were carried by assault; and the uext day the place was surrendered. Grant's force. 15,000 the first day, was but 21,000 on the day of the surrender; and the achievement is memorahle as the first great success of the Union forces during the war, while its strategic results were very great. It hrought Kentucky and Tennessee into the hands of the Government, and opened the navigation of the Mississippi, Tennessee and Cumherland rivers for hundreds of miles. Grant was made Major-General of volunteers, and given command of West Tennessee.

In March be was ordered to Corintb, and his army, 38,000 strong, was encamped at Shiloh, waiting for Gen. Buell, with 40,000 men. While in this position the enemy attacked him, on the 6th April, and, after a desperate fight, drove him hack to the river. Buell's forces arrived in the night, and on the 7th the Confederates were compelled to retreat to Corinth. This place they evacuated on the 30th May, no fighting having occurred since Shiloh. In July Grant was made Commander of the Department of the Tennessee. On the 19th September he fought the indecisive hattle of Iuka. He fortified Corinth, and repulsed the Confederate attack on that place on the 3d and 4th Octoher, and won the hattle of the Hatchie on the 5th.

Novemher 2d he moved into Mississippi against Vicksburg with 30,000 men. Sherman was sent hy the river with 40,000 to attack in front. Grant had reached Oxford, when Holly Springs, his base of supplies, was surrendered by Colonel Murphy; and this caused the failure of the campaign. Grant returned to Corinth, and Sherman's assault on Vicksburg failed. In January, 1863, Grant took command in person of all the Mississippi Valley, and moved hy the river to a point opposite Vicksburg. All his efforts to turn the place failed, and in April he marched through the swamps on the western hank to a place helow Vicksburg. His gunboats and transports passed the hatteries under a terrific fire. April 30th he crossed thirty miles helow the city, abandoned the river and pushed inland. Between the 1st and the 18th May he broke up in detail two Confederate armies, and drove Pemherton into Vicksburg; and on the 23d, after two unsuccessful assaults, besieged the place in form. Vicksburg surrendered on the 4th July, with 31,600 men and 172 cannon. The Mississippi was now open to the sea, and there was no more fighting of importance in the Valley. Grant was made Major-General in the regular army. October 16th he was given command of the Mississippi region: and on the 27th fought the hattle of Lookout Mountain to relieve Chattanooga. Novemher 23d, 24th and 25th he totally defeated Bragg at Chattanooga; and west of the Alleghanies there was no strong hostile force left.

In February, 1864, Congress created for Grant the rank of Lieutenant-General of the Army, and on the 17th March he took command of the United States armies, moving in person against Lee in Northern Virginia, while he sent Sherman into Georgia and Sigel into the valley of Virginia. In a succession of tremendous hattles, he fought his way from the Rapidan to the James river, against the genius of Lee and the valor of the finest army in the Confederacy. The hattles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna and Cold Harhor, were the hardest Grant ever fought, and they cost him tremendous sacrifices in men, hut each one gained some ground for him and forced Lee's army some distance hack. In June he hegau the siege of Richmond. Sherman was advancing on Atlanta; hut Sigel first, and then Hunter, had been defeated in Virginia, and Lee sent Early to threaten Washington. Grant detached Sheridan against this force, and that commander effectually destroyed it.

In Septemher, Sherman had reached Atlanta, and Thomas, in Tennessee, drew off and defeated the only Confederate force that could have opposed tbe march to the sea. All these subsidiary operations enabled Grant to hold Lee's army in Richmoud; and when Sherman had swept the Carolinas, and Sheridan the valley of the Shenandoah, Grant made his final move on Richmond. Petershurg fell on the 2d, and Richmond on the 3d April, 1865, and Lee retreated toward Lynchhurg. On the 9th he was surrounded, and surrendered at Appomattox Court-house all that remained of his heroic army—27,000 men of all arms. Returning to Washington, Grant reaped every honor that a grateful country could bestow. Congress created the grade of General for him, and private citizens constantly took occasion to show their admiration of the man who had saved the nation.

His generous conduct toward his manly enemies was worthy of his renown; and history will never forget his indignant interposition to save Lee from a threatened prosecntion for treason. Elected President in 1868, he was re-elected, in 1872, hy a larger vote and a larger majority than any candidate had received since the United States became a nation.

The whole world has sbared in the admiration with which his country regards this great soldier and patriot; and his unexampled, triumpbant progress from land to land, familiar as it is to all, through the telegrams of the last two years, remains on record as a series of the most spontaneous trihutes ever paid to merit.

THE LANGTRY CALUMNY.

The New York Times professes to have received a telegram from London, asserting that the husband of Mrs. Langtry (one naturally gives him that style and title) has entered a suit for divorce, with the Prince of Wales as co-respondent. Personally, we firmly helieve this to he one of those unmanly lies which the correspondents of American papers are so fond of glutting their letters with. Anything that reflects unfavorably upon the Royal family of England, they are sure, will tickle the carrion tastes of their readers, you know. And, hesides the fact that the assertion of one of these guttersnipe telegrams is *prima facie* evidence of a lie (as the *News Letter* has proven over and over again), there are two other cogent reasons why we should be wary in passing judgment. First—no matter how wild the Prince was in his youth, his conduct of late years has heen such as to win him the love and respect of the virtue-loving people, whose future king he is, all the malicious tittle tattle of American "correspondents" to the contrary notwithstanding. Secondly—Mrs. Langtry is not a shop-girl like Mahel Grey, or a syren of the Parisian demirep type, but an English lady, the daughter of an English Dean—whose heauty, unfortunately, has hecome public property, hut whose fair name has never heen impugned until this irresponsihle and anonymous scribhler for a Gotham sensational sheet attempts to bring scandal upon it. Surely no man with a spark of chivalry in him would judge ber, or Victoria's son, on the hare word of a scandal-selling penny-a-liner.

But if we allow it to be true, what are we to think of this "hushand of Mrs. Langtry?" Has he not placed her on exhihition until it is no wouder if ber head is turned with adulation? When we think of him we lack language to express our utter contempt for the thing who will thus surrender the prize he has wou (hy what accident, we wonder?) to temptations which, if yielded to, could ouly result in giving a pair of cuckold's antlers to himself. If she is guilty, he will surely get the henefit of the law, which, in England, is dealt out to all alike; and, of course, the notoriety which is his object he will obtain in any case. But whether he wins his suit or not, pubhc opinion onght to kick him clear of the British Isles.

FRANCO-AMERICAN COMMERCE.

STATEMENTS AND AROUMENTS IN BEHALF OF AMERICAN INDUSTRIES, AGAINST THE PROPOSED FRANCO-AMERICAN COMMERCIAL TREATY. Submitted to the Special Committee of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, in conformity with the Resolutions of the Chamber, passed June 13th, 1879. San Francisco: "Alta California" Book and Job Printing House, 1879.

This work is an appeal to the common sense and mercantile judgment of the business men and capitalists of the United States; hut has especial reference to those of California, hecause she is the largest wine-producing State, and hecause the work is exhaustive of tbe wine and brandy industry of France, and sbows, in the most demonstrative manner, how certainly the vineyard interests of the State may he profitahly enlarged even a hundred fold, if only the present protection be continued to it, and the nasty, unwholesome, cheap French wines excluded. The work opens with a comprehensive and lucid statement, placing the whole question in the most convincing light, hy Arpad Haraszthy, Esq., the talented and energetic President of the State Viticultural Society, a statement not loaded with statistics, hut comprehensihle hy any ordinary understanding. Then comes Appendix No. 1, Extracts from the Reports of Mr. C. A. Wetmore, Delegate of the Society to the Paris Exposition, 1878, which comprises 103 pages, and to which we intend to recur at an early date, for too much attention can hardly be given at the present time to the salvation of the wine industry of the State from the astute machinations of Mr. Chotteau, which are calculated to effect its utter ruin hy destroying the home market for pure wine, and flooding it with the offal of French wine cellars.

We have heard a great deal from Eastern travelers of the wonderful attachment which exists between the horse and his master in Oriental lands, hut we doubt if anything more interesting has ever been told than the following story of "Goldsmith Maid": Recently, Charley Cochrane, who was for many years her faithful groom, arrived from California, and wishing to see the grand old trotting mare and her colt, called on Mr. Smith, her owner, to ohtain his permission to visit Fashion Stud Farm, in New Jersey. Mr. Smith accoinpanied Cochrane to the farm, and on arriving there remarked: "Charley, the 'Maid' is very jealous of her colt, is very cross, and will permit no one to approach it." Cochrane arranged that "Goldsmith Maid" should hear his voice before she saw him, and, although they had not seen each other for two years, a loud whinny presently assured the visitors that the mare had recognized the man's voice. Cochrane next showed himself, when a touching scene occured. The old queen of the turf, wbo for months would not allow any one to approach her, making use of hoth heels and teeth if it was attempted, rushed with a bound to her old friend, forgetting even her colt, and ruhhed her bead upon his shoulder, ber nose in his face, played with his whiskers, and showed by her every action that her heart was full of joy to see hin. Directly the colt came up to them, and the old mare was delighted when Charley placed his hand on the bttle fellow. When Cochrane left the place the mare followed him to the gate, whinnyiug for him even after he had passed out of her sight.

Unreasonable!—Police Sergeant: "A man whom you don't know came behind you in the dark, struck you, and ran away! How do you expect us to find him?" Applicant: "Well, you're a pretty fellow to ask me to teach you your duty! If I knew '*How*' I could fiud him myself."—*Funny Folks.*

Which is the best of the four seasons for arithmetic? The summer.

Price per Copy, 10 Cents. | ESTABLISHED JULY, 20, 1856. | Annual Subscription, $5.

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS LETTER AND California Advertiser.

DEVOTED TO THE LEADING INTERESTS OF CALIFORNIA AND THE PACIFIC COAST.

Vol. 30. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, SEPT. 27, 1879. No. 11.

Office of the San Francisco News Letter, Merchant Street, Nos. 607 to 615, San Francisco.

GOLD BARS—890@910—SILVER BARS—8@18 ¼ cent. disc. Mexican Dollars, 9@10 per cent.

☞ Exchange on New York. ¼@— per cent.; On London, Bankers, 49½@49¾; Commercial, 50⅛@50¼d. Paris, sight, 5 francs per dollar. Telegrams, 35-100 per cent.

☞ Latest price of Sterling, 482@484.

☞ Price of Money here, ¾@1 per cent. per month—bank rate. In the open market, 1@1½. Demand active.

THE STOCK MARKET.

There has been little or no change in the general market since our last writing, save a perceptible decrease in the volume of business transacted. The market, however, shows a strong undertone, attesting the readiness of "inside" support when the occasion requires it. The situation at the North End is daily growing more and more important, and operations at these mines are rapidly approaching the time when the solution of the much vexed question will be pretty well determined. The Union shaft is now down to the 2,200-level of Sierra Nevada, and already we expect the mine is being drained of the water. This accomplished, and it will not take long to open up the hidden mysteries of the lower levels. The situation in Ophir is also most interesting. The long-delayed crosscut on the 2,400-level has already been started, and will be run through to the west wall of the ledge, thus thoroughly prospecting this section of the mine, where so much of promise is said to exist. At other points there is little of interest to note. Outside stocks are completely neglected, with the exception of Eureka Con. and Belle Isle, which attract considerable attention on account of recent developments at the mines. At the close, the market showed no perceptible change.

ARIZONA.

The "Miner," of September 19th, has the following: The California mail arrived this morning, bringing New York correspondence of the 8th inst., while the Santa Fe mail brought papers and letters of the 10th, forty-eight hours later. Our Eastern mail should all come via the New Mexico route.——The Lone Star Mine, Mohave county, is turning out very high grade ore, and in large quantities.——Another big sale of mines. Three in the Swisshelm Mountains have been sold to a St. Louis company by Judge Hesson, John Swisshelm, J. W. Flemming and E. Martin Smith. Mr. T. Larimiar represents the company. Ninety thousand dollars was the price paid.——The owners of the Eureka Copper mine, in Black Hills, have run a tunnel in 125 feet, striking the lead 75 feet beneath the surface, with favorable results. A large body of high grade ore presents itself in this tunnel, which goes from forty to sixty per cent.

Beerbohm's Telegram.—LONDON AND LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26, 1879.—Floating Cargoes, steadily held; Cargoes on Passage, steadily held, fair inquiry; Mark Lane Wheat, steady; No. 2 Spring off Coast, 48s.; Red Winter off Coast, 50s. 6d.; California off Coast, 51s. 6d.; California Nearly Due, 51s. 6d.; California Just Shipped, 51s. 6d.; No. 2 Spring for Shipment, 46s.; Liverpool Spot Wheat, steadier; California Club No. 1. Standard, 10s. 9d.; California Club No. 2 Standard, 10s. 4d.; California Average—Western, 10s. 5d.; White Michigan, 10s. 6d.; Red Western Spring, 8s. 7d.; Extra State Flour in London, 13s. 5d.; Extra State Flour in Liverpool, 13s. 5d.; Liverpool Western Mixed Corn, 13s. 5d.; Liverpool Canadian Peas, 13s. 5d.; N. Y. St. Ex., 82@84; English Country Markets, generally dearer; French Country Markets, generally dearer; Liverpool Wheat, 9s. 6d., 10s. 4d., 10s. 5d., 10s. 8d.; Arrival of Coast Wheat, moderate; Weather in England, fine.

Latest from the Merchant's Exchange.—NEW YORK, Sept. 25th, 1879. United States Bonds—4s, 102¼; 4½s, 105¼; 5s, 102⅜. Sterling Exchange, 4 82@4 84. Pacific Mail, 28½. Wheat, 123@128. Western Union, 92¾. Hides, 20@20¼. Oil—Sperm, 75@76. Winter Bleached, 85 @ 93. Whale Oil, 35@40; Winter Bleached, 43@50. Wool—Spring, fine, 20@30; Burry, 11@14; Pulled, 25@35; Fall Clipe, 14@18; Burry, 13@20. LONDON, Sept. 25th.—Liverpool Wheat Market, 9s. 6d.@10s. 5d.; Club, 10s. 5d.@10s. 8d. U. S. Bonds, 5's, 106; 4's, 104⅜; 4½'s, 108⅝. Consols, 97 9-16.@97⅝.

London, Sept. 25, 1879.--Latest Price of Consols, 97 9-16@5-8.

PRICES OF LEADING STOCKS AND GOV. BONDS.

San Francisco.....September 26, 1879.

Stocks and Bonds.	*Bid.*	*Asked*	*Stocks and Bonds.*	*Bid.*	*Asked*
Cal. St. Bonds, 6's, '57, (nom)	100	102	Home Mutual Ins. Co	80	85
S. F. City & Co. B'ds, 6s, '58	Nom.	Nom.	State Investment Ins. Co	105	108
S. F. C. & Co. B'ds, 7s (nom)	105	107	Union Ins. Co	115	117
Montg'y Av. Bonds (nom)	65	70	City R. R	35	40
Dupont Street Bonds	80	90	Central R. R. Co	50	55
Sacramento City Bonds	26	28	Clay Street Hill R. R	22	—
Stockton City Bonds, 6's	00	05	Market Street R. R	6	—
Yuba County Bonds, 8's	103	106	N. B. and Mission R. R	65	66
Santa Clara Co. Bonds, 7's	105	107	Omnibus R. R	30	32
Butte Co. Bonds, 10's, '60	00	—	Potrero and Bay View R. R.	30	35
San Mateo Bonds, 7's	100	—	Giant Powder Co	135	145
Oakland City Bonds, 8's	112	115	S. F. Gaslight Co	88½	89
Bank of California	69	70	S. V. W. W. Co	83	83½
First National	89	00	Real Estate Associates	—	—
Pacific	120	130	Merchants' Exchange	—	—
California Ins. Co	114	116	Safe Deposit Co	—	—
Commercial Ins. Co	75	80	Nevada Co. N. G. R. R. Bds	93	95
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co	110	112	Virginia & Truckee " "	100	102½

Business does not improve in the city. At the same time, the northern counties of the State are in a prosperous condition, and no doubt will soon see the effect of the high price they are getting for their Wheat. There is no change in the money market. Strictly prime, 60 day acceptance, would be discounted at 5 to 6 per cent.
ANDREW BAIRD, 312 California street.

London, September 25th.—The Berlin *Provincial Correspondenz* directs the attention of Catholics to the fact that the Chancellor has been actively negotiating with a distinguished papal envoy at Gastein, while it assures Liberals that the supreme power of the State in State affairs will be in no wise sacrificed. It offers to the military and upper classes a hold and open Austrian alliance, and to all it promises a reduction of direct taxes. The article states that it will be the duty of the next Landtag to complete the purchase of private railways by the State, and to effect their thorough reorganization. The article concludes: "Let the electors take care that the next Landtag consists of an overwhelming body of members who, on the ground of common economical endeavors, have full sympathy with Bismarck and the Government as to the consequences to Prussian taxation, of German economical reform."

On Tuesday last Grace Church was most beautifully decorated with flowers and wreaths of evergreens and elegant hangings, on the occasion of the marriage of Mr. J. Henley Stone to Miss Marian H., daughter of J. V. Plume, Esq. The noble church edifice was filled by crowds of friends of both parties, and the spectacle presented by the exquisitely attired ladies and the unexampled wealth of decoration, was one long to be held in remembrance. After the ceremony the happy pair drove to the Grand Hotel, where they received the greetings and congratulations of their friends and acquaintances, with offerings of countless bouquets and rich souveuirs of the auspicious event.

Californians Abroad.—Sept. 4, 1879.—PARIS: Mrs. H. Coit, Mr J. A. Folger, Mrs. J. A. Folger, Mise L. B. Folger, Dr. C. M. Hitchcock, Miss E. A. Hochkofler, Miss Putman, Mrs. Van Winkle. DRESDEN: Mrs. McKenty. BERLIN: John Benson.—*Continental Gazette, Paris.* GENEVA: Mr. F. Zeile. BADEN-BADEN: Mr. A. Lapfgeer. ROME: Mr. W. Jaensch.—*Continent and Swiss Times, Geneva, Sept.* 3, 1879.

London, September 25th.—A Paris correspondent, referring to the communication published in the *Gaulois* about Señor Zorilla's intrigues, says: "If this communication emanates, as reported from the Spanisb Embassy, it is an indication that in King Alfonso's opinion the Austro-German alliance bodes no good to France, or he would not dare thus to bark at its heels and seek an excuse for quarreling later."

Brussels, September 25th.—Belgian Bisbops have instructed the clergy to refuse absolution to parents whose children frequent public schools, and to teachers and pupils of normal schools.

Vienna, September 25th.—Gortscbakoff is expected at Berlin today on his way to Russia. He will have au interview with Bismarck, at the special wisb of the Czar, to remove any misunderstanding.

The Bodie Mining Company made the largest monthly clean up this year last Saturday, $46,200. Dividend of fifty cents declared, payable October 1st.

Postage on S. F. News Letter to all parts of United States and Europe, 2 cents.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, Frederick Marriott, 607 to 615 Merchant Street, San Francisco, California.

A CHANCE MEETING.

Some veil did fall, I knew it all of yore.—ROSSETTI.

Strange that I should see you thus,
Whom I dreamed of long ago!
Is it old love calling us,
Or new love that we must know?
Something—hut I cannot tell
Whether it he weak or wise,
Whether it he ill or well—
In your eyes.

Just a glance and nothing more!
Hardly could you fathom it,
Hardly guess what lies in store;
Though the light one moment lit
Those sweet eyes, that *did* reply
To the careless look I cast—
Eyes that said not 'Who?' or 'Why?'
But 'At last!'

Often iu my dreams at night
I have seen you just as now,
With the broad low brows and white,
And the hair drooped on the brow;
Till we meet at last, and you
Even as if you have sought for me,
As I sought you, all life through,
Look, "Tis he!"

Well, where have we met before?
Is it really but in dreams,
Or heyond some fast-closed door
In another world, that seems
Like a half-forgotten home
Where our feet were wont to stand,
Whither some day we must come
Hand in hand?

Sweet, I know: before this life
You and I were one indeed,
Closelier mine than wedded wife
Recognize my spirit's need.
Once we had one hope, one heart,
And we parted—how, and why?—
Promise now, we will not part,
You and I.

—*World.*

THE RAILROAD COMPANY SPEAKS.

The enemies of the Railroad Company have recently had their say, and made the most of it. Now the Railroad Company speaks. The annual reports of the president and officers of the Central Pacific have just heen presented to the shareholders, and the president's report will be found in the present number of the *News Letter*. These documents reach the public at a most fitting time. The people have recently heen so surfeited with false figures, lying facts and erroneous deductions, that they may well be supposed to he now ready to listen to a little honest truth. The time for the sober second thought is well nigh at hand. Cohen has delivered his false figures hy the hour, has had them printed hy the yard, and distributed by tens of thousands. Gorham has given effect to his threats to bolt his party's nominations, and to assail the railroad from every availahle stump throughout the State. The *Chronicle* has printed whole broadsides, and fulminated them wherever it could find readers. The Honorable Bilks, whose professed excuse for existence as a party was the railroad question, have strutted their brief hour on the political stage, have made the most of tbeir sole and only article of faith, and have passed away, after a brief and inglorious career, all unhonored and unsung, to that bourne whence no traveler e'er returns, leaving behind a most unsavory memory. Cohen's fire has heen drawn, Gorham's rage has spent itself in impotency, the *Chronicle* is on its good behavior for its very life's sake, the Bilks are dead heyond the possibility of resurrection. Thus perish all who seek to hurt the State hy endeavoring to cripple the railroads!

We gladly leave the battle-ground behind, hestrewn, as it is, with the putrid carcasses of the slain, and hasten to that purer aud better atmosphere, in which men love the truth for its own sake, and desire to act justly even toward the Railroad Company. While the battle raged, passion reigned supreme and reason was silenced. Now, however, sober thought begins to reassert itself. It begins to be possihle to reach men's minds by means of fair reasoning. We recommend a careful perusal of President Stanford's able and dispassionate report. It is a clear, forcihle, and, we believe, unassailable answer to all and sundry those who have aided and abetted recent communistic efforts to seize and divide the railroad income.

Never was such autocratic power conferred on mortal man as that with which the new Constitution clothes the newly-elected Railroad Commissioners. They are more absolute than any mouarch ever dared to be. They are at their sovereigu will and pleasure to say what fares and freights shall be charged; and from their decision there is no appeal. Their extraordinary powers extend not only to railroads, but to *every* kind of transportation company. They are to determine what shall be charged hy steamers, as well as by railroads. Upon what conceivable principle consistent with the rights of property can such powers be conferred upon anyhody? That steamers are private property, must necessarily be admitted hy even those who deny that railroads are. They enjoy no special privileges. As Governor-elect Perkins said, "There is no toll on the Golden Gate, aud the ocean is free to all." To compel a steamship-owner to sell the use of his ship at a rate that is not agreeahle to him, is precisely the same as if the workingman were compelled to sell his labor for less than he esteemed its value to he. Between the two things there is no essential difference. What a terrihle howl would arise from the Sand-lots if a commission of capitalists were authorized to determine that workingmen should not, at their peril, collect more than a certain sum for their labor. The farmers—quiet and law-abiding as they are—would, we are quite sure, break out into open rehellion against any law that would seek to punish them for selling their produce for as much as they could get for it; and they would he entirely justified, for no more righteous cause for rebellion could possibly exist. It is a most moustrous tyranny to declare that a man may not sell his own as he wills. If he may not sell the use of his steamship for what he can get for it, then it follows by inexorable logic—from which there is no escape—that the farmer and the workingman, who impose the restraint upon him, ought to render themselves amenable to the same conditions. In short, it comes to this: that everything that is saleahle should have its selling price dictated by a constitutionally-appointed commission.

Tben, even if it he right or just, or in accordance with the inherent rights of property owners, that commissioners should do this thing, by what rule are they to do it? By the Constitution it is provided, among many other absurd things, that no more shall he charged for a shorter than for a longer distance. That is to say, no more shall be charged to any point hetween San Francisco and Los Angeles than is charged for the whole distance. But it happens that Los Angeles is a competitive point. It has the advantage of water communication, and the railroad has been forced to compete with steamers. This it is not to he allowed to do for the future, nnless, indeed, it is willing to give all the interior towns the advantages which Los Angeles is ahle to command hy reason of her advantageous position. The railroad could not possibly do that and continue in successful operation. All its land carriage could not be reduced to the price of trausit by water. That would simply mean bankruptcy. The only alternative then is to raise the rates to Los Angeles and other like favored points. The result will necessarily he to give the business to the steamers and to deprive those places of the great henefits of railroads, with their speed, comfort, and saving of time. Such is the effect of an ill-considered and practically unworkable enactment. That is the kind of absurd legislation with which great vested interests, involving many millions worth of property, are to be controlled. The thing is unparalleled. Its like is not to be found in any other country. It means a violation of the rights of private property; it means confiscation, and it means Communism in practice in a worse form than has ever hefore heen formulated in theory.

But it seems very far from certain that the Railroad Commissioners will, after all, he permitted to really exercise their truly alarming powers. At any rate, if they proceed to extremities, it is possible that an authority may he invoked that will speedily estop them. The United States' courts have a potential voice in the matter. Congress has provided, in what is known as the Thurman Act, that the transcontinental roads shall set aside a certain portion of their net income, as a sinking fund with which to redeem the bonds loaned by the National Government. It follows that the Government has an interest in the net income of the roads that must not be jeopardized by any local action. The Government holds a mortgage, and has the right, as it has the unquestionable power, to enforce the payment of its just due. It is actually exercising that power. The national administration is charged, hy an Act of Congress, with the performance of that duty, and the United States courts may with certainty he appealed to to restrain State authorities from interfering with the rights of the Government as mortgagee. That appears a plain legal proposition from which there is no escape. Governor Stanford, in his report, pretty plainly intimates that the action of the newly elected Commissioners will be contested in the Federal courts, and we believe that high constitutional autborities agree that there is little douht as to the result of such contest.

The railroad question is evidently very far from being settled. Governor Stanford puts the essential truth in a single sentence: "There can be no settlement which is not wise and just." There is too sacred a principle involved in this attempt to confiscate property to permit wrong to he finally perpetrated. As the matter comes to be more closely discussed, it will become apparent to every sober-minded, thoughtful man, who has anything to lose, that this question of the rights of property is one tbat concerns himself. If injustice can be done to a railroad stockholder, or creditor, or steamship proprietor, then it can be done to any other proprietor of property. It is the rule of the many against the few. It is might against right. All history teaches us that when once that sort of thing has made a beginning, it is hard to tell where it will end. It is the railroad and the steamship that are struck at to-day. It will be the manufactory and the farm to-morrow. The sooner all thoughtful men become apostles of the great truth that the interests of the railroads and of the State are identical, the hetter it will he for all concerned. This subject grows upon us as we discuss it, and dry as the topic may appear at first sight, we are satisfied it will grow in interest to every man who gives a dispassionate consideration to the great principles involved. Governor Stanford's most suggestive report should be carefully considered by every reader.

St. John's Presbyterian Church, Post street, hetween Mason and Taylor. Rev. Dr. Scott, Pastor, will preach Sunday morning at 11 o'clock; also at 7½ P. M. The public cordially invited to attend. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 9½ A. M. Prayer and Praise Service at 6½ P. M.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF TORONTO.
Incorporated 1851.
Total Assets, 1st January, 1879.....**$1,670,400.41.**
BUTLER & HALDAN, General Agents for Pacific Coast,
413 CALIFORNIA STREET. [Sept. 13.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Office of the Bodie Consolidated Mining Company, Room 62, Nevada Block, San Francisco, Sept. 20th, 1879.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above-named Company, held this day, a Dividend (No. 3) of Fifty Cents (50c.) per share was declared upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on WEDNESDAY, October 1st, 1879. Transfer books will be closed Tuesday, Sept. 23d, 1879, at 3 P.M. [Sept. 27.] WM. H. LENT, Secretary.

AVERILL MIXED PAINT,
The Best, Most Durable and Beautiful of All Paints.
PREPARED READY FOR USE,
AND OF ANY SHADE OR COLOR DESIRED.
O. S. ORRICK, General Agent,
Sept. 27. *329 Market st., Opposite Front.*

INVESTIGATION OF THE MANAGEMENT OF THE JUSTICE MINING COMPANY.
Baldwin's Management dont suit the Stockholders, they wishing to know why the mine is in debt, and why the ore is paying only six dollars per ton.
Notice is hereby given that the Stockholders of Justice Mining Company are requested to meet at Room 3, No. 411½ California street, SATURDAY, September 27th, at 3 o'clock P. M. MANY STOCKHOLDERS.

E. E. EYRE.] Members S. F. Stock and Exchange Board. [J. H. JONES.
EYRE & JONES,
Stock Brokers,
320 PINE STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. [Sept. 27.

I. B. EAMES,
Attorney-at-Law, U. S. Court Building, corner Battery and Washington streets, rooms 39 and 40, San Francisco. [Sept. 13.

BABES OF THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

[GOD'S OWN FLAG OF TRUCE.]

It will be remembered that Captain Hallock, of the United States Army, who is now at the Warren Green Hotel, by his noble generosity to Southern prisoners during the war, made his name sacred in many a Southern household. General Payne was one who received marked kindness at his hands. On Sunday morning, at the same hour of the day, each of them lost a child; and now, side by side, in the cemetery lot of General Payne, sleep the two soldiers' children. People generally pay proper respect to the feelings of all who suffer for the dead. But for the brave, the warm-hearted, and the generous, the tears that flow come from a deeper sympathy and bear the stamp of Heaven.—*Warrenton Solid South (recent date).*

What matters it now if they met here before,
From the North and the Southland—the Blue and the Gray—
On fields that were awful with carnage and gore,
'Mid the soaring and strife of that terrible fray?
Ah, little they heeded the dying and dead,
For hard was the heart then, and flashing the eye;
But now they are weeping o'er one little bed,
Where two little darlings so peacefully lie—

"Under the sod and the dew,"
Close to each other they lay;
One is the babe of the Blue,
The other, the babe of the Gray.

What matters it now, if they led to the fight
The men who are sleeping beneath the green sod?
Or what does it matter which fought for the right?
For, "Judgment is Mine!" saith our merciful God.
Ah! bravely they fought here, but dying, forgave,
And, clasping each other, lay dead on the plain;
Thus, bowing in sympathy over the grave,
These warrior hearts are united in pain,

"Under the sod and the dew,
Fair as twin lilies they lay—
Beautiful babe of the Blue,
Beautiful babe of the Gray.

What matters it now if this tall, waving grass
Is higher, and ranker, and greener to-day,
Because it is drinking that red flood, alas!
The blood of the Blue and the blood of the Gray?
While yet it was warm from the hearts of the brave,
It met and united in one purple tide.
So, mingle the tears o'er this little twin grave
Of the treasures now buried here, each side by side,

"Under the sod and the dew,"
Sleeping together for aye—
Sweet little babe of the Blue,
Dear little babe of the Gray.

What matters it now?—but question them not;
Enough that they suffer a father's keen woe—
The past is forgiven—perchance is forgot;
And true are the tears that in sympathy flow,
Through which they behold on that "beautiful shore,"
Two twin angels, in garments of white,
Whose wee dimpled fingers now beckon them o'er
The dark-flowing river, they've taken their flight.

Up from the sod and the dew,
Leading and showing the way—
Pure angel babe of the Blue!
Pure angel babe of the Gray!

—*London Telephone.*

THE NEWPORT CLUB.

We take great pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the following letters extracted from the *Alta* of September 24th, and in doing so remind them that scandal, like death, "loves a shining mark." Feeling that Mr. James R. Keene is too widely known and too well beloved in this community to need any indorsement of ours, we refrain from further comment upon the impudent falsehood under consideration, and content ourselves in quoting from the *Stock Report* of last Wednesday, which very pertinently remarks that "the journalistic blackguard who started such a rumor is a disgrace to his profession:"

James R. Keene and the Newport Club.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 20th, 1879.

Editors Alta:—Some weeks ago, many of the San Francisco papers published an item stating that Mr. James R. Keene had been black-balled by the Newport Club. How it happens that this statement is entirely false, as will be seen by reference to the closed letter published in the New York *Commercial Advertiser*. It is likely that Mr. Keene has not been in the least disquieted by the erroneous announcement. But his friends here are not so philosophical. To be black-balled by a Club is not necessarily a disgrace, but it is certainly no honor. "Jim Keene" is a man of whom San Francisco is proud, and with good reason. If integrity, intellect, cultivation and extreme kindness of heart, are attributes that count at all, Mr. Keene is one of those before whom all doors should gladly swing open. There is no Club in the land that might not feel honored to him for a member. This being the case, his many friends here were disgusted at the slight which was supposed to have been put upon him. Most of them read the misstatement. Few have had a chance to see the correction. For this reason, will you kindly publish the inclosed, and oblige

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

NEWPORT, August 30th, 1879.

Editor New York Commercial Advertiser:—In an article in the *Commercial Advertiser*, with the heading, "A Bit of Snobbery," it is stated that Mr. James R. Keene had been black-balled by the Newport Club. Mr. Keene's name has never been offered for membership of the Club, and has never been black-balled by the Club. On the 1st of May, Mr. Keene's name was entered as a subscriber for the season, and he paid the usual subscription. Since then the privileges of the Club have been open to him, as they are open to hundreds of other season subscribers. I respectfully ask that you give this a place in the columns of the *Commercial Advertiser*.

GEORGE C. MASON, Secretary Newport Club.

The *Commercial Advertiser* received its information through the Newport correspondence of the *World*.—*Ed. Com. Ad.*

Sterling Silverware.—A large assortment of elegant designs at Ranolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

DOOMED CABUL.

The advance on Cabul continues, and we may shortly expect to hear of the capture of Afghanistan's capital. What the British are going to do with the city after they have taken it, is not so easy to anticipate. That they will permanently keep Cabul, we do not believe; that would be equivalent to making all Afghanistan a *bona fide* British possession, which England would thereafter be bound in honor to defend against all comers. Now, England does not want this. A boundary which can be defended means safety and strength, but every foot of land acquired beyond that line is weakness and risk. The proper boundary of India is that established by the late Afghan treaty, and generally called the "scientific frontier." Territory acquired beyond that must have a frontier equally "scientific," or its acquisition is a loss instead of a gain. As is well known, Afghanistan has no such frontier. The British troops will, therefore, probably only occupy Cabul long enough to insure the punishment of the rebel ringleaders, and exact an indemnity for the massacre. Perhaps, also, she will modify the treaty so as to make its terms harder than before. In spite of Yakoob Khan's protestations of non-complicity in the tragedy, it is not at all likely that he will be left at the head of the nation. If he was not a party to the massacre, he was at least incompetent to prevent it, and in either case is clearly not the man for the place he now occupies. Besides, his excuses were very shallow, and the circumstances very suspicious. While the slaughter was going on at the Embassy, he claimed to be defending himself against the furious populace, with the assistance of only five followers. If some scores of brave and desperate British soldiers were so quickly overpowered, what chance would he have had?

Meanwhile, the Russian Press is making a terrible hullabaloo about the massacre, and weeping like a lot of crocodiles for the dreadful fate that is going to befall the British arms, unless the good will of Russia is at once sought. The good will of that Power is, however, about as valuable as its good faith, and England places no trust in either.

It is to be deeply regretted that the chances of politics have made it necessary for us to lose Mr. Humphreys, who has so long and so ably filled the office of City and County Surveyor; and his recent appointment by the Board of Supervisors to superintend the construction of that difficult and most important public work, the Army-street sewer, is but a fitting recognition of his rare capacity. At the same time, the Board do not seem to have devoted much thought to the subject of a proper compensation for the services of an experienced and most competent officer when they allowed Mr. Humphreys but ten dollars a day. In the County Surveyor's office there are now deputies, who are by no means overpaid, who are receiving twelve dollars a day for the discharge of duties which require no part of the experience, and but little of the professional skill absolutely demanded in the direction of a great public improvement, and secured to the city by Humphreys' acceptance of the position offered.

Last Sunday's Chronicle was an admirably complete paper, the first worked off on the new press, and all remarked the style in which it was cut and folded, and pasted at the back, so that the leaves could be turned. It is not often that the public call for a fourth edition of a Sunday paper, as they were doing for this on Thursday.

CALIFORNIA THEATER.

W. B. Barton, Manager; Barton Hill, Acting Manager. Great Attraction! Grand Matinee to-day (Saturday) at 2 o'clock. Last Performance of THE COLOR GUARD, for the benefit of the Relief Fund of Lincoln Post, G.A.R., at which, by special invitation, MRS. GRANT will be present. This (Saturday) Evening, September 27th, GENERAL GRANT will attend the theater to witness H. M. S. PINAFORE, by MISS EMELIE MELVILLE and her Popular Company. Great Double Orchestra. In active preparation, a grand spectacular play of absorbing interest, introducing extraordinary mechanical effects, etc. Sept. 27.

BUSH STREET THEATER.

Charles E. Locke, Proprietor.--First Production of Oscar Weil's New Comic English Opera in 3 acts, PYRAMUS AND THISBE, commencing MONDAY EVENING, September 29th, Every Evening (except Sunday) and Saturday Matinee. SUSAN GALTON (Kelleher), who, after an absence from the Stage of five years, returns to it for this occasion only, especially to create the role of THISBE. MR. BEN CLARK as PYRAMUS. Miss Charlotte Hammond, Messrs. Makin, Caselli, etc., etc. The Costumes and Scenery entirely new, from designs by TOBY E. ROSENTHAL. Musical Director, Gustav Hinrichs; Chorus Master, Stephen W. Leach. Sept. 27.

THE BALDWIN THEATER.

Thomas Magnire, Manager.--Holiday Week, in honor of GENERAL U. S. GRANT. Last Two Nights and Matinee. The Success of the Season, THE MARRIAGE BY MOONLIGHT, this (Saturday) Evening, Saturday Matinee and Sunday Evening. Mr. James O'Neill, Mr. Lewis Morrison, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis, and the Baldwin Company. Monday, Sept. 29th—CRUTCH AND TOOTHPICK. Sept. 27.

BUSH-STREET THEATER.

Charles E. Locke, Proprietor.---Last Two Nights of the Greatest Minstrel Centralization in the World. PINAFORE IN BLACK! Fresh Features! HAVERLY'S UNITED MASTODON MINSTRELS! New, Novel, Farewell Programme. Monster New First Part. Forty Performers. The Turkish Review, introducing 12 Turkish Soldiers. The Only Comedy Company in the City. 12 Song and Dance Artists, 12 Clog Dancers, 8 End Men, 12 Famous Vocalists, 16 Musicians, 40 Artists. Seats on sale six days in advance. Monday, Sept. 29th—PYRAMUS AND THISBE, Comic Opera, by Oscar Weil. Box Sheet now open.

VIENNA CONCERT GARDENS,

Corner Sutter and Stockton streets (formerly the Tivoli). The Great Family Resort. Grand Opening, SATURDAY, September 20th, at 8 P.M. The Celebrated VIENNA LADIES' ORCHESTRA has been engaged permanently for Instrumental and Vocal Concerts. The enlarged Hall and Gardens have been thoroughly renovated, beautified and fitted up as a FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESORT. [Sept. 27.] RIECK & CO., Proprietors.

THE TIVOLI GARDENS,

Eddy street, between Market and Mason.--Kreling Bros., Proprietors. Standing Room Only. Tremendous Success of the Original Comic Opera, entitled THE WRECK OF THE PINAFORE, Words and Music by Mrs. L. S. Church. New and Elaborate Scenery, Sparkling Music, and a Strong Cast. The GRAND TIVOLI ORCHESTRA, under the direction of Mr. L. Homeier, will play select entré act music. Sept. 27.

REPORT.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
SAN FRANCISCO, July 22, 1879.

The Directors herewith submit to the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central Pacific Railroad Company such reports of subordinate officers as will give a general resumé of the operations of the road for the year 1878, and a particular account of the condition of the Company's property and financial condition on December 31st of the same year. Your careful attention to these reports is invited.

The capital stock authorized is	$100,000,000 00
The capital stock subscribed is	62,608,800 00
The capital stock paid in is	54,275,500 00
Of the amount subscribed there is held in trust for the Company	8,333,300 00

INDEBTEDNESS.

The debts of the Company are :—	
Funded debt	$56,394,000 00
Less sinking funds	3,296,259 72
	$53,097,140 28
United States subsidy bonds	27,855,680 00
Balance of accounts	1,819,486 69
Total	$82,772,906 97

For detailed statement of funded debt see Secretary's report hereto appended—Table No. 2.

ASSETS.

The assets of the Company are :	
One thousand two hundred and fourteen miles main line of railroad and telegraph, with all necessary sidings, turnouts, switches, turn-tables, dépôts, dépôt-buildings, round-houses and snow-galleries; also, wharfs, slips, piers and steamers for ferries at San Francisco, cost	$134,650,527 89
Equipment for same—locomotives, cars, snow-plows, etc., cost	7,956,113 66
Real estate purchased for use of road, cost	1,480,267 67
Shops and machinery, cost	1,692,152 73
Telegraph instruments, furniture, safes, etc., at stations and offices, cost	154,499 38
Sacramento river steamers, cost	644,840 60
Material on hand :—	
For track repairs	342,884 92
In shops, for constructing and repairs (per inventory) cost.	808,319 25
In store of supply department (per inventory), cost	18,353 58
Fuel on hand (per inventory), cost	498,381 61
Farming lands—estimated value	80,000,000 00
Undivided half sixty acres land in Mission Bay, in San Francisco; five hundred acres water-front at Oakland; about one hundred and forty-acres water-front at Sacramento—estimated value, independent of improvements	7,750,000 00
Cash	1,503,702 74
Total	$187,505,044 03

The reports of the heads of departments, submitted herewith, are, as usual, so complete, that in them you possess full details of the affairs of the Company.

Upon examination, you will perceive that there has been an increase of business during the past year. Although that increase has not been as great as you might have reasonably expected, yet, when you consider the vastness of our country and its undeveloped resources, you may anticipate, as time advances, a greater and greater increase of traffic. When the arts and sciences of China and Japan shall be supplemented with those of Europe and America, the people of these countries will be, in their productive capacity and in their readiness and ability to exchange, substantially equal to the same number of Europeans or Americans. No man can estimate what the business from that source will be, but it will be vast—probably far beyond what the most sanguine now anticipates. On the whole, the prospects of your Company are now as bright as ever they were, and since the time when your road made its junction with the Union Pacific, its future has been steadily brightening.

Since your last annual meeting, the Supreme Court of the United States has decided the "Thurman Bill" to be constitutional in its provisions. That bill assumes to dispose of the net income of your Company. The new Constitution of the State provides for the control of the gross income by three Commissioners. The two seem to be entirely inconsistent, for the control of the net income would appear necessarily to carry with it the control of the gross, so as to permit the possibility of a net. The Commissioners elected under the new Constitution may so control the gross income as to leave no net.

In this there is a manifest conflict of jurisdiction, and a judicial decision, determining between these two mighty and conflicting powers, is necessary for the protection of the interests of the stockholders and the creditors of the Company.

There is no foundation in good reason for the attempts made by the General Government and by the State to specially control your affairs. It is a question of might, and it is to your interest to have it determined where the power resides. Perhaps it is not strange that the attempt should be made to control the railroads of the State, however unwise it may be, or however arbitrary and absolute the manner, because upon them depends so largely the question of production and the exchange of the products of the labor of the citizens of the State. Through the aid of the telegraph, the printing-press and of steam, the whole civilized world is, in many respects, one great neighborhood; and the only question to be considered in the matter of the free exchange of the products of the most extreme portions, is that of transportation. The products, the wealth of the country, depend upon the cheapness of transportation. It is a problem that interests all, and particularly the managers of the railroads.

In illustration: In this State, hitherto, the law has allowed a maximum charge of fifteen cents per ton per mile for freight. Your Company, in many cases, has been compelled to carry goods below that rate, and, in doing so, its first regard—as with all well-regulated companies and individuals—has been the financial result of its business. Every reduction below the legal maximum of fifteen cents per ton per mile is a discrimination in a measure forced upon the Company by distance, the character and value of the products moved, the community of interests between the producer and the carrier, and by competition. Other factors of minor importance, not necessary to mention, also enter into consideration; but these are the chief causes. Discrimination, in one sense, may be said to be made only upon compulsion, and always against the carrier—as he would not take less than his maximum rate unless forced to do so by some of the causes above stated. Discrimination against an individual or a community is a thing unknown.

The discrimination most prejudicial to the interests of the Company is that which arises from competition by other carriers, which forces the acceptance of a lower rate than could otherwise be wisely obtained; yet, it is better to accept a low rate, even though it pay but one penny over the cost of movement, when that is all that can be obtained, than not to move the particular freight. For this reason, oftentimes where there is vigorous competition, the carrier finds it necessary to carry freights at less rates for longer than for a shorter distance. To illustrate: Freight is carried by rail from San Francisco to Los Angeles at the present time for a less rate than to some intermediate points. This the Railroad Company is compelled to do to meet competition by ocean steamers—Los Angeles being a competing point. The rates to the intermediate points, however, are not affected at all by this competition, being neither raised nor lowered thereby. By this competition the real loser is the carrier, the competing point having all the benefits. The greater the competition between two points, the lower the rates and smaller the profits of the carrier. Points where there is no competition, however, cannot justly claim the concessions which better located places can demand, but must pay the ordinary rates for carriage. In some cases the non-competitive point might be injured, because of the superior business location of the competing point; but that is not the fault of the carrier. A case in point has recently been brought to public attention in New York. Goods are sometimes, through the force of competition, carried from Chicago to New York City at a less rate than from Rochester to New York. Rochester is situated upon the line of the New York Central Railroad, with great natural milling facilities, and with a long-established business of that kind. It has been paying to the Railroad Company a fair compensation from transportation. The Rochester miller buys his wheat in Chicago, transports it to his mill to be ground, and then ships it to New York, to the same market which receives the wheat and flour of the Chicago dealer. Chicago is a great railroad center, and a competing point with several of the great trunk lines leading to the seaboard; and between these lines competition is very strong. The New York Central, in order to get business from Chicago, is compelled, therefore, to its great loss, to bid against the other roads, and sometimes to accept a less rate for carrying grain and flour to New York City than is charged from Rochester, an intermediate, non-competitive point. In this case, while the railroad is the great sufferer—because its road is in operation and must take what it can get, even if there be no profit—the Rochester miller suffers with it. He finds, for the time, his profits destroyed or materially lessened; not because his own rates are too high, but because of the low rates prevailing between Chicago and New York. Somebody living at a competing point enjoys advantages he has not; and no legislation, no expenditure of money can equalize localities having different natural advantages, as between such nature herself has discriminated.

San Francisco, located as it is upon the Bay of San Francisco, has an open highway for her products to almost every market in the world. As a seller, she has the advantage of the competition of purchasers, and as a buyer, she has the same advantages of all markets at which to buy cheapest. She avails herself of competition; she profits by it, as people always do. She discriminates in her markets, and in her routes of transportation. And so it is that San Francisco is a large, prosperous, commercial city—and is located upon this peninsula because of its great natural advantages. She is able, because of her location, to substantially dictate the price she will pay to the railroad companies for the transportation of freight from one ocean to the other. She has a route by the way of Cape Horn, another by the way of the Isthmus of Panama, and the prices she pays the railroad companies are regulated by what she can command from these routes. In fact, the Railroad Company, aside from the one class of freight which pays the maximum, has no power to arbitrarily fix the prices of freights. They are fixed by circumstances, which the Railroad Company cannot control. About seven per cent. only of the freight moved upon your road pays the maximum, and probably the price to the consumer is not increased upon a single pound of this class of freight because of any changes made by your Company. In managing their business, railroad companies are influenced by a consideration of their own interests, the same as all corporations and all individuals. When, from any circumstances, the price of grain in Europe is high, and European purchasers are in the market as competitors with our own purchasers for the commodities of our State, we find the farmer takes advantage of that competition and obtains from the home purchaser a price equal to that which the foreign purchaser offers. In this way the farmer sometimes obtains double the price for the product of his farm that he would have received if it were not for this competition. In like manner, competition is availed of by all classes of people in all kinds of business, and it is a factor that must be considered and cannot be denied to any corporation or person, except at the expense of the business.

Again, referring to our local business here: At Los Angeles, under the new Constitution, the Railroad Company will be deprived of that freight business, absolutely. It is not large in itself, and not, therefore, of very serious importance to the Railroad Company; but it practically deprives the people of Los Angeles of railroad freighting—perhaps of the use of the railroad entirely. When we reflect that the whole question of production, the exchange of products, and commerce itself, is dependent upon transportation, it seems strange, indeed, that investments which tend to facilitate and cheapen it by offering additional accommodations, or by increasing competition, which increase and develop the resources of the country, should be discouraged or hampered, and their profits limited—possibly destroyed. It would seem that wise statesmanship requires that a business of this kind, which harms nobody, but which almost always tends largely to the benefit of the Commonwealth—even though the stockholders should fail to reap the anticipated profits—would be encouraged, and, if regulated at all, that the State should provide a guarantee against loss of profits because of such regulation. It would seem but fair that if the State should regulate any legitimate business so as to

endanger its profits, it should make such a guarantee; and such will be the conclusion of a wiser statesmanship than was exhibited in the formation of the new Constitution. Your Company, however, has little to apprehend from the illy-digested and illy-considered article in the new Constitution providing for the election of Commissioners with autocratic powers, because the Act of Congress authorizing the construction of your road has given to you the regulation of your own freights and fares, up to a certain point, as appears in Section 18 of the Act of July 2, 1862. If the Commissioners should be inclined to rule hardly against the railroad companies, the interests of the State (which cannot be developed fairly except through the construction and operation of many more miles of railroad than it now has) will require that they shall practically do no injury to existing railroads; because, if they do, there will surely be no further construction of railroads in this State, for no capitalists can be found so reckless as to make investments where the gross proceeds are to be regulated by somebody aside from those who make the investment, and who may be the owners.

The question of transportation is not settled by the new Constitution. It is so important that it will never be settled except upon a just and wise basis. This the new Constitution does not do; and while it will, in some respects, injure existing railroads, it will probably, in a narrow sense, benefit them by substantially guarding them against competition in the construction of new and competing lines. Your railroad, however, is so located—being a trunk line—that its interests are above any such narrow view, but will be best subserved by the largest development of the industries and resources of the State.

How community of interests becomes a factor in the regulation of freights may be illustrated by assuming a country without railroads and unimproved. It may be rich in agricultural and mineral resources. One body of men may desire to cultivate the land, another to mine, and so on, and another may be willing to furnish means of transportation, the price to be regulated by what the commodities can afford to pay and by what the carrier can afford to move them for. Thus, if the product of the mines is gold, a very high rate can be charged on it; but if it is iron or coal, the rate must be so low as to permit the producer to meet competition in the market. The same rule applies in the case of agricultural products. In such cases, among other factors, not only should the products of the country be taken into consideration, their bulk, their value, but also the volume of business the railroad may have to do, and whether the freight moves principally in one direction or equally both ways. The prosperity of the railroad depends upon the prosperity of the State. The railroad, therefore, is always interested in building up the country, as is the public in maintaining the railroad in order that it may have transportation.

Your company has suffered from the influences of the Communistic sentiment. Labor, machinery, and capital have been unemployed, and of course the business of the company has not improved as much as you might otherwise have reasonably expected. Communism, however, in our country, where every citizen is on an equality with every other citizen, can have no permanent hold. We have much more to fear from Absolutism, without which communism is a mere sentiment. Our Government is peculiar in that it was really founded upon a civilized idea, and has thus far been mostly maintained upon it. Other Governments have been founded in force, and have been maintained by force. Our fathers, declaring the inalienable rights of man and, further, that governments were instituted to secure him in those rights, proceeded to form a Constitution based upon those principles, and for their maintenance, under which the one citizen was to be as safe in his person and his property as all others; but, unfortunately, scarcely was the Constitution adopted when came the declaration that the majority should rule, intensified afterward in its application by the calamitous declaration that to the victors belonged the spoils. The idea of the Constitution was that the majority should administer, but that the Constitution should always rule. As the idea that the majority should rule has grown, the protecting force of the Constitution has been weakened, until, at last, the "Granger Cases," the "Warehouse Cases," the Railroad laws of the Northwest, your own case, under the "Thurman Bill," and the decisions in those cases, have been made possible. The principles laid down in those decisions seem to recognize two things; the Communistic idea of the distribution of property and the Absolutism of control by a majority of the people. Absolutism may be as complete, and has often times been more complete and tyrannical and oppressive, under a Republican than under a monarchical form of government; and statesmen and teachers will be compelled to take consideration of the present tendencies to Absolutism in our government, and instruct the people as to the true interest they should follow. We shall then soon return to the civilized government of our fathers, which gave protection to the individual and made him truly a free and independent citizen. The idea of our Government was adverse to the paternal or patriarchial idea of guardianship of the individual in his person and in the acquisition and disposal of his property, that so long prevailed in the formation of governments. The intention of our system was, that every man should be perfectly free and independent, subject simply to police regulations, restraining him from using his own to the detriment of his neighbor.

The changes in the organic law in relation to railroad corporations were undoubtedly influenced by the consideration that your company has received, in some manner, aid from the County, State and National governments; but, as to what this aid was, there is unquestionably great misapprehension. The fact is, there has never been any donation made to your company, either by the National, the State, or the County governments. The counties of Sacramento and Placer subscribed to the stock of your original company, and gave their bonds in payment. Afterward, they disposed of their stock for as much as, or more than, the bonds were worth at the time they issued them. The city and county of San Francisco, apprehensive of possible liability for the debts of the company when its affairs did not look very bright, compromised with the company, and, in lieu of subscribing for stock, gave four hundred of her bonds. The only aid rendered by the State was, under contract, to pay the interest on 1,500 of the company's bonds of $1,000 each—the Company to pay the principal, and in return it was to render, and has been rendering, very important service. The aid derived from the Government of the United States was its bonds loaned, and alternate sections of land given upon a contract very onerous upon your Company, and of which only its possible want of ability to otherwise construct the road, justified acceptance. Your Company has not been enriched by donations. The County, State and National Governments have, under their contracts, not only realized all, and more than they expected, but have had much the best of the bargain. If, when they made those contracts, they wanted something else than therein provided a freer exercise of power of regulation, for instance they ought to have so nominated in the bond. To claim and to take what is not so nominated, is to take by the exercise of might not of right. Under these contracts, the Company owes the Counties, the State and the United States, nothing but its good will and loyalty.

LELAND STANFORD.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital.....$5,000,000
WM. ALVORD.....President.
THOMAS BROWN, Cashier | B MURRAY, Jr., Ass't Cashier

AGENTS:

New York, Agency of the Bank of California; Boston, Tremont National Bank Chicago, Union National Bank; St Louis, Boatman's Saving Bank; New Zealand, the Bank of New Zealand; London, China, Japan, India and Australia, the Oriental Bank Corporation.

The Bank has Agencies at Virginia City and Gold Hill, and Correspondents in all the principal Mining Districts and Interior Towns of the Pacific Coast.

Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world. Draw direct on London, Dublin, Paris, Berlin, Bremen, Hamburg, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Antwerp, Amsterdam, St. Petersburgh, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Christiana, Locarno, Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama. Nov. 4.

FIRST NATIONAL GOLD BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Paid up Capital $2,000,000. Gold. President, R. C. Woolworth; Vice-President, D. Callaghan; Cashier, E. D. Morgan.

DIRECTORS:—R. C. Woolworth, D. Callaghan, C. G. Hooker, C. Adolph Low, Peter Donahue, Isaac Wormser, Edward Martin, James Moffitt, N. Van Bergen.

CORRESPONDENTS—London: Baring Bros. & Co. Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China. Dublin: Provincial Bank of Ireland. Hamburg: Hesse, Neuman & Co. Paris: Hottinguer & Co. New York: National Bank of Commerce. Boston: Blackstone National Bank. Chicago: First National Bank. This Bank is prepared to transact a general Banking business. Deposits in Gold, Silver and Currency received subject to check or on special deposit. Exchange for sale on the principal cities of the United States, Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Commercial Credits issued available in Europe, China and Japan. Collections attended to and prompt returns made at the lowest market rates of Exchange. Jan. 19.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.—Capital paid up, $1,800,000, with power to increase to $10,000,000. Southeast corner California and Sansome streets. Head Office—28 Cornhill, London. Branches—Portland, Oregon; Victoria, New Westminster and Cariboo, British Columbia.

This Bank transacts a General Banking Business. Accounts opened subject to Check and Special Deposits received. Commercial Credits granted available in all parts of the world. Approved Bills discounted and advances made on good collateral security. Draws direct at current rates upon its Head Office and Branches, and upon its Agents as follows:

New York, Chicago and Canada—Bank of Montreal; Liverpool—North and South Wales Bank; Scotland—British Linen Company; Ireland—Bank of Ireland; Mexico and South America—London Bank of Mexico and South America; China and Japan—Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and Oriental Bank; Australia and New Zealand—Bank of Australasia, Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, and English, Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank.

May 18. FREDERICK TOWNSEND, Manager.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

Capital, $5,000,000, of which $3,000,000 is fully paid up as present capital. Reserve Fund, $360,000. San Francisco Office, 424 California street; London Office, 22 Old Broad street. Manager, ARTHUR SCRIVENER; Cashier, WILLIAM STEEL. London Bankers, Bank of England and London Joint Stock Bank; New York, Drexel, Morgan & Co.; Boston, Third National Bank. This Bank is prepared to transact all kinds of General Banking and Exchange Business in London and San Francisco, and between said cities and all parts of the world. March 30.

THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital Paid Up.....$10,000,000.
Reserve, U. S. Bonds..... 3,500,000.
Agency at New York, 62 Wall street.
Agency at Virginia, Nev.

Buys and sells Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers. Issues Commercial and Travelers' Credits. This Bank has special facilities for dealing in Bullion. July 5.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

GUARANTEE CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $300,000.

Officers: Vice-President, Jerome Lincoln; Secretary, W. S. Jones; Attorney, Sidney V. Smith. Loans made on Real Estate and other Approved Securities. Office: No. 215 Sansome street, San Francisco. Oct. 14.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.

Deutsche Spar und Lelhbank, No 526 California street, San Francisco. OFFICERS: President, L. GOTTIG. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—Fred. Roeding, Chas. Kohler, Edw. Kruse, George H. Eggers, N. Van Bergen, H. L. Simon, Peter Spreckels, Ign. Steinhart. Secretary, GEO. LETTE; Attorney, JOHN R. JARBOE. May 18.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, LIMITED.

422 California St., San Francisco.

London Office, 3 Angel Court; New York Agents, J. W. Selligman & Co., 21 Broad street. Authorized Capital Stock, $6,000,000. Will receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.

FRED. F. LOW, IGN. STEINHART, Managers.
P. N. LILIENTHAL, Cashier. Sept. 13.

QUICKSILVER

For sale in lots to suit by Maurice Dore, Agent for the Guadalupe Mine, 410 Pine street. Aug. 30.

QUICKSILVER.

For sale---In lots to suit, by Thomas Bell & Co., No. 305 Sansome street, over Bank of California. Nov. 16.

NOTICE.

For the very best photographs go to Bradley & Rulofson's, in an Elevator, 429 Montgomery street. Oct. 29.

"PLEASURE'S WAND."

"We Obey no Wand but Pleasure's."—*Tom Moore.*

Bush Street Theater.—The last week of the minstrels has been as successful from a point of view of attendance as the first, and but for other attractions Manager Locke would be warranted in extending the engagement. The programme this week contained a few novelties. There were some new songs in the first part and one or two new acts. Harry Kennedy's exhibition of his wonderful ventriloquial powers still remained the strongest feature of the whole bill. The concluding burlesque is very ludicrous, and aptly closes the evening's amusement. On Monday *Pyramus and Thisbe* will be produced. Great preparations have been made for this occasion. The principal parts are in able hands, the chorus has been very carefully drilled under the able guidance of Stephen Leach, and the costumer and scenic artist have received *carte blanche*. Everything betokens an auspicious opening, and the only question in doubt is as to the merits of the work itself. The composer and author are both well known, and, belonging as they do, to the fraternity of critics, will have opportunity to see *"le revers de la medaille."*

California Theater.—The "late unpleasantness" has inspired many a writer of books, many a poet and many a composer, but, strange to say, does not seem to have had any effects upon the creating powers of playwrights. At present writing I can recall but two plays founded, or at least turning, upon incidents of the civil war—*Struck Oil* and *Belle Lamar*. The former still holds the boards, and serves solely as the framework for the exhibition of Jimmy Williamson's abilities as a character actor, as the martial scenes it contains are of but little import toward the whole. Boucicault's play proved a complete failure, and, I believe, has never been played outside of New York. It would seem that this terrible struggle, so full as it was of romantic incidents, of estranged families, parted lovers, and heroics of all kinds, would have been used with good effect by numberless writers. That this is not so, is nevertheless a matter of satisfaction. In these days of enthusiasm, when the foes of a vicennium ago walk arm-in-arm under the Blue and Gray, the feelings of rancor and hate have no right or ground to exist. The glorious deeds of our noble volunteers can always be remembered; they themselves honored and respected, without appealing to sectional prejudices. Politics is one thing, and the drama another. These remarks are suggested by the production of *The Color Guard*. In action and plot (!) there is nothing to revive in one's mind the issues that lie buried in the bloody chasm, but the dialogue is brimful of allusions breathing hate and malice, that clashed and jarred on the ears of all present. As a means of introducing the pleasing and very effective spectacle of military evolutions on the stage, together with scenes of warfare, and also beautiful tableaux, this production can be considered a success. There is no actual plot, and the action suffered from the very large number of amateurs in the cast. Miss Stanhope is rapidly becoming a great favorite, perhaps not with the general public, but with the steady habitues. She is natural, pleasing and agreeable in manners and speech; her play of emotions is never exaggerated, but always within the bounds of plausibility and probability; her elocutionary powers are of a high order, and would be more felt but for a comparatively weak organ, which is this lady's most serious blemish. John H. Fay gave a fair sample of the usual stage German, and Felix Morris had a capital Irish character in charge. Keene's lines were full of patriotism and pathos, but he marred their effectiveness by following his predilection for rant. On Monday evening, the house was filled to its utmost capacity, but the opening scenes of the play were listened to with but indifferent attention pending the arrival of our "foremost citizen." When he appeared, the curtain was temporarily lowered, the orchestra played "Hail to the Chief." and the audience cheered, applauded and waved handkerchiefs until the compliment was acknowledged by a bow. Our audiences do not know how to pay honors on an occasion like this. While the guest is proceeding to his box, the audience should rise, the band playing, until he seats himself, and then should break forth the cheer that denotes love of country and of its heroes. The same proceeding should take place upon the distinguished party leaving the theater. In this respect, the audience did miserably at this theater on Monday evening. The reception at Baldwin's on this point was an improvement. Now, to-night at this theater, will be an opportunity to do the thing in style. To satisfy the express desire of General Grant to see *Pinafore*, it will be played here this evening by the Melville troupe. The enlarged stage and increased orchestral facilities will help to make this performance a capital one.

Baldwin's Theater.—The bill this week has been of the *potpouri* order. Monday and Tuesday, *Won at Last;* Wednesday, Miss Varian's benefit (performance honored by the presence of General Grant), and for the rest of the week, *The Marriage by Moonlight*. The house was naturally crowded Wednesday, and the General and party were received with all the honors and enthusiasm possible. Miss Varian's effort as "Juliet" cannot be called, even by the most partial of her admirers, a successful one. This young lady has been brought up in the quiet, reserved style of the modern comedy, and the more highly-colored methods of the legitimate are difficulties to her. Her "Dora," in *Diplomacy*, is a very pleasing piece of acting, and has already been commented upon in these columns. Mrs. Judah, who kindly volunteered, appeared as "The Nurse," in *Romeo and Juliet*, and received the warm reception usually accorded her. The cast of *Won at Last* and *The Marriage by Moonlight* was the same as formerly, with the solitary exception of the substitution of Miss Jeffreys-Lewis for Miss Coghlan. The mere instituting of comparisons does not constitute criticism, especially in this case, where the talents and manner of these ladies are so widely dissimilar. The two heroines in the above-mentioned plays require treatment hardly within the range of Miss Lewis' abilities, and preëminently suited to Miss Coghlan's characteristics. On Monday, Sothern's latest London success, *Crutch and Toothpick*, will be produced. This is said to be a very amusing play. As a rule, Sothern's plays without Sothern have always proven failures; but this production may prove to be the exception.

The Carnival Ball, Thursday night, was in every way a great success, and Colonel Andrews is to be complimented on his able management of the affair. We have not space to go into details of the numerous characters worthy of mention—among which was the splendid make-up of Joe Guisti, representing Dr. Glenn carrying the "Sailor Boy," that proved too much of a load for the Gubernatorial aspirant. The characters were numerous and the audience large.

German Theater.—Magda Irschick made her farewell appearance last Sunday evening. The play was *Medea*. There is no grander character in the range of the tragic stage. It was portrayed with all the talent this lady is so richly endowed with, and was an admirable piece of dramatic acting. At the same time, this impersonation can not be considered as the most striking evidence of Irschick's great genius. To me she has been most satisfactory as "Griseldis" and "Brunhilde." This may be due to the fact that in all her other tragic characters she must bear comparison, in my recollection, with Ristori and Ziegler. Be it as it may, the high position of Irschick on the stage is her own, through the possession of great talents, guided and directed by nature's gift—genius. Our German-speaking community are strongly indebted to M'me Genée's enterprise in procuring for it the primeur of this lady's acting. A very successful stay in the United States can be safely predicted to Magda Irschick, for merit of such a high order can not go unrecognized. To-morrow evening the company appear in L'Arronge's comedy, *Haselmann's Daughters*, and will undoubtedly do some good work, as this is in the range of their excellent abilities.

Standard Theater.—Manager Kennedy has re-opened this theater for a few nights with the Emily Melville *Pinafore* Troupe, to give our country cousins and our distinguished guest an opportunity of seeing Gilbert & Sullivan's satire produced in good style. By especial arrangement with Manager Barton, the troupe will appear Saturday evening at the California Theater, and General Grant will be present. The amateurs are playing this charming absurdity admirably now. The only change in the cast is in the character of "Buttercup." It is now in the hands of Miss Neville Courtney (Julia Lawton), and is acted with good taste and intelligence. A point to be commended is a regard for the sense of the character by a correct and exact make-up. The children have been playing in the afternoons. The audiences have not been large, but this is to be ascribed to the want of proper publicity given this revival. Melville *Pinafore* matinee to-day.

Tivoli.—Judging from the first performance of Laura Honey's operetta, *The Wreck of the Pinafore*, it will prove a popular success. The managers did their best in the matter of stage-setting, orchestra, etc., and all the principals who have been singing at the play lately were in the cast. The dialogue is not bright or witty, far from it; the lines are meaningless, and there are too many antiquated puns for patient comfort. The music, although in several numbers entirely too reminiscent of the popular melodies of the day, is, as a whole, very creditable to the composer. There are here and there several hits of harmony that are extremely pretty. The Tivoli is hardly to express a critical opinion of an operetta after a single rendition, there being too much noise and activity, which disturbs the attention. As this little composition is undoubtedly worthy of extended notice, a more detailed review will be given in our next issue.

The grand opening of the Vienna Concert Gardens, at Sutter and Stockton streets, on Saturday last, was attended by an immense throng of cultivated patrons of the arts. This family resort, long known under the name of the "Tivoli," has been enlarged, entirely renovated and beautified throughout—the large hall being frescoed in the very finest style, so that it is now superior to any in the city. The character of the musical entertainments here offered is well known to be of the first class, and visitors, while sipping, in company with their wives and children, the choicest wines, sherbets, beer, etc., have their ears charmed with the matchless strains of the great composers. Equal advantages are not to be found at any place open to the public on this coast.

J. F. Searight, the young tenor, seems to gain more prominence in the musical world each week. We noticed he sang the tenor solo in the grand hymn, "He Comes, Lo, Triumphant!" at Grant's Reception at the Palace, last Saturday.

Chit-Chat.—Aimee sailed for Europe on the 17th of September.—Harrigan is at work on a comic opera, music by Dave Braham.—Sothern will have a new play, by Gilbert, about October 1st.—Col. Sam. Ward, Genevieve Ward's father, a gentleman known in San Francisco in early days, died recently in New York.—Daly, in New York, will produce a new opera by Planquette, author of *Les Cloches de Corneville*, entitled *The Passing Regiment*.—Lester Wallack will act in a new comedy from the French, entitled *The Nabob*.—Capoul and Paola Marie are drawing immensely. All the girls are in love again with the sweet tenor. Marie, although not the artist Aimee is, has a better voice.—*Hazelman's Daughter*, a very successful German comedy, written by L'Arenge (to be played to-morrow evening at the German Theater) has been adapted for the English stage under the name of *Our Daughters*. It was produced for the first time at Haverly's, New York, September 15th.—Emma Thursby will appear, for the first time after her return, in New York, December 1st.—Florence'e new play, by B. C. Woolf, is called *Millions*.—Ada Cavendish will soon play here again.—Clara Louise Kellogg has been seriously ill at Aix-les-Bains.—The school-house song, as sung at Wallack's, in *Wolfert's Roost*, has become very popular in Gotham.—The criticism of Boston is said to be very rose-waterish. That city ought to give us the best criticism in the country—there's so much culture there—but it doesn't.—Dickie Lingard has been playing in Boston, but they don't take to her.—Boucicault, although receiving praise for his new arrangement of Booth'e Theater, is strongly blamed for painting out all the exquisite medallions, in fresco, painted by Garibholdi; this gentleman is at present in New York, and is receiving all sorts of complimentary attention.—The mania in New York for the Eastlake and English Gothic style of decoration, is subsiding; the style now is Louis XV., Rennaissance, and the Restoration of Napoleon I.—Mapleson opens, in October, with a grand troupe.

MEXICAN CONSULATE,
215 Sansome Street, San Francisco.
The undersigned has been appointed Consul for the Republic of Mexico at San Francisco, Cal. Office hours from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Aug. 30. J. GARCIA CONDE.

HAPPY CHILDREN.
The rosy-cheeked children of San Francisco is the evidence the JERSEY FARM DAIRY has of the purity and richness of its milk.
Aug. 2. City Depot: 837 HOWARD STREET.

IRVINE & LE BRETON
Have Removed their Law Offices to No. 217 Sansome Street.
[March 15.]

SPORTING ITEMS.

Rowing.—The Pacific Amateur Rowing Association have admitted the Golden Gate and Dolphin Clubs.——Mr. Griffin's new four-oared barge is a beauty; she is 34 feet long and weighs only 200 pounds. The Dolphin Club will most likely purchase her.——Ten barges from the different clubs turned out to welcome Grant.——The entries for the St. George and Columbia Rowing Clubs' Regatta closed on Saturday last. The list is as follows: McKinlay Cup Race (four-oared shell—*Pioneer R. C.*—A. Tobin (bow), 2 M. Sullivan, 3 J. Sullivan, M. T. Murphy (stroke). *St. George R. C.*—H. N. Wallace (bow), 2 C. R. Browne, 3 D. Brown, R. D. Girvin (stroke); substitutes—J. G. Lucas and C. J. O'Kell. Second-class (four oared shell race)—*Pioneer R. C.*—J. J. Wheland (bow), 2 B. P. Olliver, 3 F. Noching, J Fosber (stroke). *St. George R. C.*—C. J. O'Kell (bow), 2 T. C. Friedlander, 3 E. T. Hubback, J. G. Lucas (stroke). Four-oared, Out-rigged Gig—*Ariel B. C.*—Fred. Smith (bow), 2 W. H. Growney, 3 J. C. Cotsford, W. H. Wall (stroke). *California Theater R. C.*—S. Watkins (bow), 2 Chas. Schwilk, 3 James Brown, James Aird (stroke). *St. George R. C.*—H. N. Wallace (bow), 2 J. G. Lucas, 3 C. R. Browne, R. D. Girvin (stroke); D. Brown, substitute. Single-scull shell—*Columbia R. C.*—S. W. Feun; *Pioneer R. C.*—J. Sullivan; *Ariel B. C.*—Leander Stevenson. Junior single-scull shell—*Columbia R. C.*—W. J. Casey and J. E. George; *St. George R. C.*—W. A. Wilson. Both crews entered for the McKinlay Cup are rowing constantly. The Pioneer's fastest time over their one mile and return course is reported to be 13 min. 30 sec.; the St. George's, 13 min. 50 sec. As it is impossible to have two courses eimilarly favorable and unfavorable for making good time, these figures cannot form a reliable guide for forming a correct opinion of the comparative merits of the two crews. Still, with our rowing men, an easy victory is expected for the Pioneers. From what little we ourselves have seen of the rowing of the two crews, we think that the St. George will pusb their opponents hard on the to-the-staks mile, and on the return will make a good enough struggle to insure an interesting race. We should be surprised, however, to see them cross the winning line ahead. We have to regret that the other clubs besides the St. George and Pioneer have not entered for the "second-class, four-oared shell." We had hoped that the promise of such an event as this would have awakened sufficieut energy aud enthusiasm with them as to have brought their younger hands to the front. The Pioneer crew, for thie contest, are practicing conscientiously and deserve victory, as their opponents are rarely to be seen on ths water, laziness being the order of the day with them. The out-rigged gig crews of the California Theater and Ariel Clubs are not as constant in their practice as is desirable, still each crew appears to he well together, and they may be expected to make a creditable display. In the single-scull races, exciting races are looked for between Mr. Fenn, of the Columbia, and Mr. Sullivan, of the Pioneer. There only having been one entry for the barge race, the Committee have decided to hold a second-class in its place, entries for which close to-day at 12 M.——The race between Hanlan and Courtenay, for the Hop Bitters Prize, is postponed to October 16tb.

Shooting.—Complaints are frequntly made hy sportsmen that when traveliug over the different railroads in this State they are subjected to unfair and extortionate charges for their guns and dogs. In order that our readers may know exactly what they are entitled to pay we interviewed the baggage agents and superintendents of all the roads and append their charges. All the companies lay down the rule that personally they make no charge at all, but allow their employés to collect a small gratuity in compeusation for the extra trouble they are put to in taking care of dogs and guns, for which they (the employés) are responsible to the owner. The C. P. R. R. rule is that guns *taken apart* and packed in cases may be carried in the passenger cars free of charge. In all other cases guns must be put in charge of the baggage man, who is allowed a fee of twenty-five cents for any distance on his route. Dogs can he carried in the baggage car *only*, in care of the haggage man, who is responsible to the owner for their proper treatment, and is allowed a fee of fifty cents for fifty miles or less, and twenty-five cents extra for every additional fifty miles or less; but in no case must the charge exceed the local ticket rate over ths same route. The N. P. C. R. R. allow a fee of twenty-five cents for the care of a dog that must be carried in the baggage car. Guns taken apart and in cases can be carried in the passenger cars. Other guns must go in the haggage car, but in *no case* does this company allow any fee to its employés for guns. The S. P. C. R. R. rules about guns are the same as ths C. P. R. R. They allow a charge of twenty-five cents for dogs that must go in charge of the baggage man; but no charge can bs collected for dogs or guns belonging to membere of the Sportman's or other recognized clubs. The S. P. R. R. rules respecting dogs are the same as the C. P. R. R., but in case of a special meetiug, euch as a coursing match, they are always willing to carry doge free. Guns are checked and carried free. The superintendents of all these roade request that any overcharge he reported to them, and promise to refund the money and discharge the offender. We hope after this notice that sportsmen will resist any attempt at overcharge. Of course, if a case should occur where the haggage car is too crowded to accommodate dogs, and their owners are forced to care for them themselves, the baggage man is not entitled to any fee.——Nothing is of so much importance to shooters as the quality of their ammunition. Buying cheap powder, shot or cartridges is false economy. We hear many complainte about ths Winchester cartridgs shelle. Our own observation justify us in pronouncing them as a fraud and ths worst shells offered for eale. They are uneven in make, they jam in ths chamber, and are in every way unreliable. Out of one hundred we have found as many as thirty with the hrass heads so split as to make them unsafe. We warn our readers against buying ths Winchester cartridge for the eake of eaving fifty cents a box, and recommend them alwaye to buy the very best ehells they can obtain. The prominent dealers of this city acknowledge that ths complaint against the Wincheeter gun cartridges is general, and in several cases valuable guns have been ruined through their use. Of American cartridges we can recommend ths U. M. C. Cartridge, and of English make, hoth ths Eley and Joyce make are perfectly reliable.——Ths San Francisco and N. P. R. R., whose popular road goes through eome of the best shooting-grounds in ths State, have decided to limit their charges to 25 cents for a dog, and allow all guns to he carried free.

Swimming.—Full details of the fifty-mile swim came to hand last Thursday. The affair was in no sense a success. The start was made at 1:20 P. M., Daily going to the front; he was soon passed by Von Schoening, who kept the lead all through the race, closely followed by Daily, who was some distance ahead of Webb, and not passed by him, as incorrectly reported by telegraph. At 3:13 Wade left the water, complaining that the salt water had blinded him; his score was 3 miles 2¾ laps. Daily injured his knee by striking the keel of the stake-boat on the last lap of his fifth mile, at which time he was close to the leading man, and was taken into the boat just as Webb passed him; the time was 5:34. About an hour later Webb gave out, after making 6 miles 1 lap. At 7:9 P. M. Werhan pulled out, saying he could not see the stake-boat; his score was 5 miles; had he made 7 laps more, he could have claimed second money. This left Von Schoening alone, but he stayed in 6 minutes longer, leaving with a score of 7 miles 1 lap—not much toward a fifty-mile race, but sufficient to entitle him to the coin. The course was not fairly measured, and no record can he claimed. It was reckoned 5 laps to the mile, but fell short. We hear that the prizes offered were not forthcoming, the competitors being swindled.——A Portland printer is talking about making a match with J. P. Flemming. He can be accommodated.——J. Spring and E. Harris swum a half-mile race at the Mermaid Baths, North Beach, last Thursday, for a silver medal. Harris took the lead for about 400 yards, when he was passed by Spring, who won by a length. The time taken was 10 minutes 15 seconds, but we are not sure the course was correctly measured.

Pedestrianism.—As the time for its commencement approaches, the interest in the six-days' walk at the Pavilion is very intense. As there is no proper system of book-making in vogue here, betting on the result is very wild, but it shows in some degree who is thought to stand the best chance. McIntyre's friends have backed him at evens, and in some cases odds have been offered, that he is the winner. The Pacific Stock Board have made a favorite of Berger, but he has no record to justify their zeal. Bowman, who was third in the last race, has many strong supporters; slight odds that he will take a place is a good investment. Callahan does not find much favor, the opinion being that, though he has lots of pluck, he lacks bottom. Among the outsiders, Francois, Fergusson and Thompson are the most prominent, but we don't go much on the latter.——For the ladies' race, Von Berg is the favorite—contingent on her entering; but good records may be expected from several ladies who are as yet unknown as pedestriennes. Sadie Donley has lots of backers for a place; but she has a very poor style of walking, and can only win in default of good competitors.——As we do not yet know the entries in ths race for men against horses, it is impossible to pass an opinion; but we are inclined to believe that a good pedestrian could outgo any horse in six days.——The race now in progress at Gilmore's Gardens looks a sure thing for Rowell, who has maintained a good lead ever since the start.

Baseball.—The Hop Bitters Club, of Rochester, will play ths Mutuals at Oakland, Sunday. Sunday week they will probably play a picked nine at Oakland. They are also trying to arrange a match for next Saturday.——The exhibition game between the Knickerbockers and Californias at the Recreation Grounds, last Sunday, was characterized by a disgusting display of hoodlumism by hoth contestants and spectators. The incapacity of ths umpire, who went by the name of Ford, was the cause of this trouble. The Knicks won; score, 6 to 5.——The game at Oakland, between the Mutuals and Athletics, resulted in a victory for the former; score, 18 to 14.——All the paper talk about the Chicago Club not being able to play here because Nolan is an expelled league member, amounts to nothing. They will play with Nolau whether he is reinstated or not.

Yachting.—The yachts made a splendid display last Saturday; they were the principal feature in the marine parade in honor of Grant.——Mr. Gutte's new schooner yacht was christeued the *Chispa* last Sunday, Miss Benjamin performing the servics in a very graceful manner.——Mr. Edgar Mills has purchased the *Ariel* and enrolled her in the San Francisco Yacht Club.——Another model yacht race is talked of.——The Peerless Club will start at 9 o'clock this morning for n trip to the Farallones, in the *Fleur de Lis*.

Archery.—An archery picnic is on the tapis, to take place at Oakland in about two weeks.——The new range of the Pacific Archery Club, on Post street, near Steiner, is being well attended. Members of the club had their first practice shoot last Saturday.——A club has been lately organized at Los Angeles. The uecessary equipments were ordered from New York, in spite of the fact that they could be purchased hetter and cheaper in San Francisco.

Bicycling.—Keen, Stanton, and several other prominent bicyclists, are coming to America, and will probably reach San Francisco befors Christmas.——There is some talk of a six day bicycle race in this city, for the championship of the Pacific Coast aud a share in the gate moncy. It would he a great attraction, provided a good track could he got.

Coursing.—The Pioneer Club held a business meeting last Tuesday. It was agreed to hold a meeting next Tuesday to fix the time and place of the next course, which has every prospect of being the most eucceeeful and hest attended match ever held on this coast.——The Pacific Coast Club is becoming very popular. Its membership ie rapidly increasing. Arrangements will soon be made for its first fall meeting.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF CAL.

Attendance, daily, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., by the undersigned, to receive subscriptions and donations, and to furnish all information relating to the Society. J. P. McCURRIE, Secretary,
Oct. 23. 730 Montgomery street.

COKE CHEAPEST FUEL.

Reduction in Price: Wholesale Price, 50 cents per barrel; Retail Price, 60 cents per barrel, at the works of the SAN FRANCISCO GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, Howard and First streets, and foot of Second st. Jan. 12.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Gold Medal, Paris, 1878.

Sold by all Stationers. Sole Agent for the United States: MR. HENRY HOE, 91 John street, N. Y. Jan. 5.

MADAME WALOO COHEN,

Finishing Lessons--Piano. $3 Per Lesson.

Sept. 20. *507 Hyde Street, San Francisco.*

R. H. LLOYD,

Attorney-at-Law, Room 13, Nevada Block.

"The World," the Flesh, and the Devil.

[By a Truthful Penman.]

After Separation.

Here are blossoms, love,
That we plucked together.
Blue was all above,
Balmy was the weather,
On that day we, love,
Plucked these flowers together.
Sailors went away
From their home-clad harbors,
Red June followed May
Under leafy arbors.
All who were away
Are within their harbors.

You that sailed from me
On that day of flowers,
Over that sad sea
Under love-lorn bowers,
Have come back to me
With the June of flowers.
All the air is new,
And the balm around us,
Like a magic dew,
Holds us where it found us.
Be thou ever new,
Spell that art around us!

——We had thought that all our papers, morning and evening, were alive to certain objectionable forms of advertising. Under the pressure of public opinion they have almost all done as much as was possible in the way of refusing certain quack advertisements. Then, again, under pressure, they refused hahy-farming advertisements, when they could detect them. We are sorry, however, to say that one of our evening papers which, considering the religious position of its reputed proprietors, should he very much like Cæsar's wife, in heiug above suspicion, has, during the last few days, admitted advertisements that do not look nice: "A young lady (hy hirth) wants £5 to pay a bill which presses, and is willing to reuder servicé, not menial, in return." "A young widow wants a loan of £5, and offers security, or hoard and residence, with good interest." "A young lady engaged in business requires a few pounds to relieve her of pressing difficulties; will any private person kindly lend it?" We have referred to three advertisements. The two last-mentioned appeared in the *Echo* rccently. The iteration of the word "young" in each advertisement is striking.—*Atlas.*——We knew a case where some young gipsies were caught in the act of trying to hreak into an old maid's vinery. They had been seized upon hy gardeners and helps when the mistress heard of it, and had them hrought before her. They candidly said that they wanted grapes for a dying girl in their camp. The old maid went to see the invalid herself, found the story to be true, ordered the release of the gipsies, gave them some hunches, and told them to come every day for more so long as the invalid could eat them. Nothing was ever missed from that old maid's premises, neither then nor in after years. In fact, the gipsies never lost a chance of offering her civilities, or of doing some good office for her, so long as she lived; and when she died they sent a gorgeous houquet of hothouse flowers to her grave. The flowers might have heen stolen elsewhere, or might have heen hought honestly, for gipsies are often well enough to do; but the trihute was a touching conclusion to many years of loyal respect and regard hy the trihe to a casual henefactress.—*Atlas.*——Smart Work.—An enterprising tohacco manufacturer of the north recently did a smart thing. He had the electric light put up in his factory, had it well puffed in the daily papers as likely to supercede gas, invited people to see it—and hought gas shares largely at a low price! The electric light was not a success, but the gas shares were.——A painful scene recently occurred at the Altorf Theater. As "Lucia" was heing performed, a violent thunderstorm burst over the house. The tenor was singing the air in the malediction scene, when Edgardo fell forward, struck down hy lightning. He was immediately raised from the ground, and though then alive, was found to he paralyzed in every limh. The performance, of course, was hrought to an ahrupt termination.——A correspondent who possesses a large collection of old Wedgwood ware, sends the following as bearing out recent remarks ahout Wedgwood: "Many specimens in my collection hear the original selling prices, and these, as compared with the market value of to-day, are almost heyond helief. Two sage-green cups and saucers, with exquisite subjects in relief, and designed hy Flaxman, originally cost six shillings each. I purchased them at Christie's some five years or less ago for seventy guineas. I have also two very fine vases, the original cost of which was ten and twenty guineas each respectively. They are now worth and cost me several hundred pounds each."——The language of religious unction too often strikes the worldly-minded as a mixture of the ludicrous and the profane; and it is difficult to say whether the idea called up by a passage in the Emperor William's letter to Count Moltke, printed recently in the newspapers, is the more shocking or absurd. In presenting to the Field-Marshal the star and portrait of Frederick the Great, the Emperor says: "You will wear the star and likeness of my great ancestor, with the everlasting consciousness of truly and for all time belonging to those who have faithfully guarded the legacy of the great King—the glory of the Prussian army, on which his eye has assuredly looked down from Heaven with satisfaction." The triple incongruity between the person, the place and the occupation of the great Frederick is ridiculous enough. But its ahsurdity yields to the impiety of imagining a glorified spirit hending from the ahodes of bliss to watch "with satisfaction" the performances of a "manslaying machine." The picture would have been complete (and in justice it should have heen so completed) hy imagining the angelic countenance of Drill-Sergeant Frederick William, the real founder of the Prussian army, gazing down from heaven upon it over the shoulder of his son.——The Association of steel rail mills that owns the Bessemer patents in this country is discussing the question of purchasing the Thomas and Gilchrist dephosphorizing patents. The sum named is, we understand, $300,000, It would not he surprising to us if the Association should purchase also the open-hearth patents for this country, and thus prevent any competition in a husiness that is yielding such imperial revenues.——Cruelties continue to he perpetrated hy the King of Burmah.

INSURANCE.

HUTCHINSON & MANN,
INSURANCE AGENCY,
No. 322 & 324 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Fire Insurance.

GIRARD..... of Philadelphia.	LA CAISSE GENERALE.....of Paris.
HOME.....of Columbus.	ST. PAUL.....of St. Paul.
NEW ORLEANS ASSOCIATION.....	TEUTONIA.....of New Orleans.
PEOPLES.....of Newark.	BERLIN-COLOGNE.....of Berlin.
REVERE.....of Boston.	LA CONFIANCE.....of Paris.

Marine Insurance.

PARIS UNDERWRITING ASSOCIATION.....of Paris.
LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.....of London.
Capital Represented.....$23,000,000.

All Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. OF CALIFORNIA.

Principal Office, 406 California Street, San Francisco. Cash Assets, January 1, 1877, $595,291; Liabilities, $5,952; Surplus for Policy Holders, $589,339. J. F. Houghton, President; L. L. Baker, Vice-President; Charles R. Story, Secretary. R. H. MAGILL, H. H. BIGELOW, General Agents.

Directors.—San Francisco—L. L. Baker, John H. Redington, J. F. Houghton, R. B. Gray, Robert Watt, John Currey, L. L. Baker, W. F. Whittier, C. C. Burr, E. M. Root, W. H. White, J. L. N. Shepard, W. M. Greenwood, George S. Mann, Cyrus Wilson, W. T. Garratt, C. Waterhouse, A. P. Hotaling, A. Block, A. K. P. Harmon, G. S. Johnson, W. O. Wilson, A. W. Bowman, H. L. Dodge, Charles R. Story. Alameda County Branch—V. D. Moody, Chauncy Taylor, A. C. Henry, Robert S. Farrelly, Joseph B. Marlin, W. B. Hardy, T. B. Simpson. San Diego—A. H. Wilcox. Sacramento—Mark Hopkins, D. W. Earl, Julius Wetzlar, James Carolau. San Jose—T. Ellard Beans, B. D. Murphy, A. Pfister, J. H. Dibble, J. S. Carter, Jackson Lewis, Jacob Rich, John Auzerais, John Balbach. Stockton—H. H. Hewlett, Chas. Belding, J. D. Peters, A. W. Simpson, H. M. Fanning. Marysville—D. E. Knight. Grass Valley—Wm. Watt, T. W. Sigourney. Portland, Oregon—W. S. Ladd, C. H. Lewis, P. Wasserman, B. Goldsmith, D. Macleay. Virginia City, Nevada—John Gillig, Isaac L. Requa. March 17.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.--UNION INS. CO. OF S. F.

The California Lloyds.---Established in 1861.---Nos. 416 and 418 California street. Cash capital $750,000 in Gold. Assets exceed $1,000,000 Coin. Fair Rates! Prompt Settlement of Loses!! Solid Security!! DIRECTORS.—San Francisco—J. Mora Moss, N. G. Kittle, M. J. O'Connor, R. S. Floyd, Moses Heller, Adam Grant, Daniel Meyer, Antoine Borel, Charles Kohler, E. L. Goldstein, I. Lawrence Pool, A. Weill, Joseph Brandenstein, Charles Baum, James Moffitt, Benjamin Brewster, L. Cunningham, W. M. Hoag, Nicholas Luning, John Parrott, L. A. Booth, Julius Baum, Myles D. Sweeney, Jas. M. Goewey, Edward Cadwalader Bartlett Doe, Gustave Touchard, J. H. Baird, J. G. Kittle, George C. Hickox, C. Duconmun, Wm. Scholle, John Conly, Ig. Steinhart, W. B. Stone, J. O. Eldridge, A. B. Phipps.

GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, President. N. G. KITTLE, Vice-President.
Charles D. Haven, Secretary. Geo. T. Boben, Surveyor. Aug 31.

THE STATE INVESTMENT AND INSURANCE CO.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Cash Assets, $450,000.---Principal Office, 218 and 220 San-some street, San Francisco. Officers:—A. J. Bryant, President; Richard Ivers, Vice-President; Charles H. Cushing, Secretary; H. H. Watson, Marine Surveyor. Board of Directors:—Peter Donahue, James Irvine, C. D. O'Sullivan, A. Bocqueraz, R. Harrison, A. H. Rutherford, R. Bailey, E. W. Corbett, George O. McMullin, A. J. Bryant, Frank M. Pixley, E Burke, H. H. Watson, Dr. C. F. Buckley, P. J. White, E. M. Root, M. Mayblum, Richard Ivers, John Rosenfeld, Daniel Callaghan. P. H. Russell, Sacramento. John G. Downey, Los Angeles. Wm. Hood, Sonoma County. H. W. Seale, Mayfield. Geo. Rutherford, San Jose. Feb. 16.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HAMBURG.

Capital.....$1,125.000, U. S. Gold Coin.

Losses Paid in Gold Coin Immediately After Adjustment. This Corporation holds contracts of fifteen other European Insurance Companies, re-insuring by far the greater part of every risk, as soon as accepted in our office. The combined subscribed Capital which our policies therefore offer to the public,

Amounts to	*Of which*
$16,912,500, U. S. Gold Coin,	$4,328,750 is Paid Up,

Besides the Always Available Reserve Funds.

GEORGE MARCUS & CO., General Agents for the Pacific Coast,
March 15. 304 California street.

THE MARINE INSURANCE CO. OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

[*ESTABLISHED 1836.*]

Whole Amount of Joint Stock and Guaranteed Capital..$5,000,000.
Whole Amount of Capital paid up..... 900,000.
Cash Assets December 31, 1876..... 3,710,000.

The undersigned have been duly authorized to issue Policies at current rates on Freight and Shipments to or from England, Europe, New York, Japan, China, Australian Colonies, Sandwich Islands, and Northern Coast Ports. If desired, policies made payable at port of termination.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., Agents,
Aug. 10. 218 California street.

THE SWISS MARINE INS. COMPANIES COMBINED.

Switzerland, of Zurich, Capital 5,000,000 francs; Helvetia, of St. Gall, Capital 10,000,000 francs; Baloise, of Basle, Capital 5,000,000 francs. These three Companies are liable jointly and severally for all losses that may be sustained. Losses made payable in all the principal seaports of the world. In the settlement of all claims under an English policy, these Companies will strictly adhere to the conditions and customs adopted at Lloyds, and submit to English jurisdiction.

June 9. HARRY W. SYZ, Agent, 225 Sansome st., S. F.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSUR. CO. OF BOSTON.

Has transacted the business of Life Insurance for nearly thirty-five years. Its assets amount to over Fourteen Million Dollars. The law of Massachusetts makes all its Policies nonforfeitable. It is a Purely Mutual Company, dividing every cent of surplus among Policy-holders. This is the Only Company on the Pacific Coast governed by the Massachusetts Lapse Law. This company has complied with the new Insurance Laws of California.

WALLACE EVERSON, General Agent.
Sept. 22.] 323 Montgomery street.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INS. CO. OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital $5,000,000.---Agents: Balfour, Guthrie & Co., No. 316 California street, San Francisco. Nov. 18.

LETTER FROM ARIZONA.

[illegible] (A. T.) Sept. 18, 1879.

Editor S. F. News Letter—As the contents of your *Letter* continues to attract considerable attention throughout Arizona, may I beg the insertion of the following items? Arizona, the land of the Aztecs, contains about 113,000 square miles, and, at the present time, a population approximating 30,000. No other country in the world has the mineral resources that can be made to pay so large a profit. Her astonishing capabilities as a mineral producing territory have become so well established, that it is now generally conceded she is soon to stand first as a producer of the precious metals.

Many causes have heretofore prevented her development. Indian hostility, inaccessibility, and consequent great cost of supplies, want of capital, and many other things, have kept her comparatively unknown; and yet so rich are some of her mines that, notwithstanding these difficulties, large fortunes have been made by the most primitive modes of mining.

Every day these drawbacks are gradually disappearing, and, as a consequence, mining property which could not have been worked profitably at a yield of $50 per ton will now pay well at $20.

The first lode in Yavapai County upon which machinery was erected is the Accidental, upon Lynx Creek, about ten miles south and east of Prescott, in a region heavily timbered with pine, spruce and scrubby oak.

This section of the country first attracted the attention of the early pioneers by the wonderfully rich placer diggings. Within a distance of three miles from the Accidental mill over two millions of dollars in placer gold has been taken out (a $50 nugget having been picked up there last week), and now one standing upon an eminence, over nine hundred well-defined lodes can be counted, upon all of which the necessary amount of assessment work has been done.

The unusual quantity of placer gold led to an investigation of the source from which it came, and resulted in the discovery of the Accidental mine in the year 1868. It has been worked more or less since that time, has changed hands several times, and is now owned by the "Lynx Creek Milling and Mining Company." It is a well-defined vein of gold-bearing quartz, from two to four feet wide.

Since the discovery there has never been any systematic working, until it passed under the control of the present owners. The original owners had no capital, and could not incur the expense of buying costly machinery and transporting it to the then wild and almost inaccessible mountain gulch. They selected the richest of its ores, and transported it in sacks on the backs of mules, or, more properly speaking, the "burro," a little animal about three and a half feet high, exceedingly tough, which grows sleek and fat on sticks and old rubbish, and can survive for days on the memory of a good square drink. It will carry with ease anywhere under 300 pounds; they are driven in droves like cows, and are the camel of Arizona.

Subsequent owners purchased a thirty-five horse-power engine, a locomotive boiler, thunderbold crusher, put up arrastras, and erected a large mill building. This rude method of mining was paying very well until the business was brought to a sudden close by the Indians. After years the work was resumed, but as the mine increased in depth the gold became less free; although the ore assayed more, the rude arrastra process gave but a small percentage of the real value, the sulphurets carrying off a large portion of the gold. Two shafts have been put down within the past few months; as they progressed in depth, the ore became richer and the ore body wider, and at the present depth, about 75 feet below the floor of the second tunnel, the average of four assays is over $3,000. Allowing the test was made from picked ore, still it indicates a very rich mine. At this depth, water began to trouble the miners, and the deeper the shaft the more water, till a common hand-windlass failed to lower it. The work was then abandoned on that portion of the mine, and the company resolved to secure a sufficient amount of capital to purchase the necessary machinery and appliances, which are a roaster, a stamp mill and steam pump, and, to that end, put upon the market one thousand of the twenty-five hundred shares, and propose, by this means, to soon have one of the finest milling properties in the United States, or the world, under successful operation.

As for Prescott matters, everything is unusually quiet. September 4th the town was thrown into a fever of excitement by the cry of fire. The fire commenced in a stable and spread to a large warehouse owned by L. Wollenburg & Co., and finally to his own private residence adjoining. Fully half an hour elapsed before buckets were procured, or a line formed, then the wells gave out. Every one was unduly excited, and more water was wasted than utilized. Fortunately the air was very calm. The loss was estimated at about $12,000, $9,000 falling on Wallenburg. None of the property was insured. As this was the second fire within two weeks, the inhabitants were seized with commendable solicitude. A meeting was called for that evening, as it was announced, "To provide ways and means of protection against fire," and, as usual in such cases, every individual present had a method of his own; after spending the whole evening in dispute, the matter was referred to the City Council. The buildings of Prescott are mostly of pine wood, seasoned by years of exposure to the sun's rays, dry and pitchy, splendid material of which to make a fire. The houses stand more or less near each other, in some places crowded together as closely as in a city, and yet, strange to say, no provision has ever been made for protection against fire, unless two old ladders and hooked poles, the uses for which they were intended being beyond the knowledge of the average fire-goer of Prescott. Since then, however, steps have been taken to form a company under the leadership of Dr. Kendall.

The people of Prescott have not lacked amusements lately. Several performances of an amateur minstrel troupe, three walking matches, two for $250 aside and gate money between Newell and Hernieger, won by Hernieger, a soldier, both times; one calico ball; last Sunday a trotting race at Whipple Park; and last evening, September 17th, A D, 1879, Mr. Coles Bashford, son of the Hon. Levi Bashford, and partner in the firm of Bashford & Co., one of the largest wholesale dealers in Prescott, was united in marriage to Miss Ettie Parker, one of the most accomplished and beautiful of the ladies of this place, by the Rev. Dr. Gilmore, at the Methodist Church. A grand reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, only the very upper crust being invited, among whom were Gen. O. B. Wilcox, Miss Wilcox, Lieut. Wilcox, Mrs., Miss and Mr. Frank P. Fremont, Hon. Thomas Fitch and wife, Hon. J. J. Gosper and Major C. P. Dake. Mr. Bashford and his young wife will occupy the residence of the late District Attorney, Paul Weber, until their $6,000 house is finished.

The Hon. Gideon J. Tucker has just returned from a two months' trip to the East. The Judge is a Democrat of the old school, having held office for many years under the Democratic rule in New York State. His shingle reads "G. J. Tucker, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law," but as the law business is quite light, it is generally supposed that he is here with a view of filling some position in the gift of the Government at some future day. He is well liked, and has made many friends during his short stay.

Secretary J. J. Gosper is in hot water, a paper having been extensively circulated and signed throughout the Territory asking for his removal. Various grounds are assigned, principally neglect of official duty. Mr. Gosper is very largely interested in mines, ranches, newspapers, the propagation of blooded stock, etc., and, in fact, is one of those real live, wide-awake business men that are called rustlers, and, while he puts one dollar in his pocket, he puts two in the future Treasury of Arizona—really a god-send to any new country—and, as he is meeting with considerable success, he has aroused the jealousy of some who now take this means of curtailing his revenue.

Last evening Governor Fremont, Hon. Charles Silent, Dr. Maynard, Prof. Einborn and Mr. Frank Fremont, returned from their trip through the Bradshaw, Peck and Turkey Creek mining districts, where they went for the purpose of examining the various mines in those districts. Messrs. Maynard and Einhorn are here as mining experts, sent in the interest of the Syndicate recently formed in New York, under representations of Governor Fremont to work various mining properties in this Territory. The same party, accompanied by Clark Churchill, left early this morning to examine the Silver Belt, in the [illegible] district, one of those almost pure silver mines. In my next letter I will [illegible] full particulars. If the experts report satisfactorily, capital and machinery will be forthcoming immediately.

Messrs. Bowen and Knowles, grocers of [illegible], recently purchased the old Lake Mill, lying in the Bradshaw [illegible]. This mill has been idle for several years, has been sold for taxes once, and is literally plastered with mechanics' liens. These gentlemen took the mill with the [illegible] thereon, put in an Allen & White Roaster, erected a saw-mill, renovated and fixed up the mill till now it is a first class custom quartz mill, and will be ready for business by the 25th instant. Such a mill has long been needed in the Bradshaw country, hundreds of small lodes have been lying idle waiting for such a mill.

I will have something to say about the Cherry Creek District, and the Prescott Mining Company of New York, under the supervision of C. C. Bean, in my next.

MINER.

THE BAROMETER OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

The depression in the marriage-rate, that unerring test of the material condition and prospects of the people, was still more strongly marked during the first quarter of this year than it had been in any of the four quarters of 1878. The annual marriage-rate, in the three months ending March last, did not exceed 11.6 per 1,000, and was 2.1 below the average rate in the corresponding period of the 40 years—1838-77. So low a marriage-rate has not prevailed in the first quarter of any year since 1837, when the Act for civil registration of marriages, births and deaths first rendered these statistics possible. The nearest approach to so low a marriage-rate, in the first quarter of the year, was 12.5 in the first three months of 1841. As a natural result, the birth-rate in England and Wales has fallen below the average. In the three months ending June last the annual rate was equal to only 35.2 against 37.4, 36.5 and 36.9 in the corresponding periods of 1876, 1877, 1878; it was lower than in any June quarter since 1869, and was 1.0 below the average rate in the second quarter of the ten years 1869-79.—*Sanitary Record.*

T. A. BARRY, Agent for Naglee's Brandy, is at No. 116 Montgomery Street.

GEO. STREET, Agent News Letter, 30 Cornhill, E. C., London.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS OF LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, which are calculated to deceive the public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their signature, "LEA & PERRINS," which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see name on wrapper, label, bottle and stopper. Wholesale and for export by the proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, etc., etc., and by grocers and oilmen throughout the world. To be obtained of
Nov. 16. MESSRS. CROSS & CO., San Francisco.

ROWLAND'S

MACASSAR OIL strengthens the Hair and prevents it falling off. The bottles have a glass stopper, and *not* a cork.

KALYDOR beautifies the Complexion and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Prickly Heat, Eruptions, etc.

ODONTO whitens the Teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

EUKONIA is a new and delicate toilet powder.

Ask for ROWLAND'S articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid cheap imitations. Sold by Druggists, Bazaars, etc., all over the world. May 3.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

Finest and Cheapest Meat-flavoring Stock for Soups, Made Dishes and Sauces. March 2.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful. See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," etc.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

Caution--Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature, in blue ink, across Label. "Consumption in England increased ten-old in ten years." March 2.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

To be had of all Store-keepers, Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only), C. David & Co., 43, Mark Lane, London, England. March 2.

Medicinal Food--Pancreatic Emulsion is the only true food in **Consumption and Wasting Diseases** produced by enfeebled digestion, or hereditary causes.

Medicinal Food--Pancreatic Emulsion supplies the special form of nutriment, in combination with the digestive agent required, and is therefore the **Natural Food for such Invalids,** restoring strength, weight and appetite, and counteracting the tendency to wasting diseases, etc.

Savory & Moore, New Bond-street, London, from whom pamphlets, containing particulars and the highest Medical Testimonials and recommendations, may be obtained, gratis, on application, and chemists, etc., everywhere. [July 5.

CHARLES LANGLEY & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
Importers of Pure English, French and German Drugs,
100 and 102 FRONT STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO. [Sept. 6.

A CURIOUS PLEA.

Geo. Gorham is back in Washington. As was, of course, to he expected, his party friends have taken him to task for his tergiversation. They want to know why he, the Secretary of the party's national organizatiou for the management of elections in the different States, should proceed to his own State and thers become a leader in the camp of the enemy? They are surprised, above all, that he should return to his former friends and coolly expect them to welcome him as a comrade, instead of shooting him down as a spy. He excuses himself; but what an excuse! The cool audacity of the fellow is amazing. A traitor, caught in the very act of treason, he turns a curious back-somersault, which he expects will land him once again, safe and sound, in the old camp. He protests that the ways of the people out on the Pacific slops are not like those of the men of Maine or Massachusetts. His conduct must not he judged of hy any Eastern rule. Californians are free and easy in politics as in other things. He bad simply heen out on a sort of political drunken spree—a kind of lark, as it were, during which he had got considerahly mixed up. When he came to himself he found, to his astonishment, that his hed-fellows were Democrats. But that, he claims, is only a convivial way they have in politics "out on the coast." He was not alone in his offending. It actually turned out that old southern, dyed-in-the-wool, Jacksonian Democrats were in the ranks of the Republicans. In fact, the intoxication of the hour had caused the different parties to exchange names, and, as a result, the Democrats were called Repuhlicans and the Repuhlicans were taken for Democrats. Anyhow, it was something like that. He is not quite sure how it was, and is willing to swear that it was anyway that will suit the atmosphere of Washington. This audacious defence is worthy of Gorham, and Gorham is worthy of it, but we don't think it will pull him through this time. He has forfeited all claim to he esteemed a loyal party man, and, instead of heing rewarded as a leader, should he punished as a spy. His comrades are not safe with him in their councils. The cry should arise, "turn him out." To vent his mean, petty malice against the Railroad, he attempted to sell out the interests of his party, and that he did not succeed in delivering them was no fault of his. It is not true that there was such a predominance of local issues in our late election, and such an absence of national ones, as to justify a High Commander going over to the ranks of the enemy. The one local issue that was endeavored to he made much of, was the question as to what reduction, if any, should he made in railroad fares and freights. Gorham, for personal reasons, tried to push that issue to a front position, hut failed. For the rest, the issues were largely national. Congressmen had to be elected. A Legislature, which will name a United States Senator, had to he chosen, and the character of the whole State administration for the next three years had to he determined. If it were an occasion on which a commander might loyally ahandon bis colors, then, indeed, must the word *treason* have lost its meaning.

THE THIRD TERM DOCTRINE.

A celebrated Frenchman, who was studying the Britisb Constitution, not heing able to find therein any article respecting the liherty of the press, at last applied to an eminent jurist, who replied: "It exists hecause not forbidden." So, if a foreigner were to ask concerning the third term doctrine, an American would have to answer: "It is forhidden hecause it never existed." In both instances the unwritten traditional law has insensihly heen incorporated with the written, and it is now generally held by the hest authorities that all rights not expressly delegated to the government are retained hy the people. This theory is, indeed, expressly stated in the Federal and State constitutions, hut with the corresponding declaration that certain rights are prohihited the people, hut these prohihitions are all expressed in the charter constituting the government, without which it could not exist. Washington's determination to withdraw from public life was expressed very pla'n y long hefore the conclusion of his second Presidential term, although even after his retirement he did not hesitate to resume the office of General when a war with France appeared imminent. A candid examination, therefore, discloses these facts: 1st. There is no written constitutional limit to the number of terms to which a citizen is eligible. 2d. Washington declined a re-election for the third time, in 1796, on the ground of advancing age. He retired to Mt. Vernon at the close of his second term in 1797. 3d. He resumed the Generalship in 1799, and died the same year. 4th. John Adams, second President, 1797-1801; Thomas Jefferson, third President, 1801-1809; James Madison, fourth President, 1809-1817; James Monroe, fifth President, 1817-1825. Monroe was the last of the "Revolutionary" Presidents, and it does not appear that a third term was sought hy or offered to any of Washington's four immediate successors. It would have heen declined out of respect to the memory of the "Father of His Country." It thus appears that the unwritten law of the third term, or, as it may appropriately he called, "the third term superstition," originated after Washington's death, but it does *not* appear to have heen in accordance with any desire or counsel of his. Since Monroe's time the only Presidents elected for two terms were Jackson, Lincoln and Grant. Of these, Jackson did not seek a third term, and Lincoln's assassination deharred any attempt in that direction, even had he heen so inclined, which is not credihle. Grant a on, of all the Presidents since Wa hingto , has heen put in the attitude o a third term aspirant. To that impeachment he pleaded a denial in his last executive message, and has very recently reiterated his wish to remain in private life. He admits that his opinion may he changed if the people (hy which we presume he means tbe Republican party) demands it. Hence it may he that General Grant is destined to oocupy the Chief Magistracy of the nation a third time. What is there to prevent?

It is all a waste of time to talk ahout the "War of the Roses," the Battle of Bunker Hill, Waterloo, and all those played-out old sham battles—that exist only in the false, prejudiced, unreliahle pages of history—when we have far greater hattles right hefore us. We refer to the terrific combat now going on in the hreasts of the elected W. P. C. candidates, who promised to return part of their salary. Would they had windows in their souls, that we could have their agonizing contortions photographed. But, alas! it is not to he, and the present generation will seek the repose only to he ohtained from a lodging-place in Lone Mountain, without knowing whether the great Denis offered to compromise on the hasis of a square divide. On second thought, we see a dim glimmering of light—a sort of Will o' the Wisp, so to speak—when we reflect that it is barely possihle some one may squeal on the racket.

THE MODERN ODYSSEY.

As wise Ulysses, of the Homeric story,
Was welcomed home by chaste Penelope,
So we our hero, crowned with equal glory,
Welcome right lovingly.

For, like his namesake, he is now returning
Safe from long wanderings to his native land;
This is his Ithaca—with ardor burning
We haste to clasp his hand.

The perils which old Homer makes endanger
The Grecian warrior, our Ulysses knew;
And though the ancient's log-hook may be stranger,
The modern's is more true.

That amorous minx, Calypso, could not harm him,
Because he took Penelope along,
Nor (for that reason) could the sirens charm him
With their sweet fatal song.

But the lotus he has eaten, aye, and emptied
The pleasure-cup in company of kings,
Yet he returns untainted and untempted
By all these glorious things.

The splendor made for him—the pomp run riot—
His heart from home has not a whit estranged;
He comes hack as he left us, simple, quiet,
Impassahle, unchanged.

San Francisco, September 25th, 1879. T. A. H.

THE ZULU PEACE AND THE FUTURE OF AFRICA.

As was expected, the capture of Cetawayo has resulted in a peace, whieh means the permanent subjection of Zululand to the British. A treaty is shortly to be, or perhaps already has been, made, which will divide the vast dominions over which the late King ruled as lord paramount among a number of smaller chiefs. Nominally there will no longer be any suzerain, but the British Government will actually occupy that position. The chiefs are to he entirely independent of each other, and of the British also in the management of their internal affairs, but they cannot make war, alienate their lands, or, indeed, alter their foreign relations in any way without the approval of the supreme Government, which will keep a Resident in each territory. The principle and system are much the same as have heen estahlished by the British in some parts of India, and are perhaps the safest that could he adopted. A single potentate, possessing ahsolute authority over a vast extent of thickly populated territory, has great power for mischief, and is a dangerous neighbor, especially if he he a harharian, governed hy none of the rules which prevail among civilized nations. But let his territory he cut up and distributed among a number of petty rulers and the danger disappears, tbe more so when, as is now the case in Zululand, these rulers are only indspendent so far as their internal affairs are concerned. It is very rarely that their mutual jealousies and rival interests will permit them to act in concert, and some, at least, are always sure to remain loyal. Of course, if they were permitted to make war upon each other at discretion some conqueror would soon arise and absorb his neighbors; or, if they could alienate their possessions, the same result would ensue. So, also, if they could form treaties together they would practically he nearly as dangerous as a single united nation. It will he seen, therefore, that the plan of the British Government, which guards against all tbese perilous contingencies, is a wise and prudent one.

But it is not when regarded merely as an acquisition of territory tbat the conquest of Zululand is seen in its most interesting light. Of all the great continental divisions of the earth, Africa has most stubhornly resisted tbe progress of civilization. In ancient times, Egypt was the one bright spot set in a little corner of the vast Dark Continent, and it was not until after Mohammedan conquests that the narrow strip lying hetween the Sahara and the Mediterranean took a permanent position among civilized States of a lower order, while it is only of comparatively late years that the continent has heen fringed with an incomplete chain of colonies helonging to nearly every nation of Europe. A fringe, and that is all. The interior, though known to he rich and fertile in all parts except where the great desert stretches across the north, has defied all attempts to settle it, though it must he confessed that very few such attempts have heen made.

Now at last, however, Africa's turn seems to he at hand. The wild ebon daughter of the sun is threatened with the yoke of civilization, to which all her sister continents have had to bend their necks. Schemes for flooding the great desert in its eastern part are yearly receiving more scientific attention; while on the eastern side we hear of a railroad being projected to run from Oran to Timhuctoo, and connect the French province of Algeria with the rich region of Soudan. Meanwhile, the center of the continent is to he invaded hy means of Stanley's mighty river, the Livingstone, which, it is asserted, will soon he open to steam navigation nearly from one side of the continent to tbe other. Lastly, in the south we have the British advance into Zululand. This advance may not he great, if measured hy miles, but if measured by its moral and actual effects, it is a great deal. Where British authority is, there British subjects will surely follow; and where British subjects settle, civilization springs. More than this, one such conquest invariably leads to another; not only hy the same victor, who naturally keeps pushing his frontier onward hy the very act of protecting it, hut also hy other colonizing powers who follow his example in order to secure their share of the booty. In short, the colonized fringe of the Dark Continent has hegun to widen inwards, and its people must either, like the Hindoos, yield to the pressure civilization, and accept a subordinate place, or, like the red Indian, resist the pressure, and perish.

The Pope has issued an encyclical on the teaching of philosopby, which fills ten columns of the *Osservatore Romano*. His Holiness holds that the greater part of the evils which afflict society in the present day are due to the inculcation of false philosophy, and says that philosophy, in order that it may attain its end, must he subject to faith. After a minute survey of the results of the philosophic inquiry of the Fathers, he exhorts the hishops to adopt in their ecclesiastical schools the teachings of St. Thomas Aquinas.

Married.—At Grace Cathedral, J. Henley Stone, of Missouri, to Marian H., daughter of Jno. V. Plume, of this city.

THE TOWN CRIER.

"Hear the Crier?" "What the devil art thou?
"One that will play the devil, sir, with you."

"He'd a sting in his tail as long as a flail,
Which made him grow bolder and bolder."

When trade is lively at any of our prominent gospel shops, the attaches are very liable to get badly mixed up. For instance, Herr Flutenschingel, the organist of Saint Bifgob's, got notice last week that there was to be a musical christening at 1 P.M., with a swallow-tail godfather; a funeral at 2 P.M., with agonized relatives and sobs in G minor; and a way-up jubilant wedding at 3 P.M., at which the bridesmaids were expected to pelt the officiating minister with tuberose bouquets. There would have been no great difficulty in selecting appropriate music, if Herr Flutenschingel had only understood when the different heats were to be run so to speak. He got through the lavatory rites elegantly. He couldn't see the parties from the organ loft, but the chief engineer squawled so lustily that he was sure about the procession being that of the immersion party, and when the tenor sang, "Now I duck my little head," the effect was tremendous. But an hour later, when seventy-two grief stricken relatives, following an aged grandfather in a rosewood casket, were saluted with Mendelssohn's Wedding March, and sent out of the church to the tune of, "When Johnny comes marching home," there was a feeling of disgust among the mourners, which no hopes of prospective legacies could allay, and also a determination on the part of the family and friends of the deceased to at once give up their pews. The rest of the story is soon told. It was probably the first bridal party that ever marched up an aisle to the melodious strains of the "Dead March in Saul." The best man rushed upstairs and choked the soprano before she was half through with "I know that my Redeemer liveth," and Mr. F. was found on the floor, badly used up, two hours afterward, bleeding profusely at the proboscis, and tightly clutching the score of a funeral anthem, words by Hector A. Stuart. There'a nothing like appropriate music, let it cost what it may.

Mr. Casebolt seldom gets credit for anything he does good, and is invariably hounded to death for any fault that can he found with his management of the Sutter St. Railroad. This week he saved a poor woman's life entirely through his excellent mode of running his cars, and not a single newspaper in this city mentioned the circumstance, even as an item in the local column. It appears that Mrs. Fogarty, who lives out near the cemetery, while under the influence of excessive mental depression, had times and worse whisky, concluded to commit suicide the other night, by lying across the track and awaiting the approach of the Sutter street cars. They were only four blocks off as, with a prayer for forgiveness, she placed her neck on one rail, her feet on the other, and awaited her end. But kindly nature came to her relief, and, unconscious of her impending fate, Mrs. F. was sound asleep in less than a minute. The cars were evidently getting nearer and nearer, and within three quarters of an hour were certainly less than fifty yards distant. Ten minutes more elapsed and Mrs. F. was slowly coming to her senses, thanks to the cold iron rails, a relenting Providence, and a heavy, chilling fog. She arose quietly and walked into her happy home, remarking that she "must be a little full to-night," little dreaming that had she lain another half hour on the track the heavy cars would have mangled her poor body beyond recognition. May we not hope after this that the next Legislature will not only reward Mr. Casebolt substantially, but also pass a bill forbidding car horses to go out of a walk, and insisting on the drivers remaining a quarter of an hour on each street corner?

The Workingmen were horribly agitated this week by the spreading of an unfounded report relative to Ulysses and the Chinese. It was asserted that a delegation of pigtailed merchants had formally waited on the General and presented him with a cargo of silk, ivory, fans and expensive Mongolian curios. After the great man had inspected the gifts, he was said to have assured the Chairman of the delegation that the Chinese should NOT go under any circumstances, as long as they communicated with him in a similar manner once every six weeks; and further, that if they had any particularly rare Pagodas, which would look well in his grounds, they might send them along to Galena, to keep him in mind of their interests. The story might have been believed, had it not been supplemented by another fiction about General Grant's accepting a box of Chiness cigars and smoking one of them. This exploded the canard, and Denis Kearney and the twelve Ward Presidents went home to their hovels and slept in peace, satisfied that they were the victims of a hoax gotten up by some lecherous, blotated whisky land-and-water thief, or some other impolite synonym for rascality out of the little drayman's limited dictionary.

Laura D. Fair, the most amiable murderess on record, is at present lecturing in the East, with great success. There is nothing remarkable in this (because everybody lectures in America) except that it suggests to a thoughtful mind that to make a hit as a lecturer, one has to be either an infamously immoral divine, or a tigress dyed in blood. Possessed with the truth of this axiom, we are at present uncertain as to whether it would be best to slaughter the proprietor of this paper in cold blood, or to take simply orders and have a sensational ecclesiastical trial with the family cook as appellant and ourselves as co-respondent. Either course would undoubtedly insure a handsome competency, the only question being as to which is the shortest road to wealth.

Persons of eighteen different nationalities have written to us to protest against an extraordinary statement in the speech of the Galena orator who waited upon General Grant on Wednesday last. The statement is as follows: "You know well, sir, that sentiment common to humanity—which loves the scenes of its former homes and enshrines all subjects and matters pertaining to it with the tenderest affection." The eighteen representative men repudiate the sentiment as common to none but Galenians, and the whole passage as a plagiarism from the last howling lunatic at Napa.

For the 10,000,000th time, the original remark has been made that the initials of General Grant's name seem to be prophetic, when we consider that they stand for United States General. Nobody seems to see that they stand for other things as well: for Undoubted Silk Goods, Unequaled Sweet Ginger, Utah's Serious Gentile, Useful Silver Gong, and Unhappy Supervisors' Gahble. There is a good deal of prophecy in these.

The General lit another cigar, and puffed away in silence. We tried to start some interesting subject of conversation, but with little success, until we happened to speak of Hector A. Stuart's poem. The General was at once excited, and we give his remarks *verbatim*, as they are of interest to the literary world:

We—What do you think of Hector A. Stuart's poem?

General—I am no judge of poetry.

We—In your travels round the world, of course you have frequently heard the poet's name?

General—I never have.

We—That is strange. He is the great California poet.

General—I don't read much poetry. I have read some of Bret Harte's, Stoddard's, Joaquin Miller's, Gassaway's, O'Connell's, Ina D. Coolbrith's, Emelie Lawson's and a few other California poets.

We—My dear General, these are all long since forgotten. Hector A. Stuart has completely taken the wind out of their sails. Some years ago the writers you speak of occasionally produced poems, some of them very pretty no doubt, but there was no great poet among them. They wrote for the *Overland*, *News Letter*, and such-like publications. Things went along very smoothly for years; they divided the laurels among themselves pretty evenly; they might have been going on in the same way up to the present time, had not Hector A. Stuart commenced writing poetry for the Sunday *Call*. The result was like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky. The *Overland* immediately suspended publication, Harte and Miller went East, Stoddard went round the world, Kendall and Realf committed suicide, while Emelie Lawson and Ina D. Coolbrith forswore poetry forever.

General—This was a loss to California literature.

We—By no means. Stuart gave us the true idea of poetry; to use his own words, "his voice, deep as thunder, rose over dissension." Allow me to read a few cantos from "Ben Neho."

General—Not just now. I have some letters to write. Some other time.

We—Will you mention any time?

General—I am going East shortly. In some five years from now I may take a trip to California again. I may have time then.

We—All right. I will mark the passage, but, as I said before of Hector A. Stuart, "his voice, deep as thunder, rose over dissension."

General—Excuse me, but let us defer our remarks on Mr. Stuart until you read the poem to me.

The conclusion of this conversation will take place five years from now.

We are glad; the heart of the T. C. overflows with rejoicing, when we hear, as at the present time, that theatrical managers are at their wit's end for plays. They are hoist with their own petard, the boomerang has returned and smitten the suiter with a fearful smite. Often and often has the T. C. sat, long in the weary watches of the night, and ruined his credit with the groceryman by an extravagant use of midnight oil, writing plays, which, if put before the public, would have made him famous and the manager rich. But, alas! for both. The devil hardened the heart and softened the brain of that manager, and he refused to buy, and now that he needs those plays, the T. C. has sworn a bitter oath that he shall never get them. No; rather shall the public he poisoned with Shakspeare and *Pinafore* and sickened with overdoses of Aimee, than the T. C. assist a stiff-necked generation of mis-managers.

The author, Mr. Alexander Dunbar, has kindly favored us with a "Welcome to General Grant," in seven stanzas, with notes. The poetry is evidently inspired by the study of the great Krause; and Grant will cherish the memory of the man who greets him with these exquisite words:

"Hearts thrilled with love and glee, loud swell the strain,
Safly again at home true harbinger of peace;
Thy wise instructive words with profit we retain,
Endear'd by thy absence while doing the globe's face."

The music, we are told is in progress of composition. It will he something to hear.

A new subscriber to the *Alta* met General McComb, the other day, and informed him that, after discarding the *Chronicle* for its bestiality and the *Call* for its sycophancy, he had at last centered on the California street organ as his daily news supplier. "How d'ye like it?" queried the General. "First rate," answered the new subscriber; "I've bought a step-ladder, and I nail the *Alta* against the wall every morning. Then I run up and down the ladder till I've read all the news. Besides," he added, "the *Alta's* useful in other ways. I can wrap up the week's wash in it, or take two issues and cover up all the furniture when we're house-cleaning?" The General is a good swordsman, but he couldn't parry the thrust.

It may satisfy the public mind to learn that the entire expense of General Grant's reception is to he defrayed without cost to taxpayers. The Finance Committee have decided to appropriate all the reductions in salaries which the elected Workingmen's caudidates propose to pay back into the Treasury. This will foot all the hills incurred and leave a large surplus (in our minds).

So far as human vision can penetrate the future, every hour of General Grant's life seems likely to come around in its turn. This magnificent thought is the condensed juice of the many solemn allusions to the meaning of Grant's visit to San Francisco; and it is a comfort to think we have so many philosophers on the daily press.

"Puck" is extremely hard on Grant and the third term. Grant is so taciturn that nohody can say what he feels, but we make a broad guess that he thinks one term of such boring as San Francisco is now giving him is about all he can stagger through. They say he talks in his sleep.

The Captain of the "Ellen Stuart" was badly burned by the explosion of a rocket while saluting the *City of Tokio*. He was all a-fire with enthusiasm at the time, and something else. This is the exact time for the band to play "Rocket in the Cradle of the Deep."

Laura D. Fair tells the New Yorkers there is not a woman in San Francisco without some scandal sticking to her skirts. Merely for the oddity of the thing, one would like to see Laura's notion of aomething scandalous.

A gentleman in this city has just sent to Lima for three dogs. He has not been in good health lately, but says he has heard so much of the benefits to he derived from Peruvian hark—(Funeral at 2 P. M.)

A clergyman at Stratford, Connecticut, was shot dead this week by his wife as he lay asleep. Boh Ingersoll will, of course, provide for the widow.

C. P. R. R.

Overland Ticket Office: Ferry Landing, foot of Market street.--Commencing Monday, May 19th, 1879, and until further notice, Trains and Boats wil leave SAN FRANCISCO:

7.00 A. M. (daily), Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Landing — Connecting with Trains for Napa (Stages for Sonoma), Calistoga (the Geysers), and Sacramento. Connecting at Davis (*Sundays excepted*) for Woodland and Knight's Landing, and at Woodland for Williams and Willows.
(Arrive San Francisco 8:10 P.M.)

7.00 A.M. (daily) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) and via Livermore arriving at Tracy at 11:30 A. M. and connecting with Atlantic Express. Connects at Niles with Train arriving at San Jose at 10:15 A.M.
(Returning, train from Tracy arrives at 6:05 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (daily), Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R R.) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland (Or.), Colfax, Reno (Virginia City), Palisade (Eureka), Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Galt with train arriving at Ione at 3:40 P.M.
(Arrive San Francisco 5:15 P.M.)

Sunday Excursion Tickets to San Pablo and Martinez at Reduced Rates.

10.00 A.M. (daily) via Oakland Ferry, Local Passenger Train to Haywards and Niles.
(Arrive San Francisco 4:05 P.M.)

3.00 P.M. (daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry and Niles), stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 5:20 P.M.
(Arrive San Francisco 0:35 A.M.)

3.00 P.M. (daily) Northern Railway Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to San Pablo, Martinez and Antioch.
(Arrive San Francisco 9:35 A M.)

4.00 P.M. (daily) Arizona Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) for Lathrop (and Stockton), Merced, Madera, Visalia, Sumner, Mojave, Newball (San Buenaventura, and Santa Barbara), Los Angeles, "Santa Monica," Wilmington, Santa Ana (San Diego), Colton and Yuma (Colorado River Steamers), connecting direct with Daily Trains of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Arizona for Maricopa (Daily Stages for Phœnix and Prescott), and for Casa Grande (182 miles east from Yuma), and end of Track (Daily Stages for Florence and Tucson).

"Sleeping Cars" between Oakland, Los Angeles and Yuma.
(Arrive San Francisco 12:35 P.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Landing), connecting with trains for Calistoga, (the Geysers), Woodland, Knight's Landing and Sacramento; and at Sacramento with Passenger Train, leaving at 9:35 P.M. for Truckee, Reno, Carson and Virginia.
"Sleeping Cars" between Vallejo and Carson.
(Arrive San Francisco 11:10 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Wash'n St. Wharf), for Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.
(Arrive San Francisco 8:00 P.M.)

4.00 P.M. (daily), Through Third Class and Accommodation Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) connecting at Lathrop with Train arriving at Los Angeles on second day at 11:55 A.M. (Arrive San Francisco 9:05 A.M.

4.30 P.M. (daily) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to Haywards, Niles and Livermore. (Arrive San Francisco 8:35 A.M.)

5.00 P.M. (daily) Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland Ferry and Northeru Railway) to Ogden, Omaha and East.

Public conveyance for Mills Seminary connects at Seminary Park Station with all trains, Sundays excepted.

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS

From "SAN FRANCISCO." Daily.

TO OAKLAND.		TO ALAMEDA.	TO FERNSIDE.	TO EAST OAKLAND.	TO NILES.	TO BERKELEY	TO DELAWARE STREET.
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
B 0.10	12.30	7.00	B7.00	B 6.10	7.00	7.30	B 6.10
7.00	1.00	8.00	B9.00	7.30	10.00	8.30	8.00
7.30	1.30	9.00	B10.00	8.30	P. M.	9.30	10.00
8.00	2.00	10.00	P. M.	9.30	3.00	10.30	12.00
8.30	3.00	11.00	B5.00	10.30	4.30	11.30	P. M.
9.00	3.30	12.00	.....	11.30	FROM SAN JOSE.	P. M.	1.30
9.30	4.00	P. M.	.....	P. M.		1.00	3.30
10.00	4.30	1.30	.....	12.30		3.00	4.30
10.30	5.00	2.00	.....	1.00		4.00	5.30
11.00	5.30	*3.00	.....	3.30	TO	5.00	B 6.30
11.30	6.00	4.00	.....	4.30		6.00	.....
12.00	6.30	5.00	.....	5.30		B 6.30	.....
.....	7.00	6.00	.....	6.30			
.....	8.10	B*7.00	.....	7.00			
.....	9.20	B*8.10	.....	8.10	A. M.	Change Cars at West Oakland	
.....	10.30	*1030	.....	9.20	7.00		
.....	B11.45	B*1145	.....	10.30	P. M.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	B11.45	3.00		

To "SAN FRANCISCO," Daily.

FROM DELAWARE STREET.	FROM BERKELEY.	FROM NILES	FROM EAST OAKLAND.	FROM FERNSIDE.	FROM ALAMEDA.	FROM OAKLAND. (Broadway.)
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
B 5.40	B5.40	7.00	B 5.10	B8.00	B*5.00	B 5.20	12.20
B 6.30	B 6.30	8.00	B 5.50	B10.00	B*5.40	B 0.00	12 50
8.00	7.30	P. M.	6.40	B11.00	*6.25	6.50	1.20
10.00	8.30	2.35	7.40	P. M.	7.00	7.20	1.50
12.00	9.30	4.30	8.40	B6.00	8.03	7.50	2.50
P. M.	10.30	FROM SAN JOSE.	9.40	.....	9.00	8.25	3.20
1.30	11 30		10.40	.....	10.03	8.50	3.50
3.30	P. M		11.40	.....	11.03	9.20	4.20
4.30	1.00		P. M.	.....	12,00	0.50	4.50
5.30	3.00		12.40	.....	P. M.	10.20	5.20
B 6.30	4.00		1.25	.....	1.00	10.50	5.50
.....	5.00		2.40	.....	3.00	11.20	6.25
.....	6.00		4.40	.....	*3 20	11.50	6.50
			5.40	.....	4.00	.....	8.00
Change Cars at West Oaklnd.		A. M.	6.40	.....	5.00	.....	9.10
		7.10	7.50	.....	6.03	.....	10.20
		P. M.	0.00	.....	B*7.20	.....	.....
		1.30	10.10	.....	B*8.30	.....	.....
		.....	.....	.....	*10.00	.....	.....

B—*Sundays excepted.*

*Alameda Passengers change cars at Oakland.

Creek Route.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*Daily*—B5:40, B6:30, 7.20, 8:15, 0:15, 10:15, 11:15 A.M. 12:15, 1:15, 2:25, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6.15 P.M.

FROM OAKLAND—*Daily*—B5:30, B6:20, 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A.M. 12:05, 1:05, 2:15, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05 P.M. B—*Sundays excepted.*

"Official Schedule Time" furnished by RANDOLPH & Co., Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St., S. F.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt.
A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.

SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD

Commencing Monday, Sept. 15th, 1879, and until further notice. Boats and Trains will leave San Francisco (Washington-st. Wharf) as follows:

3.00 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted), Steamer "James M. Donahue" (Washington Street Wharf), connecting with Mail and Express Train at Donahue for Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Cloverdale, and way stations. Making stage connections at Lakeville for Sonoma; at Geyserville for Skaggs' Springs; at Cloverdale for Ukiah, Lakeport, Mendocino City, Highland Springs, Bartlett Springs, Soda Bay and the Geysers.

☞ Connections made at Fulton on following morning for Korhel's, Guerneville and the Redwoods.
(Arrive at San Francisco 10:30 A.M.)

Sunday Excursions at Reduced Rates.

8.15 A.M., Sundays only, via Donahue, for Cloverdale and Way Stations.

Fares for Round Trip: Donahue, $1; Petaluma, $1.50; Santa Rosa, $2; Fulton, $2.50; Windsor, $3; Healdsburg, $3; Litton's, $3.50; Geyserville, $3.50; Cloverdale, $4.50.
(Arrive at San Francisco 7:00 P.M.)

Freight received from 7 a.m. till 2.30 p. m., daily (except Sundays).

Ticket Office: Washington st. Wharf.

A. HUGHES, Gen. Manager. JAS. M. DONAHUE, Gen. Pass & Tkt. Agt.

SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Round the World Tickets.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will issue Round the World Tickets, giving first-class accommodations for the entire route, at the low price of **$650.** For particulars apply to
WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,
General Agents,
Aug. 9. Corner First and Brannan streets.

Natural beauty surpasses anything which can be imparted by artificial means. PHOSPHATE SOAP gives health to the skin simply by removing impurities and eradicating the poisons which give rise to skin diseases.

Not only for daily use on the face and hands, but for bathing the entire body, there is nothing equal to PHOSPHATE SOAP. It is a thorcugh disinfectant and removes offensive odors of every kind.

☞ Ask your Druggist for it.

NORTHERN DIVISION SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Commencing Monday, April 21, 1879, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave San Francisco, from Passenger Depot on Townsend street, between Third and Fourth streets, as follows:

8.20 A.M. daily for San Jose and Way Stations. ☞ Stages for Pescadero (via San Mateo) connect with this train only.

9.30 A.M (Sundays only) for San Jose and Way Stations. Returning, leaves San Jose at 0 P.M.

10.40 A.M. daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad and all Way Stations. ☞ At PAJARO, the Santa Cruz R. R. connects with this train for Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz. ☞ At SALINAS the M. & S. V. R. R. connects with this train for Monterey. ☞ STAGE connections made with this train. (Pescadero Stages via San Mateo excepted.)

Parlor Car attached to this Train.
(SEATS AT REDUCED RATES.)

3.30 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose, Gilroy, Pajaro, Hollister, Tres Pinos and principal Way Stations.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The trains of the Santa Cruz R. R. and the M. & S. V. R. R, which have been connecting with this train on Saturdays at PAJARO and SALINAS respectively, have been withdrawn for the season. Those intending to visit Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz or Monterey, will take the train leaving San Francisco at 10:40 A.M. daily.

3.30 P.M. (Sundays only) for San Jose and Way Stations.

4.25 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose and Way Stations.

5.00 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

6.30 P.M.—daily, for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

Second-Class Fare.

Between San Francisco and San Jose.....$1.00.

On Freight Trains only, leaving San Francisco at 4:00 A.M., San Jose at 8:30 P.M. (daily, Sundays excepted).

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates

To San Jose and intermediate points sold on Saturdays, and Sunday mornings, good for return until following Monday inclusive.

Also, EXCURSION TICKETS to Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Monterey, sold on Saturdays only—good for return until the following Monday inclusive.

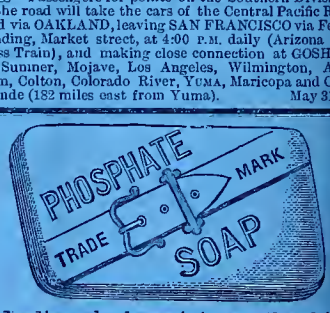
☞ Principal Ticket Office—Passenger Depot, Townsend street. Branch Ticket Office—No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Supt. H. R. JUDAH, A. P. & T. A.

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

Commencing Monday, May 19th, 1879.

☞ Passengers for points on the Southern Divisions of the road will take the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad via OAKLAND, leaving SAN FRANCISCO via Ferry Landing, Market street, at 4:00 P.M. daily (Arizona Express Train), and making close connection at GOSHEN for Sumner, Mojave, Los Angeles, Wilmington, Anaheim, Colton, Colorado River, YUMA, Maricopa and Casa Grande (182 miles east from Yuma). May 31.



Ladies who have injured the skin by the constant use of cosmetics may do much to restore their faces to that beauty which nature alone can give by constantly using PHOSPHATE SOAP.

For chapped hands the constant use of PHOSPHATE SOAP will be recommended by all who give it one fair trial.

If you want a nice article of Toilet Soap and something that is beneficial to the skin, buy PHOSPHATE SOAP.

Ladies who wish to make the skin look beautiful and natural should use PHOSPHATE SOAP.

Manufactured by "Standard Soap Co.," 204 Sacramento St., San Francisco.

NOTABILIA.

THE PEDDLER'S SONG.

Lawn as white as driven snow;
Cypress black as e'er was crow;
Gloves as sweet as damask roses;
Masks for faces and for noses;
Bugle-bracelet, necklace, amber;
Perfume for a lady's chamber;
Gold quoifs and stomachers,
For my lads to give their dears;
Pins and poking-sticks of steel.
What maids lack from head to heel:
Come buy of me, come; come buy, come buy,
Buy, lads, or else your lasses cry.
WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE.

Bradley & Rulofson, 429 Montgomery street, were compelled on Monday to apply to the Chief of Police for a detachment to guard their establishment against a growing mob, determined to have their likenesses of Gen. Grant; and before the officers could reach the ground traffic was completely suspended on Montgomery, Sacramento, Kearny and Sansome streets by the blockade. A telegram to the Palace Hotel brought a call from the Governor for the militia, which arrived at 11 A.M. with fixed bayonets, but it was not till seven of the ringleaders had fallen that order was restored; and the portraits of the General were then distributed under a guard of the N. G. C.

The banquet to the First Soldier of America was a grand affair, and there were as many slain the next day as after Cold Harbor; but Grant himself bore up like a hero, which was wonderful, seeing what a voyage he had just made. But the fact is that his breakfast at Swain's, 213 Sutter street, had given him uncommon strength of mind and bodily vigor, and this is the characteristic effect of that excellent restaurant on all those who frequent it. "Tell me where you eat, and I will tell you what you are," is a word of wisdom.

The business of the Post Office in transporting specimens of natural history is growing more and more onerous with every week. At first confined to butterflies and horned toads, it now embraces, without wincing, crocodiles, snakes, owls, and other chicken fixiugs; and, by special instructions from the Postmaster-General, the officials will begin, next week, forwarding to the Dead Letter Office all the natural-born fools who do not buy their hats at White's, 614 Commercial street.

Day after day, during the past week, the public remained on the tiptoe of expectation for the arrival of Grant. Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday came; the city was gay with flags and shields and evergreens and flowers; yet was hope deferred, and the heart made sick, for he came not. In this extremity our people bore up nobly, but not without assistance from Landsberger's Gerke Wine, the cheering influence of which alone enabled the city to endure without flinching its sick longing.

Nothing gives greater refinement to the person or more clearly brings out the native dignity and elegance of a manly form than exquisitely clean and faultlessly fitting linen. Not even a faultless physique can pass muster with a rumpled shirt; and every gentleman who feels the proper responsibility he owes to the public, supplies himself with shirts and underwear at Carmany & Crosett's, 25 Kearny street. Their articles in this line have a world-wide fame.

The salute from the Sand-Lot was more than the Denis could hear, and he fled before the guns got into position; which shows that he is not such a fool as men took him for. He does not like the range of the Union guns; but all who appreciate noble deeds and manly courage buy Montanya's Union Range, the best for cooking the dinner of brave men; and on Jackson, below Battery street, Montanya will be found, ready to meet all comers.

Napa Soda, always the best friend of man, has come boldly to the front during the unparalleled excitement of the past week. Not one of all the high-spirited representatives of California's homage to the national hero has suffered from his exertions in the cause; for they have all refreshed themselves with Napa Soda, and so borne the burden of the day.

Tapestry Brussels, $1 per yard and upwards; fine new patterns. Call and see them. Window shades, 75 cents and upwards. Window lace, 12½ cents and upwards. Cornices, wall paper, etc. Oilcloths, 50 cents per yard and upwards. Hartshorn & McPhun, 112 Fourth st., near Mission.

The annoyance and disagreeableness of Pimples and Blotches on the Skin, may be gotten rid of by using Dr. Jayne's Alterative, a safe and rational cure for all Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, etc. Sold by Crane & Brigham, San Francisco.

Young and feeble mothers with frail children will both become strong by the use of Hop Bitters.

One by one the resources of California become known, and draw to our coast the curious, the intelligent, the men of leisure, and the Invalids from all parts of the world. Our health-giving climate is even more attractive than our mineral resources and wonderful scenery; and the delicate organizations which seek to grow strong in our vital air find their surest help in F. & P. J. Tassin's cordial balm of Old Rye Whisky and Rock Candy, against which asthma and consumption lose all their power.

"The Principles of Light and Color." By Edwin Babbitt, D.M. For sale by Bocricke & Tafel, 234 Sutter street.

CARD.

I take pleasure in announcing that I have completed arrangements with F. F. DE DERKY, M.D., whereby he will attend to my practice during my absence abroad. Dr. de Derky has been a successful practitioner of medicine in the Southern and Eastern States, and, though recently having become a resident of this city, I beg to commend him as worthy of your fullest confidence.

Yours respectfully,
DR. D. ALBERT HILLER.

Relative to the above, I would say that my office is No. 17 Dupont street, Rooms Nos. 5 and 6. Office Hours: from 11 to 12 o'clock A.M. and 2 to 4 P.M.
Aug. 30. F. F. DE DERKY, M.D.

WAKELEE'S AUREOLINE

Produces the Beautiful Golden Hair so Much Admired.

SUPERIOR TO THE IMPORTED ARTICLE

—BY REASON OF ITS—

FRESHNESS AND CARE USED IN ITS PRODUCTION.

PRICE, LARGE BOTTLES, $2.

Manufactured by H. P. WAKELEE & CO., Druggists, corner Montgomery and Bush streets, S. F. [Aug. 2.

SERKYS TEA.

Guaranteed to preserve and promote the beauty and freshness of youth to the ripest age. It purifies the blood, and is a most wonderful tonic. It clears the complexion and removes pimples and eruptions. It increases the appetite and is a certain cure for dyspepsia. It preserves the freshness of youth and greatly exhilarates the spirits, and is extensively used and recommended by the medical faculty and used by the elite of London, Paris, New York, Philadelphia, etc.

It is used like ordinary tea, costs only 2 cents per day, and makes a healthy and delicious drink. Boxes by mail, 50 cents and $1. Liberal discount to trade.

809 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ State rights for sale. Aug. 9.

INSTRUCTION FOR MIOWIFERY.

The undersigned will begin October 1st, 1879, a course of instruction for females in midwifery. Instruction will be in accordance with the plan prescribed by the Prussian Government, and be both didactic and clinical. Certificates of character required. C. F. A. NICHELL, M.D.,
Sept. 20. 706 Post street.

WM. F. SMITH, M.D.,

Oculist and Aurist, 313 Bush Street.

Aug. 16] *Office Hours, from 12 M. to 3 P.M.*

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN PATENT OFFICES.

C. W. M. Smith, Counselor and Advocate in Patent Cases, 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco. Established 1862. Specialty: Patents, Trade-Marks, Patent-Law. Sept. 20.

MME. B. ZEITSKA'S

French, German and English Institute, Day and Boarding School, for Young Ladies, 922 Post street, between Hyde and Larkin. KINDERGARTEN connected with the Institute.
Oct. 26. MME. B. ZEITSKA Principal.

MADAME JULIA MELVILLE SNYDER,

613 Mason street, between Bush and Sutter.--Vocal Music for Opera, Concert or Parlor. Piano and Elocution. Dramatic Elocution and Voice Culture Specialties. Terms made known at residence. May 25.

CALIFORNIA SUGAR REFINERY,

Manufacturers of the Standard Syrup, a superior article put up in barrels expressly for home consumption. Also, Extra Heavy Syrup in barrels for Export. Refined Sugars at lowest market rates. Office, 215 Front street, up stairs. Dec. 21.

J. C. MERRILL & CO.,

Shipping and Commission Merchants, Agents for the Sandwich Islands Packet Lines, 204 California street, S. F. April 13.

J. K. PRIOR,

1128 Market Street and 21 Turk Street.

The Oldest Established Steam Gas Fitting and Plumbing Establishment on the Pacific Coast, where a complete assortment of new patterns of Gas Fixtures and Plumbing Material are offered at greatly reduced rates. Messages sent by American District Telegraph Company free. All jobbing promptly attended to. Established 1852. July 12.

FREO H. BUSBY,

No. 412 Market street, San Francisco, Manufacturer of Archery Gloves, Finger Tips, Arm Guards, Boxing, Fencing and Base Ball Gloves, for Catchers, Long Wrist Fishing Gloves, Belts for Uniforms, etc. Archery Clubs supplied at reduced rates. Busby's Archery Clubs are the only ones in the market that will stand service and give satisfaction. July 12.

H. FRESE,

(Late with Charles Dietle),

Boot Maker, No. 327 Dupont street, between Sutter and Bush, San Francisco, under the Ashborn House. The Finest Quality and Latest Styles of Custom Work Neatly Executed. Repairing Done at Short Notice. [August 23.]

FOR SALE,

In a thriving city, situated in one of the Southern counties, a valuable first-class SALOON BUSINESS, with lease, fixtures and furniture. For full particulars apply, by letter, "A. B.," News Letter Office. Dec. 14.

TRADE FRAUDS.

Explanatory Note.—When we suspended the prosecution of "Trade Frauds" in the columns of the *News Letter*, it was not because the matter was worked out, by any means, but because other arrangements became necessary, especially with the view of allowing the analysts the time they might consider necessary for getting at the bottom of the plans adopted by dishonest traders, and the materials used, in the adulteration of articles of food in daily consumption. This week we resume the task by informing this patient and long-suffering public how they are systematically imposed upon by the suppliers of one of the most indispensable articles of every day use, viz., milk; and indicating some of the many evils which result from the adulterated article, more especially to babes and young children. As the outcome of these investigations is meant for general information, and more especially for the laboring classes, who are most likely to be the heaviest sufferers, our aim will be to clothe our remarks in language as plain and free from technical and scientific terms as the nature of the subject treated will admit of.—*Editor News Letter.*

MILK SUPPLIED TO THE CITY.

Our analyst reports as follows: I have collected and examined, in all, sixty-eight samples of milk, which in every instance was obtained by myself, either from milk-carts in the streets, or small groceries and bakeries in various parts of Kearny, Market, Third, Fourth, Mission and Howard streets. All of those samples were submitted to the test of their strength of cream, while about fifty were tested in more considerable detail, leading to the conclusion that in several instances both skim milk and water had been added, and skim milk in nearly all. In one, lime water had been used. Twenty-six had been *shamefully tampered* with, being diluted with skim milk and water. As there is no use in going into the details of examinations, I have selected one simple and convincing experiment to lay before your readers, and that is—how to determine the quantity of cream in a sample. But, first, as to the amount that should be present: Dr. Hassall, the eminent London analyst, found in twenty-six samples of pure cow's milk an average of 11.933, practically 12 per cent. of cream. I propose to fix the empirical standard for San Francisco at 10 per cent. Now, out of those fifty samples mentioned, I found twenty-two of only 8 per cent. and under, of which six were between 3 and 5 per cent. of cream only. More barefaced adulterations can hardly be imagined. Six more ranged between 8 and 10 per cent.; so that out of fifty samples collected from day to day, twenty-eight were below a standard already fixed at 2 per cent. below that of Dr. Hassall.

It is well known that the portion of cream in whole milk varies under a number of circumstances: for example, with the breed and age of the cows; their health; the food upon which they are fed; the care and attention paid them in severe weather, and such like; but whatever may be said truly of individual instances, there are, in the long run, certain limits of average within which all unadulterated milk will always fall, and they may be safely stated as lying between 11 and 16 per cent. of cream. Any milk containing less than 10 per cent. of cream may safely be said to have been tampered with in some one of many ways: generally, however, either by the addition of water or skim-milk. Now, the means of discovering whether the cream reaches 10 per cent. or not is as follows: Procure a glass tube with a flat bottom, which may be had at Mr. Caire's or Mr. Taylor's, on Washington street, graduated into one hundred marks, the cost of which will be a mere trifle; then fill it with milk to the highest mark and let it stand in as cool a place as may be for twelve hours. At the end of that time the line of demarcation between the cream and the blue-milk will be plainly visible. All that remains is to count the number of lines or marks between the top line and the blue milk, and you know the percentage of cream, and if it be less than ten lines, you are cheated to that extent, either by the additiou of water or milk robbed of its cream. It will be observed and remembered that this is the only reliable test for all ordinary purposes. Lactometers, creamometers and specific gravity apparatus are all a delusion, as not one man in ten thousand can obtain reliable data from them; but the presence or absence of cream, the most necessary ingredient, can always be had to a certainty.

Of the fifty samples of which I am treating, I obtained eighteen (18) from milk-carts in the street, of only 8 per cent and under; and eight (8) from stores and bakeries, which were of similar strength of cream. Of these, again, some ranged from three, four and five per cent. only. Of the remainder (14 in number), one ruled as high as 16 per cent., and the rest from 11 upwards, few of them only exceeding 12 per cent. With two exceptions, all these were obtained in Market and Kearny streets. This shows that the working classes are the chief sufferers from adulterated milk. The price is everywhere the same.

But, though the people may be told how to protect themselves, it by no means follows that this knowledge is sufficient to protect society against fraud. Legislation on the matter of milk supply ought to occupy the Legislature among the earliest subjects they take in hands after next assembling; and in this view we fervently hope we shall not have called attention to the need of it in vain.

There must be an empyrical standard fixed by law, viz.: that any milk offered for human consumption below eleven per cent. of cream should be liable to seizure, and the vendor brought to punishment by the most summary process. Traders are not allowed to sell stinking fish or slink meat, and why allow them to sell swill-milk, or what is nearly as bad, milk robbed of its most valuable nutritive ingredient—the cream?

With reference to grains and refuse of our breweries and distilleries, and whether they are used to any considerable extent as food for cows, further investigation will be made. Too much importance cannot be attached to the purity of milk in any community, but most of all in this city, where so few mothers suckle their own offspring, and where the infant death-rate rules so high.

Dr. R. H. Piper, of Chicago, has been employed during the last two years studying and analyzing the milk supplied to the city of Chicago, and the facts that he and his fellow-students of infantile disease have elicited are at once alarming and convincing. Where the milk used was of the swill or adulterated kind—such as old milk mixed with new—the diseases arising were always dangerous and often destructive of infant life.

Grapes for New York.—We notice preparations making on Davis street for shipment, by rail to New York, of a carload of superior selected Muscat grapes, packed in hf-bbls., covered with a patent liquid that insures their safety for an indefinite period without injury. We hope success will crown the venture.

"OUR SHEET MARKET."

Quotations of standard sheets are less varied than usual this week, owing to the prevailing Grant fever. We have had the General dished up morning, noon and night, until the subject reminds us of a King of France, whose physician had rigorously enjoined a certain diet as the only method of prolonging life. Naturally, the King objected, but to no purpose, until a bright idea struck him of applying a similar treatment to the physician. Knowing the latter to be excessively fond of turkey, his majesty strictly ordered his *chef de cuisine* to give Esculapius no solid food in any form excepting turkey. He might have it in any shape; but it must be turkey—and nothing else. The physician held out for a week, but succumbed at the end of that time, and agreed that as variety in all things is the spice of life, the King should in the future follow his own sweet will. Now, we have had "Our City's Guest" served up as "The Foremost Man of All the World," "The Greatest Captain of the Age," "The Most Illustrious Citizen of the Republic," "The American Cæsar," "The Eminent Third-Termer," "The Counterpart of the Iron Duke," and so on, *ad nauseam*. There has been rather too much servility and Jenkinsism in all this, and we imagine General Grant would willingly dispense with it.

The *Alta* says, "Let us be brothers again, because Grant's come home," etc. That is a very good sentiment until the election requires an extensive system of bull-dozing and a flaunting of the bloody-shirt. The same sheet thinks there is not much chance for developing our manufacturing industries, as factory-owners generally have no plans for extending business and are not now making an adequate profit on capital invested. Writing of North American bullion production, it infers that, owing to our improved mining machinery, one man on the Comstock is equal to twenty-five men at Potosi, in Mexico. That, of course, provided the Mexicans rely solely upon hand labor.

The *Bulletin* considers most juvenile crimes to be inspired by reading the cheap illustrated story papers. It calls attention to the coming immigration from Europe, and repeats the rather venerable assertion that no place offers such great inducements as California. Other States make like assertions, and *send forth agents to back them*, thereby securing population. Same sheet says the dangerous and destructive fires all over the State are caused by hunters, boys, campers-out, phosphorus used in squirrel poisoning, carelessness of stock-men, and so forth. It will be more to the purpose to recall these facts when the Legislature meets, so that proper preventive measures may be passed.

The *Call* objects to the delay of the Election Commissioners in counting the vote, and insinuates that there is a purpose in the delay. For "purpose" read "pay," and it is correct.

The *Post* says "lynching is becoming disagreeably frequent in this State." We presume it may be considered "agreeably frequent" when one's enemies are being strung up, off hand. Same sheet believes "trade is improving daily, confidence in the future has been restored, and the country feels secure and jubilant."

The *Chronicle* has been busily engaged advising, berating and checkmating the British Ministry; but apparently without any greater success than its recent attempt to govern this little Pacific Empire. If Lord Beaconsfield does not at once secure the *Chronicle's* influence, there is no telling how soon it may overthrow him and knock the Indian Empire into a cocked-hat.

The *Examiner* says "Grant's reception is an apotheosis—a species of man-worship. The fall from man worship to prostration before the object of that worship is as easy as the fabled descent to Avernus; and the American people seem bent on making it." Very true, so they do; and if one only knew with who! Same sheet asserts there is more drunkenness in the land from chloral-hydrate than from alcoholic stimulants, and that its effects are more dangerous. Brother Pickering will, no doubt, consider the assertions uncalled for and almost personal.

The Sacramento *Bee* says a recently-elected State officer, who visited that city, was besieged by a multitude of office-crazed men, young and old, begging positions of any kind under the next administration. It also says a corps of engineers and surveyors, under Colonel Mendell, will soon visit the Upper Sacramento, remove snags and obstructions, and devise plans to make steamboat navigation easy and practicable.

The Sacramento *Record-Union* says: "The demagogues who have been prating of imaginary grievances should be called upon now to meet the facts of the Consular reports on labor in Europe, and to say what possible motive there can be for the propagation of such gross fictions as they themselves have postulated regarding the condition of labor in this country." Same sheet, speaking of the dangers connected with returning prosperity, concludes that "what the world needs is a moderate measure of comfort, equally diffused, instead of exaggerated alternatives of wealth and poverty." All of which shall be ours—after the Day of Judgment.

The Watsonville *Transcript*, referring to the recent robbery of the Santa Cruz Treasury, says: "Let the County Seat be moved at once, before somebody steals and carries off the Court House." Seven years ago the same treasury was robbed in a similar manner. If this sort of thing is to continue, they may as well abolish the treasury, as there will be no use for it.

The Los Angeles *Herald* has seen that "the business of 'jumping' corporations has been overdone by designing politicians. * * * * The managers of the leading railways on this coast are not fools; on the contrary, they are men of sagacity and energy, taking them for all in all, that have never been excelled on the American Continent." The people at large are also fast realizing that attacks on corporations, whether by political or press demagogues, are almost without exception for selfish purposes. The dear public is used as a catspaw to secure the chestnuts, whereof the demagogue takes the kernel, and the people take the shell; but all the same, the corporation is robbed. Fortunately, the masses begin to acquire more common sense.

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Printers, Engravers, Lithographers and Bookbinders,
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20 **Lovely Rosebud Chromo Cards, or 20 Motto Chromos** with name, **10c.** NASSAU CARD CO., Nassau, N. Y.

"BIZ."

The Fall trade has set in with good earnest, and the plentiful supply of money in all financial centers lends enchantment to the operator, who has a good opportunity to coin money, knowing that the long period of industrial depression has occasioned stock accumulations and a depression of prices far below the costs of production, and seeing the inevitable result of a plethoric supply of the precious metals, some of our shrewdest merchants have shown their hand by entering the markets at low prices and purchased large lines of staple goods that had long been in warehouse, to drug upon the market. This has notably been the case in nearly all descriptions of Metals, especially Bar Iron, Pig Iron, Iron Pipes, Nails, and other merchandise that will be referred to as we proceed in our weekly review of the market. It is true that business has been somewhat interfered with by the Grant Ovation; but this seems to have lent enchantment to the view. The advent of the boat General through the portals of the Golden Gate, a week since, seems to have dispelled the fog and gloom that had long laid like a pall over the city, and for many days past the weather has been delightful and the temper of our whole people cheerful.

Freights Shipping.—An upheaving is to be noted in our freight market. Ships for Wheat have been freely chartered at 50 shillings to Liverpool or Havre direct, and at this writing the talk is 55 shillings, with a fair prospect that 60s. will be reached ere long, as the disengaged list now in port numbers only 16 vessels, and it is probable that the next American ship Three Brothers will load, and perhaps others, upon owners' account. We have 27 vessels now on the bertb for Europe loading Wheat, and thus far during September have cleared 33 ships with grain for Europe.

Wheat.—The market has been excited all the week, hy reason of telegrams received on Monday from Liverpool that the cargo price of Wheat on passage, etc., had risen to 50s., and since then 52s. 6d. is the reported price for all cargoes of California White Wheat *en route*. This intelligence caused an immediate rise here from $1 80@$1 85 to $1 90 ₱ cental. A week before the price was $1 70@$1 75. At tbis range of prices large purchases of Wheat were made in the country to arrive and hy going on hoard ship.

Flour has partaken somewhat of this advance, owing to the rise in Wheat. The export demand for Flour other than to China is comparatively small. We note a shipment hence to London of 2,000 hbls. in bulk per O. & O. steamship Oceanic, via Hongkong and the Suez Canal. A shipment of 100 hbls. was made to Genoa, Italy, per Gilroy, via Liverpool. We quote common superfine at $5 25@$5 50; extra do., $5 75@$6; family and bakers' extra, $5 50@$6, per 196 lbs., all in cloth.

Barley.—There is a light demand and a heavy stock. We quote Chevalier, $1 35@$1 75 ₱ ctl. The Gilroy, for Liverpool, carried 27,000 ctls. Feed may he quoted at 70c. for Coast, 80c. for Bay; Brewing, 85@90c. ₱ cental.

Oats.—The Alaska, from Puget Sound, brought us 5,200 sks.; price, $2 25@$1 35 ₱ cental; good to choice, $1 40@$1 50.

Hops.—The new crop arrives sparingly as yet. Southern may be quoted at 22½c; Northern, 22@30c.

Wool.—The Fall clip arrives slowly, hut the demand is active at 11@12 for short; hurry, clean, 13@15c; heat Southern Fleece, clean, 14@15; Northern, 12@15c; Oregon Spring, 20@22½c.

Honey.—The crop is very short, and we will have very little for export this season. Strained, 9@10c; Comh, 12½@15c.

The Sugar Market.—Last week we noted a rise of ½c per pound on all Refined; since then there has been another like advance—making tbe rise one cent per pound higher than it was a fortnight since. This has also been brought ahout since the California Refinery concluded their contract purchases for the entire Hawaiian Sugar crop of 35,000 tons, now being harvested. The price paid therefor is regulated by the Manila standard and the degrees of polarization made here after arrival. The present price of Cuhe and Crushed is 10¾; Granulated, 9¾c; Yellow and Golden, 8¾c@9¼c.

Large Sugar Stock Purchase.—Claus Spreckles has purchased during the past ten days 1,296 shares of the California Sugar Refinery stock, paying therefor $250 per share. This stock was held hy George H. Eggers & Co. and Peter Spreckles. This now places the stock of this refinery in the hands of Claus Spreckles & Sons. It has been a very profitable venture from its first organization, having paid large annual dividends to its stockholders.

General Merchandise Markets.—The Bag Market is inanimate, owing to the large stock under control hy the Combination; hut the demand is light, and the Grangers very generally supplied. The price is nominally 10@11c.

Borax is without movement; prices the same as for months past.

Coal.—The arrivals have been free during the month, but nearly all cargoes to hand under previous purchase. Low prices generally rule, owing to the large Coast supply.

Case Goods.—There is a good Chicago demand for Columbia River Salmon at $1.05. Sacramento River fish can he purchased freely at $1 ₱ dozen. California fruits, etc., are in full supply, good assortments, and selling at low prices.

Coffee.—The market is on the rising grade; good to choice Guatemala is now held strong at 17@17½c.; other Central American grades 14@16½c.; Rio, fair, low, may be quoted at 14@15c. An invoice of 400 bags O. G. Java, ex City of Tokio, sold at 25½c.

Metals.—The market is active for nearly all kinds. Sydney Tin, 17@18c.; Bar Iron, Iron Pipe, etc., are all upward inclined. Speculative purchases of 2,500 tons Scotch Pig Iron may be noted at $25.50@$26, and now held at $30 per ton.

Quicksilver.—Owing to the unexpected hreak at Hongkong, the market here has declined to 37@37½c. Our exports by sea since January 1st aggregate 44,900 flasks, against 22,773 flasks same time last year, showing a large increase this year over last. We have, hesides, shipped East largely by rail.

Rice.—The market is dull. The City of Tokio, from Hongkong, brought us 14,386 pkgs. We quote China, 4¾@5¾c; Hawaiian, 6c.

Spirits.—The Pacific Distilling Company, on the Presidio Road, will soon resume operations, having been idle two years and a half.

Salt.—The market for Liverpool is strong, at $18@20 ₱ ton.

Teas.—The City of Tokio brought us 10,087 pkgs; and for Eastern cities, to go forward by Central Pacific Railroad, 25,826 pkgs.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Company's steamers will sail as follows at 12 M:
CITY OF TOKIO, Oct. 4th, Dec. 27th, March 20th—CITY OF PEKING, Nov. 15th, Feb. 7th, May 1st—for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG.

DAKOTA, Sept. 27th, for PANAMA and NEW YORK, calling at ACAPULCO, also at SAN JOSE DE GUATEMALA to land Passengers and Mails only.
Tickets to and from Europe by any line for sale at the lowest rates; also to Havana and all West India ports.

CITY OF NEW YORK, Sept. 29th, at 12 o'clock M., or on arrival of English mails, for HONOLULU, AUCKLAND and SYDNEY. $10 additional is charged for passage in Upper Saloon.

ALASKA, September 30th, for VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, SEATTLE, and TACOMA, connecting at TACOMA with Northern Pacific Railroad for PORTLAND, Oregon. Tickets must be purchased before 11 A.M. on day of sailing, at Wharf Office. For freight or passage apply at the office, cor. First and Brannan streets. [Sept. 27.] WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
New York and Panama Line.

August 19th—Steamer GRANADA, calling at Mazatlan, San Blas, Manzanillo and Acapulco, connecting at Acapulco with Company's Steamer for all Central American ports, and touching at San Jose de Guatemala and La Libertad to land passengers and mails.
August 23th—Steamer CITY OF PANAMA, calling at Acapulco.
September 5th—Steamer SOUTH CAROLINA, calling at Acapulco, San Jose de Guatemala, La Libertad and Punta Arenas.
All these steamers make close connection with steamers from Aspinwall to N. York.
Aug. 16. WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., General Agents.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Steamers of this Company will sail from Broadway Wharf for PORTLAND, Oregon), every 5 days, direct, and for LOS ANGELES, SANTA BARBARA, SANTA CRUZ, SAN DIEGO, SAN LUIS OBISPO and other NORTHERN and SOUTHERN COAST PORTS, leaving SAN FRANCISCO about every third day.
For Day and Hour of Sailing, see tbe Company's Advertisement in the San Francisco Daily Papers.
Ticket Office, No. 214 Montgomery Street, near Pine.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Agents,
March 15. No. 10 Market street.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.,

For Japan and China, leave wharf, corner First and Brannan streets, at noon, for YOKOHAMA AND HONGKONG, connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghai.

OAELIC .....August 23d, December 6th, February 28th.
BELGIC.....October 25th, January 17th, April 10th.

For Freight, apply to GEOROE H. RICE, Freight Agent, at tbe Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Wharf, or No. 218 California street.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger Agent.
LELAND STANFORD, President. Sept. 20.

FOR PORTLAND AND ASTORIA, OREGON.

The Oregon Steamship Company and Pacific Coast Steamship Company will dispatch every five days, for the above ports, one of their new A1 Iron Steamships, viz.: OREGON, GEORGE W. ELDER, and STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Sailing Days

Sept. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, and 29. | Oct. 4, , 14, 19, 24, and 29.
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Connecting at Portland, Oregon, with Steamers and Railroads and their connecting Stage Lines for all points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories, British Columbia and Alaska.

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CUNARD LINE.

British and North American Royal Mail Steamships between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, sailing from New York EVERY WEDNESDAY.

ABYSSINIA .....Oct. 1..Nov. 5
BOTHNIA .....Oct. 8..Nov. 12
GALLIA .....Oct. 15..Nov. 19
ALGERIA.....Oct. 22.....
SCYTHIA.....Oct 29.....

Passage can be secured and all information given on application to
WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,
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SWANTON HOUSE, PESCADERO.

This Popular Hotel, together with the detached Cottages, which are not the least of its attractive features, have been newly furnished throughout, and are now open for the reception of guests. Those desiring to visit the most enjoyable of all our sea-side resorts, can make no mistake in deciding upon Pescadero.

IT IS EASILY REACHED,

and is unsurpassed in the excellence of its climate, the beauty of its scenery, and in the attractiveness of its truly remarkable sea beach. Those extraordinary pebbles, among which are to be found agates, opals, sapphires, etc., were never so numerous as now, the past Winter having thrown up immense numbers of curiously-shaped stones, which for ages have been subjected to the everlasting motions of the tireless Pacific. GOOD TROUT FISHING is obtainable in the Pescadero river.

☞ **The hotel prices are fixed to suit the times.** [April 27.

LAVER & CURLETT,
Architects.

Furnish Plans, Specifications and Superintendence for the Construction or Renovation of Dwelling Houses, and every description of Building. Office: 19 S. F. Stock Exchange Building, Pine street, San Francisco. [Take the Elevator.] June 15.

WOULD YOU BE YOUNG AGAIN?

[BY THE BARONESS NAIRNE.]

Would you be young again?
So would not I.
One tear to mem'ry given,
Onward I'd hie;
Life's dark flood forded o'er,
All but at rest on shore.
Say—would you plunge once more,
With bome so nigb?

If you might, would you now
Retrace your way?
Wander througb thorny patbs,
Faint and astray?
Night's gloomy watcbes fled—
Morning all beaming red—
Hope's smiles around us sbed—
Heavenward—away.

Wbere are they gone, of yore
My best delight?
Dear and more dear, tbough now
Hidden from sight—
Where they rejoice to be,
There is tbe land for me;
Fly, time—fly speedily;
Come—life and light!

—*Petroleum Advertiser, Ontario, Canada.*

THE PENNY POST.--INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE LATE SIR ROWLAND HILL.

"Atlas," in the World, says: I see announced a long expected event—the deatb of my old chief, Sir Rowland Hill, at a great age. For the last few years, althougb he retained mucb of bis mental vigor to tbe end, be existed rather than lived—never quitting bis own suite of rooms, and the balcony wbere he enjoyed the fresh air blowing over Hampstead Heatb and the Highgate fields. Tbe great reform wbich he inaugurated and successfully carried out is not, nor ever will be, sufficiently appreciated, as it is almost impossible for us to understand the state of affairs prior to the days of cheap postage. Prudence, foresight, imperturbable self-reliance and dogged resolution were his principal characteristics. His tenacity was remarkable: once the idea was engendered and bad received tbe indorsement of the family council—for tbe Hills are eminently clannish, and to no other family can one better point for an illustration of tbe wisdom of the fable of the bundle of sticks—it must be carried through in spite of all opposition. Bating a tendency to nepotism—tbe besetting sin of all in authority with anything to bestow—be was a just man, and bis life was singularly plain, frugal and unpretending. "Tbe world knows nothing of its greatest men," says Sir Henry Taylor; and tbe trutb of tbe dictum was proved when, on a sketcb of Sir Rowland Hill as a "Celebrity" appearing in these columns a few years ago, a number of correspondents wrote to say they had imagined be bad long been dead. It is barely forty years since the penny post came into operation, and now we bave over eigbt bundred millions of letters delivered annually in London. In tbe City district alone a million letters are delivered every morning during the six working days of the week. The letters delivered in the London district form more than one-fourth of all tbe letters delivered in tbe United Kingdom. Scotland has not balf so many letters as London, nor Irelaud one-tbird. A siugle firm in London is known to receive 3,000 letters daily. The statistics of the Post Office illustrate a feature of the present age wbich is somewhat painful, namely, tbe almost utter impossibility of rest. Men are pursued from morning to night by letters and telegrams, and the work of the day may be upset by a message received in tbe evening. The strain is never taken off, the arrangements never seem to be final. Formerly there was a clear interval between post and post, a period of calm whicb could not be interrupted. Now it is only during a few hours in the night that tbere is immunity from some startling telegram, and, wben tbe day dawns on the City man, tbe flood of letters sets in with but sligbt intermission until evening. The letters without any address last year amounted to more than twenty thousand. There were more tban five millions of undelivered letters last year, while the undelivered post-cards, book packets and newspapers exceeded four millions. Half a million letters could neither be delivered nor returned to tbe senders. More tban eighteen thousand articles of different kinds reacbed the Returned Letter Office without covers or addresses. Inclosed among tbe unaddressed letters was £250 in coin and Bank notes, and nearly £8,000 in cbeques and bills of exchange. A present of more than seventy tbousand postage stamps was made to the Postmaster-General, if we may tbus interpret the fact tbat so many stamps were found unattached in the various letter-hoxes of the country. One letter, intended to be registered, tbe contents of whicb were said to be worth £125,000, was found among tbe ordinary correspondence. The registration of letters is largely on the increase, tbough some people seem still to dislike paying tbe fee, and run serious risks to evade it, such as pinning a £20 Bank of England note to the leaf of a book, and sending a bundle of £5 notes in a halfpenny wrapper. All departments of the Post Office exbibit growth except tbe Money Order business. Here we find decline both in the number and amount of the orders issued. Tbe falling off is attributed to dullness of trade, tbe increase in tbe rate of commission, and the reduction of tbe registration fee. Tbe money order transactions with the colonies show an increase, but the orders issued in the United Kingdom on the colonies bave decreased in tbeir aggregate value, though tbey have slightly increased in number. The business with foreign countries in this department is progressing. Looking to tbe general balance-sheet of the Post Office, we find tbat the total revenue under tbe bead of postage and money orders for tbe year 1878–79 was £6,274,000, while the expenditure was £3,840,000, the former heing an increase of £227,000, and the latter a decrease of £150,000. Thus the net revenue was £2,434,000, or an increase of £370,000 upon tbe year before. In the United Kingdom the Post Office has developed into a vast institution, employing 46,000 persons, of whom one-fourth are engaged exclusively on telegrapb work. In the United Kingdom there are nearly 26,000 receptacles for letters, London alone having nearly 2,000. With reviving trade and extending commerce, we shall see still greater demands made on tbe postal service, and we may confidently expect that these demands will be met. The British postal system is one of whicb the kingdom may be proud, and tbough it may be open to some little criticism, it is nevertheless a marvelous machine, working with a constancy and regularity which is invaluable for business purposes, while conducive also to many forms of social enjoyment. A single penny—or even a half-penny—sets tbe machine in motion, and the postman is the servant of everyhody.

An elegant assortment of Gold Watches and Chains at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

A GOOD PLAN.

Anybody can learn to make money rapidly operating in Stocks, by the "Two Unerring Rules for Success," in Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s new circular. The combination method, which this firm has made so successful, enables people with large or small means to reap all the benefits of largest capital and best skill. Thousands of orders, in various sums, are pooled into one vast amount and *co-operated* as a *mighty whole*, thus securing to each shareholder all the advantages of the largest operator. Immense profits are divided monthly. Any amount, from $5 to $5,000, or more, can be used successfully. *N. Y. Baptist Weekly*, September 26th, 1878, says: "By the combination system $5 would make $75, or 5 per cent.; $50 pays $350, or 7 per cent.; $100 makes $1,000, or 10 per cent. on the stock, during tbe month, according to the market." *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, June 29th: "The combination method of operating stocks is the most successful ever adopted." *New York Independent*, Sept. 12th: "The combination system is founded upon correct business principles, and no person need be without an income while it is kept working by Messrs. Lawrence & Co. *Brooklyn Journal*, April 29th: "Our editor made a net profit of $101.25 from $20 in one of Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s combinations." New circular (mailed free) explains everything. Stocks and bonds wanted. Government bonds supplied.
July 26. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, 57 Exchange Place, N. Y.

FAIRFAX MINING COMPANY,

426 CALIFORNIA STREET, ROOM NO. 2.

President.....JOHN W. COLEMAN.
Treasurer.....GEN. O. H. LA GRANGE.
Secretary.....O. C. MILLER.

[October 12.]

GEO. C. HICKOX. E. C. McFARLANE.

GEORGE C. HICKOX & CO.,

Commission Stock Brokers (San Francisco Stock Exchange, No. 230 Montgomery street, San Francisco. May 4.

J. A. RUOKIN,

Member S. F. Stock and Exchange Board, 423 California street. STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made n Active Accounts. Oct. 26.

ANOREW BAIRD,

Negotiator of Loans and Commercial Paper, Broker In Local and State Securities,
No. 312 California Street.....S n Francisco.
[*P. O. Box 1,208.*] July 19.

D. V. B. Henarie. Edward Martin.

E. MARTIN & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Wines and Liquors, Proprietors of Miller's Extra Old Bourbon and J. F. Cutter Extra Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies.
April 5. *408 Front Street, San Francisco.*

NEWTON BOOTH, C. T. WHEELER, Sacramento. | J. T. GLOVER, W. W. DODGE, S. F

W. W. DODGE & CO.

Wholesale Grocers, corner Front and Clay streets, San Francisco. April 1.

CASTLE BROTHERS,

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1850.

Importers of Teas and East India Goods, Nos. 213 and 215 Front street, San Francisco. Jan. 13.

L. H. Newton. **NEWTON BROTHERS & CO.,** M. Newton.

Importers and wholesale dealers in Teas, Foreign Goods and Groceries, 204 and 206 California street, San Francisco, Cal May 25.

TABER, HARKER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,
108 and 110 California St., S. F.
[April 19.]

Henry B. Williams. Henry B. Williams.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 218 California st., S. F. [July 27.

J. M. Neville. **REMOVAL.** Geo H. Bryant

BAGS, TENTS AND HOSE.
NEVILLE & CO.,
No.'s 31 and 33 California Street, S. E. corner of Davis,
SAN FRANCISCO. [Aug. 2.

ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY,

No. 310 Sansome street, San Francisco, Wholesale Dealer in Furs. Sept. 21.

SCHWAB & BREESE,

New Art Gallery, 624 Market street, opposite Palace Hotel Oil Paintings, Engravings, Wax and Artists' Materials.
☞ ADMISSION FREE. Sept. 13.

SNOW & CO.,

No. 20 Post street, opposite Mechanics' Institute, Importers and Manufacturers of Pictures, Frames, Mouldings, and Artist's Materials. Established 1849. Sept. 20.

W. Morris. **MORRIS & KENNEDY,** J. F. Kennedy

Importers and Dealers in Moldings, Frames, Engravings Chromos, Lithographs, Decalcomanie, Wax and Artists' Materials, 21 Post street, nearly opposite Masonic Temple, San Francisco. Feb. 4.

HIBERNIA BREWERY,

Howard Street, Between Eighth and Ninth.
Dec. 7.] *M. NUNAN, Proprietor.*

$777 a year and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address June 7.] P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

LEAVING THE OLD HOUSE.

There's a shine on the meadows,
And sunshine on the road,
And through the brightness toils the horse
Beneath a weary load;
And as I stand beside the door, with hand before my eyes,
I hear the children laugh to see the household gods I prize.

There was a time when this old home
Was full of mirth and glee,
But one by one the household went
And left it all to me—
A quiet house of vacant rooms, each made a sacred place
By echo of missing voice, or dream of vanished face.

My new room is a pleasant place,
But yet it grieves me now;
Its small completeness seems to say
My world is narrow now;
'Tis far too small for any one with festivals to keep,
But for my funeral large enough, since few will come to weep.

Good-bye, old house—a long good-bye!
My hand is on your gate;
Though tears are gathering in my eyes,
I must not linger wait.
Good-bye, old house! and, after all, the love which makea you dear
Awaits me in the heavenly homs to which I'm drawing near.

—*Public Opinion.*

THE WEDDING OF TROPHONIUS.

The Ceremony and Breakfast.—BRIGHTON, Monday, August 4th. Restless night. Afraid of oversleeping myself. Wake with a start—sun streaming strongly in at window. Look anxiously at watch. Half-past five! All right—go to sleep again. Wake again at half-past six—again at a quarter-past seven. Plenty of time for another snooze—ceremony not till eleven. Go to sleep once more. Wake refreshed and comfortable. Don't remember anything, and don't try to. Cosy. Get up and have quiet breakfast presently. * * * Remember wedding suddenly. I say—here—hope I haven't missed it! By George! quarter-past ten! Perform rapid act of dressing, and make for church. Don t think my cravat is tied properly; fancy my hoots are not a pair; quite certain I've "snicked" my face all over with razor. Feel fluffy and uncomfortable. Out of breath with hurry. All waiting at Church. General grinning of populace and guests at my late arrival. Ceremony proceeds. Am beginning to regain my wonted calm when, in a flash, am conscious of having left ring on my dressing-table! Agony—trembling knees, etc., etc. What *shall* I do? The thing will be wanted directly. Look wildly into body of church. Shall I make a dash at soms married woman, and demand her ring or her life? The dreaded time when it will be required approaches—nearer—nearer! Can imagine the feelings of the party in "The Pit and Pendulum." Only a few more words between me and my doom—the words are said. (Why do the six bridesmaids and six groomsmen feel in their pockets?) I burst into a cold perspiration and gasp tremulously, "I've forgotten it!" In an instant a dozen rings are thrust into my hand, and a dozen voices whisper, "I knew you would." Saved! Saved! (By the bridesmaids and groomsmen.) I recover rapidly, pocket eleven of the rings and use the other. Ceremony over. March out with Anna on my arm. Crowd at Porch. Some one says, "Hullo, here's ths father and mother comin' out fust!" Proceed to carriage with dignity. As we drive off, "best man" and principal bridesmaid emerge from porch. Received with cheers, showers of rice, and old slippers. Mistaken for the "happy pair." Glad of it—don't like rice and old slippers. Sumptuous breakfast. Glad of that, too; had nothing this morning—ravenous. Make a good meal. Toasts begin; don't object to *that*. Somebody proposes somebody else's health. I drink it. Somebody proposes *my* health (and Anna's). Don't care for that so much; can't drink your own health. Can take a drink to get courage for reply, though; also drink to refresh talk-parched throat when you sit down again. Propoae bridesmaids' health—and drink it. Somebody proposes Anna's father's health—talks about "losing loving daughter." Cries. Anna's father cries. Anna cries. Everybody else cries. Why, I wonder? Didn't Anna *want* to marry? Had this been forced upon her? Poor thing! Wish I'd ascertained the facts before. Well, we muat make the best of a bad job. I pity her; I will make a sacrifice. I rise to my feet (after drinking Anna's father's health, and knocking over my chair and some plates) and make the following speech: "Ladies and gentlemen—I am sorry to see you grieved, and I am still more sorry to he the cause of that grief. I cannot disguise from myself that if I hadn't married Anna none of you could have had cause to weep. I pity you much, and to prove my sincerity I will do my best to remedy the evil I have done. Take her, old man. Anna, go to your father. Take her; from this moment I relinquish all claim upon her. (Anna, why don't you go to your father?) All ahall he as though I had never existed, and I will go forth on my aad, broken-hearted way alone—al——." Here I how my aged head amid the lobster-salad, and weep the salt tears of Ouida's heroes. There is silence. Then Auna whispers, "You've taken quite enough," and the servant announces the carriage. Anna leads me away, dazed and confused with my emotions. Find myself at railway station. Write Tip for Brighton Stakea. Subsequently find it is a failure. No wonder. Start for Slnshby-super-Mare. Honeymoon hegins to-morrow. TROPHONIUS.

A list of the printing houses of St. Petersburg is published in the *Golos*. There are 103 printing offices, seven of which belong to the Government, there are 110 lithographic establishments, 12 type foundries, 5 metallographic establishments, 89 photographic galleries, 120 bookstores, 30 libraries, 15 stores of typographic implements, 22 hand-printing presses, and one store of elastic stamps. Books and journals are sold at 15 printing offices, 7 newspaper offices, 32 toyshops and several tobacco shops. The sale of journals is in charge of two companies, consisting of 13 reaponsible members who employ 150 persons.

Cleanse and moisten the dry stickey mouth of patients and refresh them with Hop Bitters diluted with cool water.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Recorded in the City and County of San Francisco, California, for the Week ending September 23d.

Compiled from the Records of the Commercial Agency, 401 California St., S. F.

Wednesday, Sept. 17th.

GRANTOR AND GRANTEE.	DESCRIPTION.	PRICE
Wm Hanna to Margaret Nolan	Sw Jones and Antonin, s 20x55, being in 50-v 1094, subj to mortg $2,500	Gift
Samil Hancock to Wm Hanna	Same	$5,000
J Bioch to Julie Bioch	S Green, 137:6 w Stockton, west 21x130, being in 50-v 235	3,600
Julius Pelton to Sylvester Newhall	Undv ½, blk 408 Outside Lands	5
Kate Chamberlin to R P Wright	Sw 24th and Sanchez, 25:5x80	145
L M Felker to T W Ray	E Mnson, 33.6 s Greenwich, e 57:6, s 30, w 28:9, s 25, etc	3,500
N Cousins to E Gentry	N Clay, 55 e Stockton, e 27:6 n 68:9, etc; also 50va 78 n Clay, 82:6 e Stockton, e 27:6x68:9	10
La Society Francaise to S Lachman	Sw Pine and Hyde, 137:6x137:6, being in 50-v 1319	27,500
Lina Konoplitzky to S Siegel	S Bush, 127:4 e Fillmore, 31x137:6	5,000

Thursday, Sept. 18th.

W W Meloney to Chris Grochans	S cor n 1st and 7th ave, se 60x100 subdiv blk 139 Central Pk Hd; also lots 24 to 31, blk 138 O'Neil & Haley Tract; also s Vallejo, 78 e Montg, e 23x87:6	$3,000
Carrie A Wilsey to Robt F Osborn	Lot 2, blk 19, Market St Hd; nw Castro and Elizabeth, 125x114; also lots 19, 20, blk 8, Noe Garden Hd	5
J McKee to Richard O'Connor	S Sutter, 229:6 w Lyon, 25x95	1,850
Patk Taney to Daniel Jones	Nw Harrison, 155 ne 4th, 25x75	2,640
Daniel Jones to J J Harrigan	Same	3,000
Moses Selig to J Schoenfeld	Sundry lots in Butcher Tract	1
Jno G Kransgrill to Conrad Bill	N Cards atley, 113.6 w Stockton, 24x62:6	2,400
Dolores A de Lavenga to Robt Day	W Leavenw'th, 87:6 s Jackson, 25x87:6	2,350
Geo Paterson to Hannah Fischel	N Clementina, 125 w 8th, w 25x75	3,000
J M Shotwell to Emile Boesch	Se Mission, 100 ne 2d, ne 25x80	5,000
B Canuon to Patk Leonard	S Dore, 230 nw Harrison, nw 25x80	3,675
Rosanna Robey to J R Hall	W Nebraska, 300 s Yolo, s 133 x w 25	1,200
Peter O Peltret to Jno McCarthy	W Alabama, 100 s 26th, s 25x100	450
Thos C Marrum to Jno J O'Brien	N 21st, 117:6 w Guerrero, w 25x114	2,800
Anthony Quill to Jas Curtin	N 24th, 180 w Noe, w 25x114; n 24th, 130 w Noe, w 25x114	5

Friday, Sept 19th.

J E Gordon to Maggie H Lawrence	W Iowa, 433 n Colusl, n 83, w 100, n 100, s 100, s 183, e 250 to com P N, together with sundry lots throughout city	$4,000
Jno B Lewis to Catb McGorry	W Alabama, 104 s Park, 26x100, being Mission Block 174	50
Michl McGorry to ssme	Same	Oift
Hyam Joseph to La Soc Frsncaise	Com 39:9 w Kearny and 137:6 s Broadway, s 7:6, etc	500
R E Rowland to Sav and Lu Soc	N Lombard 137:6 e Jones, 50x137:6, being 50v 675	7,500
E T Menomy to W E Davis	E Chestnut, 194:9 e Dupont, 30x137:6	5
Geo McWilliams to Dinah Spcer	S 23th, 205 w Sachez, w 25x114, being in blk 125 H A	380
Ernest Caruth to Wm Leviston	W A blk 119	2,500
Jos F Taylor to Geo Edwards	E Sberman, 112 18th n 35x125	5
Jno Calvert to Joseph Boyd	E Hyde, 112:6 a Bush, 25x87:6	4,000

Saturday, Sept. 20th.

Lambert Kahn to J S Lnty et al	Und one-third ne Kate and Laguna, n 137:6, e to Market, etc	$6,000
Kate Quick to Paul Quick Sr	S Turk, 137:6 w Pierce, 27:6x120, being W A blk 433	1,500
Patk Degan to Louis Mazzini	Com at s line of Degana lot 100 e of Cen ave, e 38:5, etc to commencement	2,500
L L Robinson to E L Good	Sw Guerrero and 19th, 50x115, being in M B 77	2,200
Wm Cluff to Jas S Cluff	N O'Farrell, 198 w Steiner, 22x82:6	5
Ambrose J Agate to Jas McMackin	N Sac, 30 e Kearny, e 13:4x49, subject to mortg of $2,000	4,500
Geo McWilliams to Wm Daniels	E Noe, 51:6 n Valley, n 26x105	250
Same to Albert M Mason	S 28th, 255 w Sanchez, 25x114	350

Monday, Sept. 22d.

James Ambrose to A Broksw	L 5 blk 24 Fairmount	$ 150
S L Jones to Adolph Sutro	Nw Fillmore and Hayes, 137:6x312:6 be in W A blk 367	50,000
Levi Stowell to Chas T Smith	N Post, 175 w Stockton, 100x137:6, being in 50-v 584	150
C T Smith to I O R M Hall Assn	N Post 175 w Stockton, w 50x137:6	50
Jno Mullan to Mary P O'Brien	S Sutter, 40 w Franklin, 97:6x120, W A 129 and com 120 s Sutter, 40 w Franklin, s 17:6x97:6	14,500
Mary Conwsy to Michl Shiel	Lot 27, blk 210, Gardenville H'd; and lot in 50 v 874 and 50 v 867	4,000
Kim Wing to Mah Loong Chong	E Dupont, 97:6 a Pacific, s 50x55	500
Geo Black to Jemima Webster	N Eddy, 230 w Devisadero, w 45x137:6	1,100
S Rosenblatt to Abraham E Hecht	N Cal'a, 129:9 e Fillmore, e 25:6x132:7½	2,400
Patnam Robson to Robt F Morrow	Nw Folsom, 137:6 sw 12th, s 87:6x137:6	5
Mark Kelly to Jno Curley	W Mission, 190 s 26th, s 3:7, aw 62:6, etc	114
Church of Christ to Ferd Levy	Se Minna, 342:9 sw 4th, sw 45x80	4,500
Alex Mann to Moses Meyerfield	Lot 38, blk 9, Flint Tract Homestead	500

Tuesday, Sept. 23d.

Bernard Dryer to Joa W Wasson	E Guerrero, 81:6 s 27th, s 30, e 80:7, n 30:5 w 86 to commencement	$2,500
Jane Clinton to Savings & Ln Soc	E Bryant, 130 a 23d, S:26x100, being in M B 150	1,100
Jos Wores to Market St R R Co	S McAllister, 137:6 w Devisidero, w 25 x 137:6, being in blk 512 W A	1,500
Wm Hale to Anthony Bink	Lot 558 Gift Map 1	200
Jno Brickell to Geo Barstow	Ne Pt Lobos and 5th avenues, 6 61:11, n 374:10, nw 93, ne 210, etc, O Lands	2
Geo Barstow to Samuel C Bigelow	Se 5th nve and Clement, s 600, e 61:11, ne 374:10, etc, Outside Lands	2,250
F B Taylor to R E Raimond	Sw Vallejo and Gough, 275x275	5
J A Drinkhouse to same	Nw Broadway and Gough, 275x155, n of Broadway, 137:6 e Octavia, 56x275—W A 165	5

CRADLE, ALTAR, AND TOMB.

CRADLE.

BLANKART—In this city, September 22d, to the wife of O. Blankart, a daughter.
BONNHEIM—In this city, September 22d, to the wife of A. Bonnheim, a son.
DAVIS—In this city, September 20th, to the wife of Natban Davis, a daughter.
HAYES—In this city, September 22d, to the wife of Henry S. Hayes, a daughter.
KOERNER—In this city, Septemher 21st, to the wife of John N. Koerner, a son.
MENDOZA—In this city, September 20th, to the wife of P. E. Mendoza, a daughter.
PATON—In this city, September 4tb, to the wife of Theophilus Paton, a daughter.
QUEDENS—In this city, September 15th, to the wife of C. Quedens, a daughter.
SHANABROOK—In this city, Sept. 20th, to tbe wife of I. L. Shanabrook, a daugbter.
SMITH—In this city, September 19th, to the wife of Geo. W. Smitb, a son.
STALEY—In this city, September 18th, to tbe wife of W. N. Staley, of twins.
WALSH—In this city, August 28th, to the wife of Martin Walsh, a son.
WREN—In this city, September 17th, to tbe wife of James Wren, a daughter.
WILSON—In tbis city, September 22d, to the wife of Israel C. Wilson, a daugbter.

ALTAR.

ANGEL–LIVINGSTON—In Sacramento, Sept. 20th, Myron Angel to C. L. P. Livingston.
BRANNIAN–FLEMINO—In this city, Septemher 21st, Jas. T. Brannian to Annie Fleming.
HARTMANN–MICHEL—In this city, September 21st, C. Hartmann to M. E. Michel.
HOWARD–FEENEY—In this city, September 21st, James Howard to Kate Feeney.
MUNROE–GRAHAME—In this city, September 21st, Harry Munroe to Mollie Grahame.
RUSH–WOODRUFF—In this city, September 17th, John Rusb to Emma A. Woodruff.
TAYLOR–BUCKLEY—In this city, September 13th, Joseph Taylor to Annie F. Buckley.

TOMB.

BURKS—In this city, September 21st, Thomas M. Burks, aged 3 years and 5 monthe.
BROWN—In this city, Septemher 20th, Albert Brown, aged 5 weeks.
BUTLER—In this city, Septemher 19th, Alice May Butler, aged 1 year and 4 months.
CRANERT—In this city, September 17th, F. Cranert, aged 43 years and 9 months.
CONNELL—In San Jose, September 20th, James D. Connell, aged 61 years.
CUNNINGHAM—In this city, September 20th, Margaret Cunningham, aged 44 years.
CAREY—In this city, September 18th, Thomas Carey, aged 54 years.
GRATTO—In Bodie, September 17th, Frederick Gratto, aged 32 years.
KENNEDY—In this city, September 19th, John Kennedy, aged 30 years.
MURRAY—In this city, September 20th, Mrs. Mary Murray, aged 61 years.
O'CONNOR—In this city, September 19th, John O'Connor, aged 43 years.
ROSSBACH—In this city, September 20th, Hermann Rossbach, aged 55 years.
SMITH—In this city, September 13th, Henry Smith, aged 45 years.
SPINDLEA—In this city, September 19th, Katie Spindler, aged 1 year.
THOMPSON—In Berlin, Germany, Sept. 20th, Rev. Jos. P. Thompson, aged 60 years.
WOLFE—In this city, September 19th, John Wolfe, aged 43 years and 6 months.
WELCH—In tbis city, September 20th, Richard Welch, aged 73 years.

A SPECIMEN OF WOMANS' SCORN.

"I've seen your stormy seas and stormy women
And pity bushands rather more tban seamen." —*Byron.*

My next correspondent is by no means one of tbe complimentary sort, and in presence of her wrath all the satisfaction I got out of "John's" letter has melted away. Of course you bave seen an angry woman in the flesh. Tbey are to be found at every street corner, and married men meet them nigbtly wben they go home and gain admittance to the domestic hearth hy means of a mucb-fumhled latcb-key. But perhaps you have never read an angry woman's letter. Well, now is your opportunity. After a lapse of two months from a certain foolisb production, I bave received an irate epistle from Mrs. John Carter, who, I believe dwells, or used to dwell, somewhere in the Old Kent Road. Barmondsey and Billingsgate have a closer connection than Macedon and Monmouth, and they both begiu with a hig, big B, suggestive of bad language. Mrs. Carter's letter is couched in such elegant terms tbat I thought she would like to see it in print, and I cannot resist the temptation to present it to my readers as an example of the art of polite correspondence. Here it is:

SIR:—It has only just been brought under my notice by a friend that your disgusting and unmanly remarks on me and my appearance in the so-called comedy, "Lord Mayor's Day," produced at the Folly Theater June 30tb, gave to your paper of that date a distinction, questionable enough I grant, which on its ordinary merits neither it nor you ever before could claim. Scurrility and blackguardism do not, as a rule, attract the respectable classes; hut when they attack exceptional merit and true artistic well known ahility, then audacity like yours fills the vacancy so long observed in wit and judgment—"criticism" is out of the question where such a "son of a b——" [this is spelt in full] as you is concerned, and your "old fish-wife" journalism gets a chance to throw mud at a better woman than ever owned a cur of your breed. So, as you could not or dare not vilify personally, you hide your paltry "frog slime" under your frog's croak, and try to make a jibe of "the mother of a pretty large family." The "pretty large family" is at least honestly begotten, and belong to a pure mother, not like the offspring of many of your prime "pets," some of them gross as stalled oxen, and you know it, several of the herd giving one the idea, from their oily browness and coarse grain, that they bad been dieted on Thorley's oil-cake, so very exhuberent in flesh or nasal snuffling are they. I never read the vile excrescences of the printing press, no matter what form or title they presume to adopt. So, at this late date, I receive the information of your very critical notice of my poor little self in a very poor little part. Between it and me there might be a natural fitness, I don't venture to dispute, but I have done good service in my profession, and am capahle of still better, I hope. As for my "fat shoulders and arms," they were at least in perfect good form; that is more than your cowardly remarks were. And when you presume to say I looked "slightly ashamed of myself," you lied, as I am told you can lie. I never felt ashamed to do my duty to my author or the management that has a rigbt to my services. In contempt, and defiance of your poor harking, I am,

MRS. CARTER,
Late Folly Theater.

P. S.—Don't deceive yourself by imagining that your "fish-fagging" or Billingsgate classics can terrify one who is not accustomed to be haited by mongrels. I can, and will, if necessary, give you as good and as keen satire for your low ruffianism as Appemanthus gave the "sluts." My would-be-shaver, you are a descendant of one of them, and assert your maternal escutcheon—the bar sinister without a bend.

* * * * * * * * *

How is tbat for high? Tbe cream of a lady's letter is generally in tbe postscript. I don't think it is tbis time. I like that little bit about "exceptional merit and true artistic well known ability." Mrs. C. says sbe has done good work in her time. So sbe has. She made a capital croaker among the mourner's at Conn's wake in "*The Shaughraun*," at Drury Laue. Her croaking was so realistic that even Boucicault "laid out" couldn't keep still, and actually fancied that his last hour had come, and that they were going to put him undergronud.—"*Carados*," *in London Referee.*

The impending wedding of the Count Guy de Polignac to Miss Louise Pommery is the social topic in Parisian fashionable circles. Miss Pommery is the daughter of Mme. Vve. Pommery, whose brand of Champagne has lately made such a wonderful mark in Europe and the United States, probably owing to the fact that no other wine is placed at tbe table of tbe Prince of Wales.

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following is the official report of the foreign trade of tbe United States for tbe fiscal year ended June 30th, as compared with the previous fiscal year:

	1877–78.	1878–79.
Exports	$680,709,268	$698,334,951
Foreign re-exports	14,156,498	12,093,792
Imports	437,051,532	445,792,141
Surplus exports	257,814,234	264,636,602

Tbe total foreign trade for 1878–79, excluding specie and hullion, was $24,313,654 more than for the previous year, heing made up of $15,500,000 increased exports and $8,750,000 increased imports. Since 1874–75, when exports and imports nearly balanced, the excess of exports has been gradually growing greater. In 1870–71–72–73 aggregated, the imports were $423,000,000 more tban tbe exports. In 1876–77–78–79 aggregated, the exports bave been $753,000,000 more tban tbe imports. For the later years, on account of decreasing values, the movement represents a much greater amount of tonnage, and the trade of the country is to-day heavier than was ever before known.

Tbe total value of the exports of merchandise from tbe United States during the fiscal year just ended exceeded the value of the imports of merchandise by the sum of $264,636,602, as against an excess of exports over imports of merchandise during the preceding year amounting to $257,814,234. These figures relate to merchandise alone. Tbe statistics of the merchandise exchanges with other nations for a series of years show tbe following differences:

Year endino June 30.	Total Exports	Total Imports.	Excess of Exports.	Excess of Imports.
1865	$166,029,303	$238,745,550		$72,716,277
1870	292,771,768	435,958,408		143,186,640
1875	513,442,711	533,005,436		19,562,725
1878	694,865,766	437,051,532	$257,814,234	
1879	810,428,743	445,792,141	264,636,602	

Since 1865, inclusive, there has been an excess of exports over imports of merchandise amounnting to $126,000,000. That is the balance of trads for the whole period of fifteen years.

The foreign imports into New York during July amounted to $27,128,509, heing an increase of $2,302,357 over tbe importations of July, 1878. For tbe seven months of 1879 the increase over 1878 is $13,000,000. The trade with Great Britain sbows the cbief increase.—*British Trade Journal.*

HIGHEST STOCK QUOTATIONS
For the Week Ending Sept. 26th, 1879.

COMPILED BY GEORGE C. HICKOX & CO., 230 MONTGOMERY STREET.

Name of Mine.	Sat.	Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday		Thursday.		Friday.	
		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Argenta	7/8	—	7/8	—	7/8	—	1 1/8	—	1 1/8	—	
Andes	1 1/8	1 1/8	—	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/8	—	
*Alpha	18 3/4	18 3/4	18 1/4	18	—	18 3/4	18	18	18 3/4	17 7/8	
Alta	6 1/8	6 3/8	6 5/8	6 1/4	—	6 5/8	6	6 1/8	6	6	
Alps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bullion	7 3/8	7 3/8	7 3/8	7 1/2	—	7 3/8	8	8	8	8	
Belcher	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 3/8	4 1/4	—	4 3/8	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/4	—	
Best & Belcher	19 1/8	19 1/8	19 3/8	18 1/4	18 3/8	18 3/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 3/8	18	
*Benton	3 5/8	3 5/8	—	3 1/4	3 3/8	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 1/4	3 1/4	—	
Bodie	14	—	—	—	13 3/4	—	14	—	13 3/4	—	
*Cons Imperial	1 3/8	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 3/8	1 1/8	1 3/8	—	1 3/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	
*Crown Point	3 5/8	3 3/4	3 5/8	3 3/8	3 1/2	3 3/4	—	3 1/2	3 1/2	—	
Chollar	7 1/2	6 7/8	6 7/8	7	—	7	6 7/8	6 7/8	—	—	
California	6 1/2	6 1/2	6	5 3/4	—	5 1/2	—	5 3/4	—	5 3/4	
Con. Virginia	6 1/4	6 3/8	5 7/8	5 5/8	5 5/8	5 1/2	—	5 5/8	—	5 1/4	
*Caledonia	1 7/8	—	2 1/8	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 3/8	—	2 1/4	—	—	
Confidence	—	10 1/2	—	10 1/2	11	10 3/4	—	10 3/4	10 1/2	—	
Eureka Con	24 3/4	—	22 1/2	—	21 1/2	—	21 1/2	—	22	—	
Exchequer	6	6 1/2	6	5 7/8	—	6	6 1/2	6	6 1/2	6	
Fairfax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gould & Curry	11 1/8	12	12	11 1/8	11 1/2	11 3/4	—	11 7/8	11 1/2	11 1/2	
Gila	—	—	3/8	—	3/8	—	3/8	—	3/8	—	
*Grand Prize	2 1/8	—	2 1/2	—	2 1/2	—	2 3/8	—	2 3/8	—	
*Hale & Norcross	—	14 1/2	14 5/8	14	—	13 3/4	—	13 3/4	13 3/8	—	
Julia	4 3/8	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 3/8	4 1/4	4 1/2	4 1/2	—	—	
Justice	4	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 1/2	3 3/4	3 3/4	—	3 3/4	3 3/4	—	
Jackson	4 1/2	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	
Kentuck	—	—	—	4 1/2	—	—	—	4 1/2	—	—	
*Leopard	—	—	1/2	—	5/8	—	5/8	—	1/2	—	
Lady Wash'n	1 1/8	—	—	1	1	1 1/8	—	1 1/8	1 1/4	—	
Leviathan	—	5/8	—	—	—	—	—	1/2	—	—	
Leeds	3/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Mexican	37 5/8	38 3/4	38 1/4	37 5/8	37 1/2	37 3/4	38	37 1/2	37 3/4	37	
Modoc	—	—	1	—	1	—	1 1/4	—	1 1/4	—	
Manhattan	—	—	3 1/4	—	3 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	
Northern Belle	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	3 1/2	—	
Ophir	42 1/4	44	43 5/8	42 1/2	42	44	44 1/8	43 3/4	44	43 1/2	
Overman	9 1/4	9 1/2	—	9 1/4	—	9 1/2	—	9 1/4	—	—	
*Potosi	5 5/8	6	5 3/4	5 5/8	—	5 5/8	5 3/4	5 5/8	—	—	
Raymond & Ely	1	—	1 1/4	—	1 1/8	—	1 1/8	—	—	—	
Savage	14 3/4	14 5/8	14	14 1/4	14	13 1/2	—	14 3/8	—	14 1/2	
'Sierra Nevada	47 1/2	49 1/4	48 3/4	47 1/2	—	47	—	47 1/4	47 1/2	46 3/4	
Silver Hill	1 1/8	1 3/8	—	1 1/4	—	1 3/8	1 1/2	1 3/8	—	—	
Seg Belcher	—	24	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Solid Silver	1/2	3/8	—	5/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Succor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Silver King, Ar'a	—	—	4 1/2	—	4 3/4	—	—	—	—	—	
Silv King Soutb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tip-Top	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	
Union Con	73 3/4	74 1/2	74	73 1/2	72	73	74	72	—	72 1/2	
Utah	20	20 7/8	—	20	—	20	—	20 1/2	—	20 1/2	
Yellow Jacket	16 3/4	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 3/8	—	16 1/2	16 5/8	16 1/2	—	—	

JOHN JENNINGS

Hooper's South End Warehouses, corner Japan and Townsend streets, San Francisco. First-class Fire-Proof Brick Building, capacity 10,000 tons. Goods taken from the Dock and the Cars of the C. P. R. R. and S. P. R. R. free of charge. Storage at Current Rates. Advances and Insurance Effected.

BOOK NOTICES.

A Summer Jaunt Through the Old World: A Record of an Excursion Made to and through Europe by the Tourjee Educational Party of 1878 By Luther L. Holden. Boston, Lee & Shepard; San Francisco, A. L. Bancroft & Co.

This volume, of more than six hundred pages, is probably the emptiest and silliest of all books of travel. The statement is a sweeping one; but there is the book, and any brave man can look into it for himself. Much there is taken from guide-books, in the line of statistics, a good deal of dread-fare quotation from familiar poets, travestied for the most part like this insufferable stuff, supposed to be Milton's:

"A world made so various that the mind
Of desultory man—"

and spasmodic fun, of the whole Tourjée party, breaking out from time to time in this fashion:

Benefit of the
Floating Hospital!
Unified Appearance of the
Lachrymosical Instigators, Etc.

Why Divine Providence should have permitted the birth and development of such fools as these tourists, is one of those mysteries before which the mind stands helpless and hopeless.

OUR AUTUMN HOLIDAY ON FRENCH RIVERS. By J. L. Molloy. Roberts Brothers, Boston, 1879.

This truly charming little 12mo. volume, of 320 pages, divided into 31 chapters, full of anecdote, details the narrative of the adventures which befel four young gentlemen and a dog during an autumn vacation, on a voyage of 300 miles in a racing "out-rigger" boat, forty feet long by two feet beam, on the rivers Seine and Loire. France, since the establishment of railways, has been so completely run over and described that it is difficult to travel for a few miles by land, in almost any direction, without falling into one or other of the tourists' highways. And it was only by the river—and making excursions from it into Normandy and Brittany—that they succeeded in finding the French people living in their unsophisticated simplicity. French modistes could not earn their salt in Normandy. The Norman girls are so pretty! . . . "It is impossible not to be struck with the great difference in dress between the lower classes in England and France. With the first it is a faded and weak imitation of their betters, and aping to appear something they are not; result, grotesque and shabby. In France they preserve the costume that has been transmitted from generation to generation. They are not ashamed—they are proud of it. The stuff is coarse to a degree, but it is strong and serviceable; scrupulously clean, and somehow has a new look. It costs little beyond the labor of washing, and that is why, with the poorest fishgirls, you see without exception such neat shoes—and, by the way, all French women have pretty feet. They can afford it, as well as the gold ornaments, which are either the investment of part of their earnings, or, as mostly happens, beirloems from time immemorial. And here, again, there is a total absence of seeking to imitate others. The pattern of the ear-rings and crosses is inexorably their own."—Page 63. Mr. Molloy is evidently a Roman Catholic, and all the better for describing churches and historical memorials of the faith and devotion of that ancient people, of which there is many a life-size picture faithfully drawn. With one feature of the book only have we reason to find fault: there are far too many sentences left without a verb or nexus for our liking.

THE AMERICAN EXPORTER, for September. Root & Tinker, 86 Duane street, New York.

This is one of the most handsomely got-up publications in the United States, and contains a great variety of most useful information on all subjects relating to the export trade of the country. It is carefully edited, and the facts and figures are all brought down to the latest dates. To persons engaged in the export trade, this publication must be invaluable, as it deals with the wants of all foreign countries.

The Great Clearance Sale at the Arcade has attracted multitudes the past two weeks, in spite of the excitement over the hero of the hour, and will be continued for one week more. In the line of Silks, Velvets, Camels' Hair stuffs, and Dress Goods of every description, the advantages offered are extraordinary; and the new styles, arriving every day from the East and Europe, are absolutely unrivaled for beauty and variety. Mr. J. J. O'Brien's purchases during his recent visit were made on terms so easy, owing to the standing of his house and his unlimited credit, that they are laid down here at a cost 20 per cent. below the average, and none can afford to neglect this opportunity to buy the finest products of European and Oriental looms, at prices which defy competition.

The Victoria Regia.—Edward Bosqui & Co. will shortly issue, to subscribers only, a splendid work on the lily now blooming in the Park Conservatory. The work will contain four or five beautifully-colored plates, showing the glorious plant, together with a full scientific description, and the notes of the explorers who found it in its native home. R. C. Bridges, the son of the naturalist (who, by the way, was one of the earliest contributors to the *News Letter*), who first sent the seeds to England, has charge of the publication, and may be found at No. 422 Montgomery street. Subscription lists are open at the Golden Gate Park, the Bohemian Club and the Mercantile Library.

The new firm of Eyre & Jones, which will begin business at the corner of Pine and Leidesdorff streets on the 1st October, should command immediate and universal confidence. Both partners are members of the San Francisco Stock Board, and have for the last fifteen years maintained high reputations for intelligence, energy and integrity. Col. Eyre has just returned from an extended tour in Europe and the East, and his association with Mr. Jones, who is one of the most popular brokers in the city, offers double guarantees of financial solidity, and establishes the new house at once in the front rank.

It is supposed every waiter in the Baldwin Hotel is on the pay-roll of the Justice Mining Company. The ore from the mine, that is worth $25 per ton, is worked in Baldwin's mills, and in such a manner that it produces but $6 per ton and costs $12 to reduce, bringing the company $6 a ton in debt. A meeting will be held at 3 P. M. to-day at 411½ California street, to investigate this matter and to appoint a committee. Stockholders should be present in a body.

The Music Trade Journal, published in New York by Root & Tinker, and edited by Charles Avery Wells, is on our table. It is evidently started in opposition to Freund's *Music Trade Review*, and, from present appearances, intends to make matters lively in the *not distant* world of harmony. In appearance, it is neat, and though evidently in its infancy, having only reached its third number, the *Journal* promises to be a lusty addition to the other squealers in the nursery of Saint Cecilia. We regard the color of the cover as a special compliment to the *News Letter*.

To make a good appearance is the duty of every man, for it is in the power of each one to show his best points; and if dressed by J. M. Litchfield & Co., 415 Montgomery street, a gentleman is always at his best, for they have the most accurate fitter in the city, and turn out none but first-class work.

Archery.—We desire to thank a Sacramento correspondent for an exhaustive and carefully compiled account of the late tournament. Unfortunately, our space this week would not admit of its publication. Will make correction next issue. Further correspondence, which should be as brief as possible, solicited.

SIGNAL SERVICE METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, WEEK ENDING SEPT. 25, 1879, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Highest and Lowest Barometer.

Fri. 19.	Sat. 20.	Sun. 21	Mon 22	Tue. 23	Wed 24	Thr 25
29.948	30.000	30.007	30.030	29.995	29.992	30.039
29.895	29.950	29.971	29.984	29.969	29.924	29.936

Maximum and Minimum Thermometer.

64	66	68	68	66	65	64
54	58	57	57	57	57	56

Mean Daily Humidity.

82.7	83.7	78.7	81.3	77.3	81.3	78

Prevailing Wind.

W.	W.	W.	SW.	W.	W.	W.

Wind—Miles Traveled.

256	189	143	162	201	128	186

State of Weather.

Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Fair.	Cloudy.

Rainfall in Twenty-four Hours.

Total Rain During Season beginning July 1, 1879.....03 inches.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES AT THE PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 25, 1879.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSEL.	MASTER.	WHERE FROM.	CONSIGNEES.
Sep 20	St'r City of Tokio	Maury	Hongkong	Williams, Blanchard & Co.
.. 20	Ship Lammermoor	Duncan	Melbourne	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
. 21	Bark Balmore	Davis	Newcstle, Eng	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
.. 22	Ship Sintran	Woodside	Philadelphia	George Howes & Co.
.. 22	Ship La Escocesa	Evans	Cardiff	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
.. 24	St'r Alaska	Morse	Victoria	Williams, Blanchard & Co.
.. 25	Ship Warwick Castle	Lloyd	Dundee	Rodgers, Meyer & Co.
.. 25	Ship Brodick Castle	Seward	Sydney, NSW	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
.. 25	Bark Fresno	Lord	Liverpool	Pope & Talbot.
.. 25	Bark Alma	Lahmeyer	Newcastle	Rodgers, Meyer & Co.
.. 25	Bark Helen W. Almy	Freeman	Honolulu	Jones & Co.
.. 25	Bktne Kioto	Long	Sydney, NSW	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.

CLEARANCES.

DATE.	VESSEL.	MASTER.	WHERE BOUND.	BY WHOM CLEARED.
Sep 20	St'r City of Chester	Mackie	Victoria	Williams, Blanchard & Co.
.. 20	Bark Cormoran	Williams	Queenstown	G. W. McNear.
.. 20	Sch'r Gen. Siegel	Simon	Honolulu	Williams, Blanchard & Co.
.. 22	Ship Hermon	Hamilton	Queenstown	Starr & Co.
.. 22	Ship Gil Roy	Leslie	Liverpool	Hy. Lund.
.. 22	Bark Alphonsine Zelie	Lebaupin	Rouen	Degener & Co.
.. 23	Ship Grisedale	Dodd	Liverpool	Rodgers, Meyer & Co.
.. 23	Ship Annie H. Smith	Bartlett	Cork	G. W. McNear.
.. 23	Ship Carrollton	Lewis	Havre	G. W. McNear.
.. 24	Ship City of Nankin	McLean	Queenstown	R. Sheehey.
.. 24	Ship Leonidas	McLachlan	Queenstown	Parrott & Co.
.. 24	Ship Lady Lampson	Merston	Honolulu	Welch & Co.
.. 25	Ship New Era	Snow	Queenstown	G. W. McNear.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,

City and County of San Francisco, September 9, 1879.

Redemption of San Francisco Bonds,

ISSUE OF 1858.

Holders of Bonds of the City and County of San Francisco, issued under "An Act to provide for the Funding and Payment of the outstanding Unfunded Claims against the City of San Francisco, and against the County of San Francisco, as they existed prior to the first day of July, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six," approved April 20, 1858, are hereby notified that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the above named Bonds will receive sealed proposals for the surrender of any portion thereof, at the City and County Treasurer's office, New City Hall, San Francisco, until 12 o'clock noon,

Wednesday, December 31st, 1879.

The amount to be applied to the Redemption of these Bonds is more or less, One Hundred and Eighty Thousand Dollars (**$180,000**).

Bidders will state at what rate they will surrender their Bonds, for payment in United States gold coin.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent. of the Bonds offered, or their equivalent in coin, or certified checks, and should the Bonds tendered not be presented within ten days after the award, the next lowest bid will be accepted.

No proposal above par will be entertained.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for surrender of Bonds, issue of 1858."

A. J. BRYANT, Mayor,
COLIN M. BOYD, Auditor,
CHAS. HUBERT, Treasurer,
Commissioners of the Funded Debt.

Sept. 13.

REGRET.

Regret, Regret! A potent spell
To chain the memory to the past;
To bid the tear of sorrow well,
And suffocate the heart at last.

What hopes, with fairest color lined,
Besiege the weary, burdened breast,
And seek for entrance but to find
The casket filled by black unrest!

Yet, with this canker deeply fraught,
Life's bitter trials must be met,
And solaced but by one fond thought—
To die will be my last regret.

"THE FUTURE OF CHINA."

In the "Contemporary" for September, W. H. Medhurst, a man who possesses a singularly accurate knowledge of China and her people, publishes, under the title above given, some interesting speculations on the probable course of events iu Asia. Mr. Medhurst recognizes China, Russia and Great Britain as the three grsat rivals for Asiatic dominion, and accords to the first-named powsr remarkable tenacity of purpose and dstermination not to suffer permanent diminution of her territory or loss of prestage. Whenever China has been forcsd to yield control of a province to successful rebels, he declares, it bas always been with the firm dstermination to reënter upon its traditional rights at ths earliest opportunity. At ths same time, the determination has not hitherto availed against her European competitors, but only against native Asiatics. Whether the reconquest of revolted provinces is to bs desired in the interest of their inhabitants, seems to Mr. Medhurst very douhtful, though he inclines to think that ths Chinese authority is, on the whole, milder and more beneficent toward its subjects than any native rule which could be substituted for it; but he is decidedly of opinion that a transfer, whether to England or to Russia, is far preferahle.

What seems to him hetter for one or two of the provinces of Cbina, he does not hesitats to say must be better for the whole country.

"Many things conspire to show," he writes, "that the days of the ruling dynasty ars numbered; and who can say, when the catastrophe does come, whether the huge but crumbling fabric will ever he reconstructed? or, if so, whose will be the head and band that will accomplish the task? The probability is that the Empire will, in spite of the marvelous homogeniety which characterizes its people, at oncs lose its cobesion and break up into a number of petty chiefdoms."

This centrifugal tendency exists in China, as in all unwieldy Empires, and Mr. Medhurst might, if he had thought it necessary, have proved his assumption by citing many instances from Chinese history, ths course of which Western readers are but too apt to look at as one of unbroken and stable prosperity. Any catastrophe to the ruling dynasty would be complicated with the relations of the Empire to the Great Western Powers; a condition which did not exist in the convulsions of the past, and ons sure to make the internal crisis of the nation far more difficult to deal with.

Mr. Medhurst considers that any territorial acquisitions by England at the expense of China are out of the question. But the case is materially different with Russia; for, in acquiring almost any part of China propsr, this power would gain precisely what she most needs—territory alrsady thickly peopled and possessed of resources of every kind. Moreover, her advance on China would be unchallenged by any rival; and, if Russia is not the very nation providentially called in this direction, she has certain special fitnesses for taking the place of the central government at Pekin.

The theory of the Russian government, like that of ths Chinese, is autocratic and despotic, and so far suited to the ideas of the people it might conquer; and the material improvement of the subjugated country would be very great. Railways would be introduced, telegraphs laid down, river channels cleared and deepened, cauals restored and maintained, and tbe obstacles which now stand in the way of iuternal communicatiou removed.

To look for tbese changes, or any of them, at the hands of the present ruling dynasty seems to Mr. Medhurst utterly vain. It is not, he declares, in the nature of the Chinese to initiate reform or to carry it honestly and steadily out. What have been called the stupendous efforts of the Pekin government toward a reörganization of its naval and military resources have been wholly due, he says, in conception and execution to foreign energy, enterprise and ability; and wherever the influence of these is removed, disorganization and relapse are the result. He cites the instance of the foreign-drilled levies, raised after tbe treaty of Tientsin. Men and money were forthcoming, and the drill was easily learned; but the foreign instructors had always to superintend the paying of wages in order to prevent peculatiou by the native officers, aud the moment their vigilant eyes were removed, drill and discipline were voted a nuisance by officers and men, arms and accoutrements were neglected, and the force rapidly put on its purely Chinese character.

Thers seems to Mr. Medhurst but one way to save China from eventual collapse, or from falling into the hands of Russia; and this is by a universal development in every branch of her administration of the system of extraneous aid, already applied to her foreign customs revenue. This, however, is practically impossible; for it supposes a *personnel* of the requisite talent and probity adequate to assume charge of the details of government in the eighteen provinces of an Empire counting more than 300,000,000 of souls. Supposing the officials could be found, political balauce at Pekin demands that ths Chinese servics should be distributed equally among ths nations which have treaties with the Empire, and this would introduces another element of strife and discord. The conclusive argument against this universal administration by foreignere, supposing it possible, is that it would be practically equivalent to a conquest by a coalition of the powers represented.

As to any modification of the Chinese feeling toward Europeans, Mr. Medhurst maintains that there is no ground for hope. The people are for the moet part good natured, hut unsympathetic, and the government has seized every opportunity to evade its obligations; and be thinks the cass has not heen heard of in which the initiative has been voluntarily taken by a Chinese official in righting a wrong suffered by a foreigner at ths hands of a native.

His conclusion is, tbat if it be a danger to England in a political point of view that Russia ehould obtain a coutrolling position iu China, it is a danger that must be looked in the face, for everything ssems to point to the possibility of such a consummation.

Artistic Novelties, manufactured from California quartz, at Randolph & Co.'e, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

THE DARIEN CANAL.

If we are to believe the reports of the American engineers upon the proceedings of the Paris Congress in relation to the proposed Darien Canal, the projectors have not formed a correct estimate either of the natural difficulties to be overcome or the cost that must necessarily be incurred in order to carry the undertaking to a successful issue. Admiral Ammon declarss in his report upon the Paris Inter-Oceanic Canal Congress, that the Congress had within it from its first sitting two parties of speculators, one advocating the Nicaragua and the other the Panama route, and that the selection of the Panama route was due to this cause; and that the proposed *canal a niveau* hy the Isthmus of Panama, either with or without a tunnel, was proved hy able engineers to bs hopelessly impracticable if considsred as a commercial question. Ths view taken of the enterpriss by ths American public does not seem to bs by any means a favorable one, and it is anticipated that tbe contributions from this source will he comparatively small. M. De Lesseps, in delivering a lecturs at Nantes, denied that England or America opposed his project. But most of ths leading journals in America are strongly opposed to the undertaking, and from a political point of visw the project of building up a foreign proprietary power astrids the vital line of connection between ths Atlantic and Pacific domains of tbe Republic is regarded with jealousy and distrust. Ths United States Government will probably appoint a special commission to inquire further into the proposed routes, hut the enterprise is looked upon as practically a foreign interference in American affairs; and it is naturally demanded that an enterprise of such vast importancs to the country should he undertaken under American auspices, and should hear tbe stamp of American nationality. There was no difficulty of this kind to bs overcome in ths case of the Suez Canal; rival foreign influence could not be permitted to exist in relation to any portion of the soil of the American Contiuent. It is not enough to guarantes the neutrality of the canal; public opinion demands that the construction should be made by an American route, and under American control. M. De Lesseps would do well to defer to ths sentiment so generally expressed witb regard to the scheme to which he has lent the prestige of bis name. It is indeed questionable, whether in tbe face of sucb a strong public opinion, the United States Government can lend any countenance whatever to the undertaking. The scheme does now, in fact, meet with active opposition at Washington, and it is scarcely probable that under such conditions tbe project could be successfully carried out.—*European Mail.*

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Board of Fire Commissioners have made their Annual Report, which contains the following statistics: The Department possesses 11 steam fire-engines, 8 horse hose-reels, 4 hook-and-ladder carriages and 1 fire-hoat, all in active service, besides 5 steam fire-engines and 6 hoss-reels in reserve. The force consists, all told, of 294 men. Two hose companies, Nos. 7 and 8, have been added the past year. The number of hydrants is now 1,278, and all the property of the Department, with the exception of ths boilers of Engine No. 4 and relief Engine No. 4, is in excellent condition. The losses by fire during tbe year were: On huildings—July, $21,539.62; August, $6,909; September, $9,375; October, $14,819.49; November, $6,154.76; December, $15,097.23; January, $15,758.90; February, $3,832.15; March, $2,413.50; April, $5,754.50; May, $14,872; Juns; $4,893; making a total of $122,419.37. Insurance, $906,324.29; insurances paid, $75,448.96. Losses on contents—July, $21,198; August, $42,323.50; September, $4,709.80; October, $21,197.35; Novsmber, $12,311.46; December, $16,378.25; January, $45,341.45; Fsbruary, $13,827.53; March, $1,437.50; April, $12,738.22; May, $32,575.19; June, $7,061.25; making a total of $232,099.50. Insurance, $1,355,991.02; insurance paid, $133,019.84. Tbe only fre of auy magnitude that occurred during the year was on the evening of August 24th, in a four-story brick and iron building on the corner of Bush and Sausome streets, owned and occupied by Murphy, Grant & Co. The stock of goods was valued at $2,000,000, but so efficient were the measures of the firemen and fire patrol that the total loss, ou building and contents, was but $44,300. The appropriatiou for running expenses for the past year was $80,000. Of this amount there remained on hand, June 30th, 1879, $10,623.62. Officers and men are complimeuted in the Report for their promptness and energy, but not more than tbey deserve, as every resident of the city knows.

RECEPTION AT BLACK POINT.

Of the many cordial attentions shown to General Grant, since his arrival, none can have gratified him more than tbe afternoon reception given him at Black Point, on the 24th, by his distinguished comrade, General McDowell, commanding the Military Department of the Paci6c. All the beauty and wealth and fashion of our city gatbered to do honor to the hero of tbe day, the guests as they arrived being received by the courteous host and bostess and presented to General and Mrs. Grant. Ths noble grounds wers tbrown open for the enjoyment of all, and in the exquisite softness of the afternoon air the company wandered to and fro among the flowers, with the panorama of the beautiful bay hefore them. Among the ladies present were Mrs. Louis T. Haggin, Mrs. Barroilhet, Mrs. William Babcock, Mrs. Gordon Blanding, Mrs. Ben. Holladay, Mrs. D. O. Mills, Miss Jenny Flood, Mrs. Judge Platt (sister-in-law of General Mansfield, our Lieutenant-Governor elect), Mrs. Theodors Shillaber, Mrs. M. Castle, Mrs. Governor Irwin, Mrs. J. C. Flood, Mrs. Field, and others.

Concerning future rewards and punishments, Colorado furnishes the following illuetrations, which occurred recently in a Court in La Vega, whers the testimony of a Chinese was objected to, on the ground tbat he did not underetand or regard the obligation of an oath. To test bim, he was interrogated tbus:

"John, do you know anything about God?"

"No; me no belly well acquaiut with Him."

"Have you no Joss in Cbina?" "Oh, yes, gottee heapee Joss."

"Where do you go when you die?" "Me go to San Flancisco."

"No; you don't understand me. When Cbinaman quit washee alles time, and no live any mors, where does he go?"

"Oh yes, me sabe now. If he belly goodee man, he go uppen sky. If he belly badee man, he go luppen down hellee, allee eamee Melicau man."

The Court was eatisfied with this orthodox statement, and admitted his testimony.—*Editor's Drawer, in Harper's Magazine.*

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SAN FRANCISCO NEWS LETTER

California Advertiser.

DEVOTED TO THE LEADING INTERESTS OF CALIFORNIA AND THE PACIFIC COAST.

Vol. 30. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCT. 4, 1879. No. 12.

Office of the San Francisco News Letter, Merchant Street, Nos. 607 to 615, San Francisco.

GOLD BARS—890@910—SILVER BARS—7@17 ⅛ cent. disc. Mexican Dollars, 8@8¼ per cent.

☞ Exchange on New York, ¼@— per cent.; On London, Bankers, 49⅝@49¾; Commercial, 50¼@50½d. Paris, sight, 5 francs per dollar. Telegrams, 35-100 per cent.

☞ Latest price of Sterling, 482@484.

☞ Price of Money here, ¾@1 per cent. per month—bank rate. In the open market, 1@1½. Demand active.

REDUCING CAPITAL.

We note that the Bank of California has reduced its capital stock from $5,000,000 to $3,000,000, reserving the difference (which consists mainly of real estate taken for indebtedness, and is a legacy of its old business) as a surplus until the property can be realized advantageously. We understand that the proceeds will then be placed in Government bonds, or divided among stockholders. The bank has been led to this course by a desire to place their business on a cash basis, at the same time to protect itself from the provisions of the new Constitution, which invites impending legislation in regard to all corporations. By the terms of the new Constitution, the Legislature may adopt such laws as will impose taxes not only on its assets, in the shape of money and property, but on its franchise, capital stock, and any other property capable of transfer. This, of course, would be tantamount to double or triple taxation. With the reduction of the capital stock and placing its active capital on a cash basis, the bank will soon be in a position to resume dividends. The Board of Directors of the Bank of California are among our most conservative business men, and we cannot withhold from them our commendation for this wise and conservative course, believing that their action meets with not only the hearty approval of its stockholders, but of the business community who are the active patrons of the bank. We understand that other institutions have it in contemplation to adopt a similar policy.

THE STOCK MARKET.

The market opened suspiciously strong at the commencement of the week, under news of a reported "strike" in the Union shaft, but the subsequent announcement that the ore was only of medium grade, together with the fact that the pumping facilities were inadequate to handle the water in Sierra Nevada, had a demoralizing effect upon the long-suffering holders of these stocks, who are by this time nearly worn out with disappointments and delays, of one kind and another, and determined to realize upon the first indications of a decline. The market, to say the least, is very unstable, and nothing short of a *development of ore* can restore confidence. Official advices from Sierra Nevada state that there will be no trouble experienced in handling the water, which will be entirely removed before the end of the present week, when the work of prospecting the 2300-foot level will be started, and vigorously pushed, with the view of opening up the lower levels as soon as possible. In the west cross-cut in Ophir nothing new is to be learned, as the drift has not yet reached a point where anything of value is expected. Bullion is strong and in good demand. The diamond drill was started to-day to prospect the ledge on the 2,600 level, where good results are expected. Outside stocks are dull, and offer but little inducement for speculators. At the close the market was heavy and inactive.

Beerbohm's Telegram.—LONDON AND LIVERPOOL, October 3, 1879.—Floating Cargoes, quiet but steady; Cargoes on Passage, quiet but steady; Mark Lane Wheat, firm; No. 2 Spring off Coast, 49s. 6d.; Red Winter off Coast, 52s. 6d.; California off Coast, 52s. 6d.@53s; California Nearly Due, 53s. 6d.; California Just Shipped, 53s.; No. 2 Spring for Shipment, 47s. 6d.@48s.; Liverpool Spot Wheat, strong; California Club No. 1. Standard, 11s. 1d.; California Club No. 2 Standard, 10s. 8d.; California Average—Western, 10s. 9d.; White Michigan, 10s. 10d.; Red Western Spring, 9s. 1d.@9s. 3d.; Extra State Flour in Loudon, 13s. 7d.; Extra State Flour in Liverpool, 13s. 7d.; Liverpool Western Mixed Corn, 4s. 3d.; Liverpool Canadian Peas, 7s. 6d.; N. Y. St. Ex., 82@84; English Country Markets, generally dearer; French Country Markets, firm; Liverpool Wheat, 10s., 10s. 10d., 10s. 9d., 11s. 4d.; Spring for prompt shipment, 40s. 6d.; Corn—Mark Lane, quiet; Mixed American, 26s.; Prompt Shipment, 26.

PRICES OF LEADING STOCKS AND GOV. BONDS.

San Francisco.....October 2, 1879.

Stocks and Bonds.	*Bid.*	*Asked*	*Stocks and Bonds.*	*Bid.*	*Asked*
Cal. St. Bonds, 6's,'57, (nom)	100	102	Home Mutual Ins. Co	85	90
S. F. City & Co. B'ds, 6s, '58	Nom.	Nom.	State Investment Ins. Co	105	108
S. F. C. & Co. B'ds, 7s (nom)	105	107	Union Ins. Co	110	115
Montg'y Av. Bonds (nom)	65	70	City R. R	35	40
Dupont Street Bonds	80	90	Central R. R. Co	50	55
Sacramento City Bonds	26	28	Clay Street Hill R. R	22	—
Stockton City Bonds, 6's	90	95	Market Street R. R	6	—
Yuba County Bonds, 8's	103	106	N. B. and Mission R. R	95	66
Santa Clara Co. Bonds, 7's	105	107	Omnibus R. R	30	32
Butte Co. Bonds, 10's, '60	90	—	Potrero and Bay View R. R.	30	35
San Mateo Bonds, 7's	100	—	Giant Powder Co	135	145
Oakland City Bonds, 8's	112	115	S. F. Gaslight Co	88½	89
Bank of California (old st'k)	70	71	S. V. W. W. Co	83	83½
First National	80	90	Real Estate Associates	—	—
Pacific	120	130	Merchants' Exchange	—	—
California Ins. Co	108	112	Safe Deposit Co	—	—
Commercial Ins. Co	75	80	Nevada Co. N. G. R. R. Bds	93	95
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co	106	110	Virginia & Truckee " "	100	102½

On the 30th ult. the Bank of California formally announced the reduction of her capital from $5,000,000 to $3,000,000, so we will continue to quote the price of the old stock until after the public are familiar with the change. There is more activity in business circles, and in a few weeks we hope to see its effect on investment securities.

ANDREW BAIRD, 312 California street.

Pacific Mail "Boom."—It was recently predicted that Pacific Mail stock would go to 30, and Thursday the quotation came through at 32½. A later quotation gives 32⅝. On October 2, 1878, the price of the stock was 18⅜, and in January last it went down as low as 10⅝! Such a difference as existing between 10⅝ and 32⅝ is indicative of something like a revolution in the affairs of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. That the present upward tendency is speculative may be true to a certain extent, but, judging from late telegraphic reports, the advance is mainly based on the more conservative policy now being pursued by the company, and a commendable disposition to put their affairs on such a basis as, in the language of the New York *Graphic*, "to justify the confident expectation of leading shareholders that the company will at an early day take a place among dividend-paying corporations."

Latest from the Merchant's Exchange.—NEW YORK, October 3, 1879. United States Bonds—4s, 102; 4½s, 105⅞; 5s, 103⅝. Sterling Exchange, 4 82@4 84. Pacific Mail, 30½. Wheat, 123@130. Western Union, 93½. Hides, 21@21½. Oil—Sperm, 75@76. Winter Bleached, 85 @ 93. Whale Oil, 35@40; Winter Bleached, 43@50. Wool—Spring, fine, 22@30; Burry. 12@14; Pulled, 29@36; Fall Clips, 16@20; Burry, 15@20. LONDON, Oct. 3d.—Liverpool Wheat Market, 10s.@10s. 10d.; Cluh, 10s. 9d.@11s. 4d. U. S. Bonds, 5's, 106½; 4's, 105⅜; 4½'s, 109⅛. Consols, 98 1-16.@97 15-16.

Arizona Items—September 27th.—The Tombstone M. & M. Co.'s hullion coach brought in ten more bars from the little mill at Charleston. The gross weight was 1,391 pounds, and the total value $20,838 91, of which $1,089 43 was gold and $19,749 48 in silver. This shipment, added to the six previous shipments, makes a grand total of $150,335 30. The bars went forward to Philadelphia by coach to-day.——The report of the city Tax Collector of Tucson shows that of nearly $5,000 taxes only $20 50 are delinquent. The debts of the city are all paid, and over $1,000 in the treasury. This speaks well for its financial administration.

Among the items omitted in our last issue was the following. At the levée given by ex-President Grant in the New City Hall, our esteemed friend, Augustus Laver, one of the aides-de-camp to the Grand Marshal on his arrival in San Francisco, had the distinguished honor of an especial presentation, through Mayor Bryant, as the architect of the magnificent Hall in which he was then holding his reception.

Mr. Thomas M. Cash, Special Freight Agent of the Central and Southern Pacific Railroads, returned last Monday from an extended tour through Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado. He has had rough experience, but it appears to agree with him.

A remarkable translation from the Portuguese by Emilie Lawson is unavoidably omitted.

Postage on S. F. News Letter to all parts of United States and Europe, 2 cents.

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THE EXCURSIONIST.

He was wandering wide on the bleak sea wall,
By the mud where the waves ought to be;
And the wind played a game with the coat and the shawl,
And the gingham umbrella and the gay parasol,
And the hasket and bag he was laded withal,
And the wife and the children three.
Clearly he
Was enjoying what he'd call a "spree."

But his eye rolled wild, as the rude east wind
Whisked his Sunday hat far out to sea;
And he swore a sad oath, as he chattered and grinned,
While his wife round his head her best handkerchief pinned,
And the children howled loud, with their faces all skinned,
And their trousers all burst at the knee.
For you see
The east wind was uncommonly free.

Then the merciless rain on the sea-wall smote,
And the gingham was blown inside out;
And the gay parasol, and the shawl, and the coat,
And the bag, and the basket were fairly afloat,
And the wife of his bosom blown over a boat,
And the babies all flying about—
Such a rout!
'Twas a pitiful sight, without doubt.

Still that singular man kept his strange, wild course
By the marge of that mud-covered bay;
And he laughed a grim laugh that was strident and hoarse,
As he saw how the wind had pronounced a divorce—
For his wife and his babes were borne on by its force
Till they vanished in mist far away.
I may say,
I was shocked at his seeming so gay.

I was grieved as I marked how, through pitiless rain,
He went wandering on all that day;
And I thought, if I happened to meet him again,
I would ask for what sin he endured all this pain,
And the reason he roved on the briuk of the main
While his wife and his babes were astray.
For this trait
Seemed a strange sort of thing to display.

So I asked the weird man if he'd give me the tip
Why he wandered on thus through the pour;
And he eyed me with scorn, while a grin curled his lip,
As he answered, "This here is a cheap Pleasure Trip;
Seven hours by the sea, and a blow and a dip,
And a walk by the bootiful shore!"—
Then he swore!
For he'd got all he'd paid for—and more.

THE PRESIDENCY.

We suppose it is hopeless to expect much of a respite from the discussion of politics. We could have wished that, with the ending of the late election, they might bave been allowed to rest for a while, hut the great contest of next year is too near at hand, involves considerations too important, and is being participated in hy too many candidates and their friends, to permit us to forget that we shall soou be called upon to choose the Chief Magistrate of the nation. When we remember how little was known of Mr. Hayes prior to his election, and when it is admitted, as it must he, that be has discharged his onerous duties exceedingly well, we may take heart of grace, and rest satisfied that, whoever it may please the politicians and Providence to give us for our next President, he will certainly do no great harm, but may do some good. The only danger worthy of serious calculation is the possihility that we may have another election as close as was the last. If that should unfortunately occur, it can hardly be expected that it will be determined as was the great contest of 1876. No more eight-to-seven decisions will be submitted to. To prevent trouble, a candidate strong before the people is the present great desideratum. Who is he to be? Tilden would seem to be necessarily the Democratic choice; he was, without doubt, duly elected President, and that he was, through no fault of his own, deprived of the fruits of his victory, is a reason in favor of, rather tban against, his being nominated again. He has shown that he can carry the country, for he received a popular majority of nearly half a million, and that is more than any other living Democrat can boast of. Tilden's strength is evidently feared hy the Republican press, for that is the explanation of the vicious attacks that are made upon him. If he were not deemed the most likely man to carry New York, he would be either let alone or praised. Moreover, if he were an available candidate at the last election, he ought to be no less so now; he has gone through a most trying time with great dignity and patriotic forbearance. All things considered, he would seem to be tbe probable Democratic caudidate. Who is to be pitted against him by the Republicans? Sherman and Blaine are the candidates who enjoy the most prominence at present. Whether either of them could beat Tilden may well be doubted. Sherman is not fully trusted, and Blaine is feared. We have a strong impression that affairs will be made to fall out in such a way that Grant will, after all, be renominated. If he is, will he he re-elected? Many Republicans, who are prejudiced against a third term, would undoubtedly vote against him, but they would be nowhere as against the hosts who desire a strong Government, and who would rally to Grant's support in order to obtain one. If Grant is not the next President, the chances, in that case, would seem to favor Tilden.

There is a remarkable turn of speculation going on at Paris. Companies are heing hrought out at enormous premiums. The well-known M. Philippart has lately issued the shares of a new bank of 500 francs each, at a premium of 200 francs. The public have not only bought up the shares at this price, but have added a premium of 150 to 200 francs at which the original inventor offered them. M. Philippart's bank, in conjunction with the Société Fouciere de Paris, has bought the Grand Hotel for more than £1,000,000.

FALSE ECONOMY.

The news comes by wire from New York that tbe Pacific Mail Company intends to reduce the salaries of its employés on this coast by 33⅓ per cent. This is false economy that had better be reconsidered forthwith. There is nothing whatever to justify it. The present salaries are not by any means too high, nor is the business of the company in such a condition as to offer an excuse for a resort to desperate economies. The contrary is the fact. The company's ships are all fully and profitably employed. Its trade on all its lines is rapidly increasing; and this is mainly due to the exertions of its highly efficient employés. Never, probably, during its whole existence has the Pacific Mail Company been better served at all points than it is now. Everything on this side is running with exceptional smoothness and regularity. It is long since we heard of any accident to the company's fleet. The steamers arrive and depart with remarkable punctuality. Most excellent engineers are preserving the machinery in good order. Experienced commanders are navigating the ships to perfection, and winning the good will of passengers, and capable agents are extending freight traffic. This is a condition of things that should be let alone. Certainly it is not the way to reward capable servants for the past, or to encourage them for the future, to so largely reduce their by no means too great salaries. It is an anomaly tbat with the announcement of the reduction comes the statement that the company's income has been most satisfactorily increasing of late. We hope the New York Board of Directors will reconsider their action and let well alone.

The masterpiece among Raphael's best productions was bought by Augustus III., Elector of Saxony, for 60,000 florins. It was received at Dresden with great enthusiasm, the Elector's throne being moved to mske room for it in the best-lighted place in the gallery, and a little later it was cleaned and varnished by Palmaroli—a terrible result ensuing, which agitatcd the whole art-world with a fear that the masterpiece was ruined. The picture appeared covered with stains, and it was stated that the colors had become very dry—an evil which was only quite receutly remedied by bathing the back of the canvas with volatile oil, restoring the masterpiece in a very few hours to its pristine beauty.—*From "Raphael," by N. D'Auvers.*

Lord Lytton, the Governor-General of India, has sent a telegram to Lady Cavagnari, informing her of the lamentahle murder of her husband, couched in tho following terms: "It is with unspeakable sorrow that I convey to you tbe intelligence of the death of your noble husband, who has perished heroically in defending the British Embassy at Cabul against fearful numbers. Words cannot express the depth of my grief for the loss of my beloved friend, or my sense of the irreparable calamity sustained by his country. Every English heart in India feels for you."

The "Commercial Herald" says "the main feature of the financial situatiou continues to be the heavy importation of foreign gold." It is now rather harder to obtain silver than gold, and money continues to accumulate in the banks, with but little demand. The general business outlook is dull, though it is hoped that the revival of Eastern trade and industry will have a beneficial effect on this coast before long.

The total traffic receipts on the railways of the United Kingdom amouuted for the week euded August 24th, on 15,795½ miles, to £1,198,326, and for the corresponding week in 1878, on 15,618¼ miles, to £1,267,905, showing an increase of 177¼ miles and a decrease of £69,588.

A race for the sculling championship of the world and £400, between Edward Trickett and Elias C. Laycock, was rowed on the 29th ult. on the Paramatta River, and was won by the former, who thus retains the championship whicb he won from Sadler, of England, in June, 1876.

His Excellency Li Fong Pao, Chinese Minister at Berlin, has had an audience of the Emperor to present his credentials. His Excellency, to the surprise of his Majesty, pronounced an address in German, with very fair accent.

A man named Drum has just opened a saloon on Market street. The neighbors say he is the most spirit-stirring Drum ever invented.

SIGNAL SERVICE METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, WEEK ENDING OCT. 2, 1879, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Highest and Lowest Barometer.

Fri. 26.	Sat. 27.	Sun. 28	Mon 29	Tue. 30	Wed 1.	Thr 2.
29.948 29.895	30.000 29 950	30.007 29.971	30.030 29.984	29.995 29.969	29.992 29.924	30.039 29.936

Maximum and Minimum Thermometer.

64 54	66 53	68 57	66 57	66 57	65 57	64 56

Mean Daily Humidity.

82.7	83.7	78.7	81.3	77.3	81.3	78

Prevailing Wind.

W.	W.	W.	SW.	W.	W.	W.

Wind--Miles Traveled.

256	189	148	162	201	123	186

State of Weather.

Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Fair.	Cloudy.

Rainfall in Twenty-four Hours.

Total Rain During Season beginning July 1, 1879.....03 inches.

JOHN JENNINGS

Hooper's South End Warehouses, corner Japan and Townsend streets, San Francisco. First-class Fire-Proof Brick Building, capacity 10,000 tons. Goods taken from the Dock and the Cars of the C. P. R. R. and S. P. R. R. free of charge. Storage at Current Rates. Advances and Insurance Effected.

THE CHURLS OF THE PRESS.

The few men of mark connected with the press of this city must often feel humiliated at the churlishness and littleness that is born of the intense rivalries and jealousies of our dailies. It is bad enough that the proprietors should be filled with such mortal hatred towards each other, but it is worse that their employees should be called upon to be active partisans in quarrels in which they have no interest, and with which, as educated gentlemen, they cannot possibly be expected to have any sympathy. Yet it is essential that they should become just such partisans if they would retain their places. Any man who would remain in the service of Pickering & Fitch must hate the De Youngs and must excel his employers in the art of making his hatred conspicuous, which, it must be confessed, is a pretty difficult thing to do. This setting of employees at loggerheads is disastrous to that harmony and good feeling which should characterize gentlemen of the press. It degrades them to the level of their employers, which is saying not a little. The other day this bad feeling cropped out in a most inopportune way. There was in our city a most distinguished representative of the New York press, Mr. Russell Young has held the highest position on the press of the metropolis. His talents have at one time or another been recognized by Greeley, Raymond, Dana and the elder Bennett; no mean authorities. He had accompanied General Grant on his voyage around the world as special correspondent of the New York *Herald*, and was in our city temporarily as a visitor. His confreres of the press desired to show him a very proper courtesy by inviting him to dine with them. That was a very fitting act. Yet it excited the ire of Pickering & Fitch, and their establishments were entirely unrepresented on the occasion. Mr. Russell Young, during the *Chronicle's* struggles to get press dispatches, had assisted that journal, and hence no employee of the *Call* or *Bulletin* must dine with him. Moreover, Denis Kearney, who did not know Mr. Young, and had never been injured by him, was inspired to make a most savage attack upon him by his tutors of the *Call*. Thus it comes that the courtesies and proprieties of life are impossible to the gentlemen of the press of San Francisco.

THE JURY SYSTEM.

The jury system has long been esteemed a palladium of liberty; but we seem to have come upon days of evil, when the system is falling into disrepute. Under the new Constitution, juries are shorn of many of their ancient powers. Grand Juries are practically abolished, and a one man power is to suffice to put any other man on his trial for crime. In civil cases, three-fourths of a jury may find a verdict, a unanimous vote being no longer necessary. In older lands, where the people are jealous of encroachments upon their liberty, these would be regarded as steps in the wrong direction, and would be most stoutly resisted. But, then, the jury system does not work as unsatisfactorily in any other place with which we are acquainted as it does in California. Grand Juries here fail to indict some of the most notorious of criminals. Trial juries find verdicts that are beyond comprehension. In short, jurors are fast rendering civil and criminal trials a farce. No mortal man may foretell the outcome of a jury trial. The evidence may be all one way, and the verdict all the other. Verdicts nowadays are the results of personal feeling, and and of compromise, and testimony is too often of but little account. During the last week or two several striking instances of this have occurred in our city courts. There was the case of the man Terrill, who stabbed a laborer employed on one of our streets, until he was so injured that his life was long despaired of. In the Police Court Terrill was allowed to plead guilty of an assault, and was fined $500. But when his victim came to sue for damages for the bodily injuries he had sustained, and for the loss of time and expenses incurred, a jury was found stupid and heartless enough to set aside Terrill's own plea in the Police Court, and to declare by their verdict that the stabbed man was not assaulted worth a cent. They gave a verdict for the defendant! In the face of such results, it is no wonder that the jury system is falling into disrepute. The difficulty is to tell what to replace it with.

A HINT TO THE JUDGES.

There is likely to be not a little confusion at the going out of all our existing judges, and at the coming in of an entire batch of new ones. This confusion it is in the power of the present judges to reduce to a minimum. They ought to see to it that not a single case submitted to them is left undetermined. If they fail in this particular, the trouble, expense and annoyance to litigants will be incalculable. Such failure on the part of District Judges will render new trials necessary, and on the part of Supreme Judges it will involve the re-hearing of cases. The confusion would be great, and ought not to be allowed to occur. It will be an everlasting reflection upon the present judges if it is not prevented. They should work with a will until the last hour of their term of office expires, for they will assuredly not fail to draw their full salaries. They will continue until then in the public service, drawing public pay, and entitled to do their very best for their employers—the people. If they fail in this respect, they will thereby afford the very best evidence of the wisdom of their dismissal from office, and will destroy any claims they might otherwise have to consideration on some future occasion. As honest men, worthy of their high callings, they are bound in all honor to leave their judicial duties fully performed up to the last hour of their employment. They know, even better than we can tell them, the great confusion that will ensue upon their leaving a mass of unfinished business behind them. All old business should be cleaned up, and no more new cases should be heard than can be determined. The new judges are, many of them, but green hands, and will at first have quite enough to do to overtake the duties of their office without having a quantity of unfinished business to take up.

New Alloy.—M. Phillips has made some experiments for the determination of the coefficient of elasticity and of the limit of elasticity of different bodies. He refers especially to a new alloy which was melted and cast by Matthey, of London. Its density at the freezing point is 21.6139. Its composition is: Platinum, 80.660; iridium, 19.079; rhodium, .122; iron, .093; ruthenium, .046. This alloy is so malleable and ductile that M. Sainte-Claire Deville possesses a thread of it, which is only a few hundredths of a millimeter in diameter and is scarcely visible. A hundredth of a millimeter is only 1-2500 inch.

A jail is a sort of a bird cage—it's a knave-iary, you know.

DIVISION OF THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Messrs. Molero and Cebrian are the patentees of a process for dividing the electric light in such a manner that one service to a house may, by means of keeping the illuminating rays parallel to each other until they are received on a mirror, be so subdivided on the face of this reflecting mirror, as by means of prisms placed in suitable apertures in the floors the light can be distributed through the rooms above and below. From experiments, conducted in some large rooms in the city, and witnessed by quite a number of scientists and experts, the results were satisfactory. Last Wednesday night an exhibition was hurriedly got up at the Mechanics' Pavilion, and just like so many others that we remember to have witnessed, proved, as far as the practically-minded public were concerned, a failure. Messrs. Molero and Cebrian are foreigners, but foreigners or not, they ought to have known that hardly one man in ten thousand can form any other idea of a discovery emanating from recondite principles, than as it there and then satisfies their mind that it accomplishes the purpose to which it is to be applied.

This is no unfriendly criticism. The *News Letter* knows already enough from reliable sources to regard this application as more likely to distribute the electric light through dwellings than any of the hitherto mentioned or suspected subdivision of the light at the point of issue. When we remember the use which is now made of sunlight reflected from mirrors as a means of telegraphing to the distance of many miles, such as took place recently in the wars in South Africa, by means of which news of the safety of a beleaguered general was received and assurances of relief returned, the task remaining in order to be prepared for public exposition by Messrs. Molero & Cebrian, appears trifling indeed. But whenever the next public exhibition shall take place, let those gentlemen bear in mind that, to be of any good effect, it must be a demonstration to the satisfaction of the average practical American mind, and nothing less. We wish them all success.

Evolution seems to have now become the scientific mania of the present age, and to deny its operation, within fixed limits, would be absurd. Evolution, meaning thereby the tendency and capacity to improve from genera through species by cultivation, nourishment, altered social habits, acclimatization, etc., under new conditions of life, but always within limits, is doctrine which is acceptable to educated Christian men. But when evolution is pushed to the extremity to which it is by the modern school of materialist and atheist philosophers, the Christain takes his leave, and says he will wait for further evidence to connect together Huxley's doctrine of "protoplasm" and "the primordial utricle" with his own self-consciousness and wonderfully perfect and complex organization. The thoughtful man will not be carried away by vague generalities. He will stop to ask how the oval corpuscle of the blood of all those creatures which the "Holy Book" informs us were created from the water could ever circulate through the capillaries formed to fit the round corpuscles of the mammalians? In fact, the whole of the present tangle of evolution—into which it has been thrown by Darwin, Huxley, Tyndall and others of inferior name, both in England and on the continent—will never be satisfactorily disposed of till it shall have been taken in hand by honest hystologists and physiologists, who, in material things, will take nothing on faith; men like Sir James Paget, Owen, and their fellows and successors. Such men as these would never mix up metaphysics with physical speculations of the origin of life. However, as there are plenty of talkers about evolution among your readers, I will help them as far as I can by a translation, first into English and then into *plain* English, of a famous definition. It was translated into English by Dr. Kirkman, the eminent mathematician, and into *plain* English by Sir Edmund Beckett:

1. *Evolution* is a change from an indefinite, incoherent homogeneity to a definite, coherent heterogeneity, through continuous differentiations and integrations.

2. Into PLAIN English, thus: *Evolution* is a change from a nohowish, untalkaboutable all-alikeness to a sowhowish and in-general talkaboutable not-all-alikeness, by continuous somethingelsifications and sticktogetherations. J. J. B.

Cavagnari (writes a correspondent), although he never loses his temper, can, on occasion, hit wonderfully straight from the shoulder. I remember once riding with him to an appointment he had with some Afridis to settle some vexed land question. I remained on the road while he, alone, in the center of about a dozen stalwart ruffians armed to the eyebrows, walked round the field. Presently the loud angry accents of a dispute reached my ears. The Afridis were surrounding Cavagnari, gesticulating with passionate vehemence, some with hands on their daggers. Cavagnari stood quiet, perfectly fearless, utterly impassive. Suddenly I saw the biggest of the Afridis go down like a bullock, and Cavagnari, with unruffled composure, returning his hand into his pocket. He had knocked the ruffian down, and the swift thoroughness of the act cowed the fierce hillmen. About half way on the return journey Cavagnari remarked, apologetically, "It was absolutely necessary. Please don't think I lost my temper; I was perfectly cool; but I was forced to maintain my ascendancy;" and then he added, meditatively, "and I wanted also to save my life."

A professor of legerdemain who was recently exhibiting in a provincial theater, got a country boy on the stage, and told the audience that he would pass a coin into the boy's coat pocket from a box. "You don't think I can do it, do you?" "No, sir—I don't," answered the lad, with decided emphasis. "Well, do you stand up here and we shall see." "But, sir," persisted the boy, "ther' ain't no use 'r yer tryin', 'cause I know yer can't do it." "You know I can't. Don't be too sure. Walt and see. Just you stand right here—there! Now hold up your head and look steadily at me, to see that I do not cheat you." "Oh, well," muttered the persistent urchin, with a comical grimace, "I'll stand anywhere ye want; only, 'f 'u git any money into my pocket, I reckon ye'll hey to find the pocket, for I had 'em sewn up by master, 'cos of the apples."

The marriage of Mdlle. Carlotta Patti, the elder sister of the renowned *prima donna*, with M. Ernest de Munck, has been celebrated at the Eglise de la Triuité, Paris. The families only were present.

It is rumored in Pera society that a marriage has been arranged between a very pretty and charming relative of Lady Layard's and Sir Alfred Sandison.

ON A BUTTERFLY IN BROADWAY.

With a shimmer of sun on its wonderful pinions,
Twin heds of the softest and silkiest down,
It fluttersd away from the summer's dominions
And lost itself here in the dust of the town;
No rivulet flowing, no soft zephyr blowing
Could ever have led it so widely astray—
Whencs came it, what seeks it, and where is it going?
This butterfly lost upon husy Broadway.

It hovers, it lights upon Beauty's soft bosom—
Do butterflies know that Eve's daughters are fair?—
Ah no: the attraction for it is the blossom,
Ths bunch of late violets half hidden there.
Alas, a delusion! it finds with confusion
That waxen and cold are those flowers so gay;
Poor waif; all in vaiu was thy daring intrusion,
For all is not real we meet on Broadway.

The stages roll past, and ths murmur of traffic
Goes up through the tramp of the hurrying feet,
As, poising aloft like a presence seraphic,
The butterfly, wondering, watches the street.
Will it stoop to the shadows or soar to the meadows,
Will it rest on the pavement or perch on the spray?
It flies—no, it stoops; ah, these false El Dorados
Attract our poor hutterfly back to Broadway.

'Tis lost in the throng of the comers and goers,
Its corpse may be found in tbe mud of ths streets,
But never again will the innocent flowers
Yield up to its kisses their heart's hidden sweets.
Ths cold, cruel city, with no touch of pity
Engulfs the light form as it flutters away;
'Twas graceful and innocent, lightsome and pretty,
But not the first butterfly lost on Broadway.

As bright wings as these in the dust have been trailing,
As innocent creatures have fluttered along—
Howe's faintly heard summons has been unavailing—
They soared, stooped and vanished, engulfed in ths throng.
Alas for their lightness, their beauty and brightness,
All vanished and fled ere the closs of the day—
What dust will have soiled *its* soft wings snowy whiteness
Ere our typical butterfly dies in Broadway. G. H. J.

ERNEST RENAN ON THE FUTURE OF MANKIND.

In his remarkable volume on "Intellectual and Moral Reform in France," Renan traces in a few lines what he considers to he the part assigned hy nature to the three great families of man in the social reconstitution of ths world. He says:

"Colonization on a grand scale is a political necessity altogether of the first order. The nation which does not colonizs is irrevocably given over to socialism, to ths war hetween rich and poor. There is nothing which shocks us in the conquest of a country helonging to a lower race hy a superior race, which takes possession in order to govern. England practices this kind of colonization in India, to the great benefit of India and of humanity in general, and to her own advantage. The Germanic conquest of the fifth and sixth centuries in Europe formed the hasis of all conservative and legitimate principles. Wars of conqnest hetween equal races ars dsserving of reprohation, hut just in ths same degree doss the regeneration of lower or hastardized races hy thoss which ars higher enter into the providential order of humanity.

Ths man of ths peopls is nearly always, among us Europeans, a nohle who has lost rank; and his heavy hand is much hstter suited to wield tbe sword than an implement of toil. Rather than work, he chooses to fight; that is, he returns to his primary condition. Ths vocation of the European is, in the words of Virgil, to rule the nations. Turn this absorbing activity toward the countries which, like China, call for subjugation hy the foreigner. Make of the adventurers who disturh society in Europe a spscial offering, so to speak, a swarm sent forth to settle, like those of the Franks, the Lomhards and the Normans; each race will then be fulfilling its proper destiny. Nature has created, in the Chinese, a race of artisans who possess wonderful manual dexterity, and are almost destitute of tbe sense of honor. Govern them with justice, exacting from them at the same time an ample recompense for the profit of the ruling race, and they will he satisfied. The negroes are especially fitted for the coarser forms of labor; hs gentle and humane toward them, and everything will fall into order, under the European, which is a race of masters and soldiers. When tbis highly endowed family is reduced to toil under the taskmaster, like the Chinese and the negro, it revolts. Every rehel against the social order among us is, more or less, a soldier who bas missed his vocation, a heing made for a heroic life, and forced to take up a work that his instinct recoils from. He is a had workman, because hs is too good a soldier. But the way of life against whicb our workmen chafe would make the happiness of a Chiness or an Egyptian fellah, heings wholly unmilitary. Let each one take the part for which he was made, and all will go well.

Political economists are mistaken when they look upou lahor as the origin of property. The origin of property was in conquest and the guarantee given hy the conqueror to the fruits of toil. In Europe the Normans were the creators of property; for the day after these strong-handed men entered upon the possession of lands, they established for themselves and for their followers a social order and a security which had not heen seen until that time."

We understand that Colonel Lucy is bringing out a second edition of his excellent manual, "The Clubs of the World." Since the publication of the first edition, scarcely a year ago, the author has received an immense quantity of additional matter from all parts of ths world, but chiefly, oddly enough, from America and the colouies. The new edition will contain about 100 additional clubs, and will, in other ways, he more exhaustive than its predecessor. As ths hook gives an epitome of *all* clubs where English is spoken, it is likely to bscome a permanent work of reference, provided that Colonel Lucy takes the trouhle to hring it up to date every year, as "Whitaker" does.—*Whitehall Review.*

Artistic Novelties, manufactured from California quartz, at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

VALUE OF BRITISH TRADE TO THE UNITED STATES.

By reference to statistics puhlished in another column, it will hs seen that American exports for the year 1878 to Great Britain, British North America, British West Indies and Honduras, British Guiana, Hongkong, British Possessions in Africa and adjacent islands, Australasia and British East Indies, amounted to the large total of $437,798,409, while our imports from the same places for the sams year amounted to $149,282,039, leaving a balancs of trade in our favor for 1878 of $288,516,372! In fact, the trade of Britain and her colonies is worth more to the United States than that of all the rest of the world put together, and instead of rejoicing in any misfortunes of the Mother Country it would hetter be come us to rejoice in her victories and conquests, hecause they will inurs to our profit as they inure to her glory. It may be safely said that the British Empire is now doing more to pay off our National and State dehts than we are doing ourselves. If our exports continue in the same, or nearly ths same, ratio for the next ten years, we shall he $3,000,000,000 richer from that source alone, and provided we avoid foreign and civil wars, the burdens of government will he light indeed.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital..... $5,000,000
WM. ALVORD..... **President.**
THOMAS BROWN, Cashier | B. MURRAY, Jr., Ass't Cashier

AGENTS:

New York, Agency of the Bank of California; Boston, Tremont National Bank Chicago, Union National Bank; St. Louis, Boatman's Saving Bank; New Zealand, tbe Bank of New Zealand; London, China, Japan, India and Australia, the Oriental Bank Corporation.

The Bank bas Agencies at Virginia City and Gold Hill, and Correspondents in all the principal Mining Districts and Interior Towns of the Paeific Coast.

Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of tbe world. Draw direct on London, Dublin, Paris, Berlin, Bremen, Hamburg, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Antwerp, Amsterdam, St. Petersburgh, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Christiana, Locarno, Melhourne, Sydney, Auckland, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama. Nov. 4.

FIRST NATIONAL GOLD BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Paid up Capital $2,000,000, Gold. President, R. C. Woolworth; Vice-President, D. Callaghan; Cashier, E. D. Morgan.

DIRECTORS:—R. C. Woolworth, D. Callaghan, C. G. Hooker, C. Adolph Low, Peter Donahue, Isaac Wormser, Edward Martin, James Moffitt, N. Van Bergen.

CORRESPONDENTS—London: Baring Bros. & Co. Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China. Dublin: Provincial Bank of Ireland. Hamburg: Hesse, Neuman & Co. Paris: Hottinguer & Co. New York: National Bank of Commerce. Boston: Blackstone National Bank. Chicago: First National Bank. This Bank is prepared to transact a general Banking business. Deposits in Gold, Silver and Currency received subject to check or on special deposit. Exchange for sale on the principal cities of the United States, Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Commercial Credits issued available in Europe, China and Japan. Collections attended to and prompt returns made at the lowest market rates of Exchange. Jan. 19.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.—Capital paid up, $1,800,000, with power to increase to $10,000,000. Southeast corner California and Sansome streets. Head Office—28 Cornhill, London. Branches—Portland, Oregon; Victoria, New Westminster and Cariboo, British Columbia.

This Bank transacts a General Banking Business. Accounts opened subject to Check and Special Deposits received. Commercial Credits granted available in all parts of the world. Approved Bills discounted and advances made on good collateral security. Draws direct at current rates upon its Head Office and Branches, and upon its Agents as follows:

New York, Chicago and Canada—Bank of Montreal; Liverpool—North and South Wales Bank; Scotland—British Linen Company; Ireland—Bank of Ireland; Mexico and South America—London Bank of Mexico and South America; China and Japan—Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and Oriental Bank; Australia and New Zealand—Bank of Australasia, Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, and English, Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank.

May 18. FREDERICK TOWNSEND, Manager.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

Capital, $5,000,000, of which $3,000,000 is fully paid up as present capital. Reserve Fund, $360,000. San Francisco Office, 424 California street; London Office, 22 Old Broad street. Manager, ARTHUR SCRIVENER; Cashier, WILLIAM STEEL. London Bankers, Bank of England and London Joint Stock Bank; New York, Drexel, Morgan & Co.; Boston, Third National Bank. This Bank is prepared to transact all kinds of General Banking and Exchange Business in London and San Francisco, and between said cities and all parts of the world. March 30.

THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital Paid Up..... $10,000,000.
Reserve, U. S. Bonds..... 3,500,000.

Agency at New York, 62 Wall street.
Agency at Virginia, Nev.

Buys and sells Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers. Issues Commercial and Travelers' Credits. This Bank has special facilities for dealing in Bullion. July 5.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

GUARANTEE CAPITAL, - - - - - - $300,000.

Officers: Vice-President, Jerome Lincoln; Secretary, W. S. Jones; Attorney, Sidney V. Smith. Loans made on Real Estate and other Approved Securities. Office: No. 215 Sansome street, San Francisco. Oct. 14.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.

Deutsche Spar und Leihbank, No 526 California street, San Francisco. OFFICERS: President, L. GOTTIG. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—Fred. Roeding, Chas. Kohler, Edw. Kruse, George H. Eggers, N. Van Bergen, H. L. Simon, Peter Spreckels, Ign. Steinhart. Secretary, GEO. LETTE; Attorney, JOHN R. JARBOE. May 18.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, LIMITED.

422 California St., San Francisco.

London Office, 3 Angel Court; New York Agents, J. W. Selligman & Co., 21 Broad street. Authorized Capital Stock, $6,000,000. Will receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.

FRED. F. LOW, IGN. STEINHART, Managers.
P. N. LILIENTHAL, Cashier. Sept. 13.

TRADE BALANCES.

The "British Trade Journal" furnishes the following comparative statement of exports and imports for the year 1878, compiled from the report of the United States Bureau of Statistics:

United States with Other Countries.	Exports of U. S. Domestic Produce	Imports into the United States.
Balance of trade adverse to the States:		
Argentine Republic	$1,634,213	$1,585,183
Brazil	8,718,680	40,715,733
Central America	1,164,593	3,114,246
China	3,035,969	16,738,024
British East Indies	988,869	10,361,859
Hawaiian Islands	1,860,797	3,237,739
Japan	3,028,002	11,882,323
Dutch East and West Indies	2,081,393	5,825,631
Peru	1,291,779	2,311,129
Cuba	11,482,634	60,436,275
Porto Rico	1,837,406	6,355,003
Colombia	4,761,752	5,556,183
Uruguay	873,444	2,174,742
Venezuela	2,379,777	6,227,701
Balance of trade favorable to the States:		
Austria	2,538,763	253,491
Belgium	27,738,966	3,532,709
Chile	1,366,306	602,985
Denmark	2,471,438	14,719
France	78,812,289	45,267,690
Germany	58,403,119	34,531,686
Great Britain	383,915,598	102,973,222
British North America	31,329,797	25,385,048
British West Indies and Honduras	7,211,665	4,839,690
British Guiana	1,928,262	754,899
Hongkong	3,213,460	1,707,337
British Possessions in Africa and adjacent islands	2,085,450	874,487
Australasia	7,125,308	1,385,495
Greece	932,658	412,955
Hayti	3,490,959	2,989,225
Italy	8,204,254	6,410,225
Mexico	5,364,304	5,203,245
Netherlands	15,328,920	3,294,607
Portugal and Possessions	5,289,682	489,754
Russian Empire	14,636,059	434,721
Spain	8,855,619	3,206,205
Sweden and Norway	2,924,309	245,213
Turkish Empire	3,585,211	439,695

The N. Y. "Evening Post" publishes some facts about oysters. It seems that the prejudice against eating oysters in months without an R in them is dying out. Mr. Boyle, of Broome street, on the East river, says that the bivalves are fatter and firmer and more fit for eating in May than at any other time of the year, because of the fresh water brought to the beds by the breaking up of the ice. Oysters brought from the Chesapeake beds are now planted near New York between the 1st of March and the 15th of May, and used during the Summer as required. These oysters will not live during the northern Winter. Mr. Boyle estimates the amount invested in the trade in New York at from eight to ten millions of dollars. The beds which supply the market are spread over the coast from Norwalk, Conn., to Norfolk, Va., the best shell-fish being those known as "Blue Points," from Great South Bay, on the south shore of Long Island. An oyster is at its prime when three years old, and dealers tell the age by the shell, a ridge being formed each year. On muddy beds the oysters grow long and narrow, and on hard or sandy bottoms they are flat and broad. More than 1,000 vessels are engaged in the trade every Winter; and within three years a great business has sprung up with Liverpool, which took 35,000 barrels last season, worth £10 a barrel. Oysters reach England in better condition than those sent to Chicago, the jolting of the cars on this latter journey killing the mollusk.

If slang, as some newspapers assert, is to be encouraged as being the best direct and exact way of expressing thought, it is evident that there will not be much left of the old English language in a few years. Never was the slang vocabulary as rich as now, and never did it thrust itself so much into everyday use. The "flash language" of the olden time hautetti was not more complete than the slang language of the present day. The man who is accustomed to thinking and expressing himself in the good old English of his fathers may not see the force of such expressions as "tumble to the racket," "what are ye givin' us?" "that's the cheese," "peel your rags," "that's ole biz," "pull down your vest," "you bet," "I'm your oyster," "dead give-away," "fire him out," "cheese your clatter," "lay fur him," "gittin' it down purty fine," "strike him for the stads," "goin' to croak," "no monkeyin'," and a thousand similar phrases; but if the tendency of the modern language is to adopt slang because of its greater "expressiveness," a new Webster will be needed before many years, and in a few centuries the student who reads English books of the present time will have to be well versed in the dead languages.—*Peoria (Ill.) Evening Call.*

The "Holyoke Manufacturer," of Holyoke (Mass.), comes to the front as a journal devoted to the 'manfacturing interests of the United States. This a handsome quarto of twenty-four pages, full of statistics about commercial and other matters, but with room to throw in that old timely collection of falsehoods about the many greatest wonders of the world to be found in America. Everybody, even in America, knows that the Mississippi is a drop in the bucket compared with the Amazon, and that the area of all our territory is but 3,500,000 square miles; yet the *Holyoke Manufacturer* comes up smiling with the delightful news that the Mississippi is the largest river in the world, and that its valley contains 1,000,000 square miles. Why not 10,000,000? It costs nothing to invent, and the figures look rounder.

"The Principles of Light and Color." By Edwin Babbitt, D.M. For sale by Boericke & Tafel, 234 Sutter street.

A duck of a lover makes a goose of a husband.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,

City and County of San Francisco, September 9, 1879.

Redemption of San Francisco Bonds,

ISSUE OF 1858.

Holders of Bonds of the City and County of San Francisco, issued under "An Act to provide for the Funding and Payment of the outstanding Unfunded Claims against the City of San Francisco, and against the County of San Francisco, as they existed prior to the first day of July, A D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six," approved April 20, 1858, are hereby notified that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the above named Bonds will receive sealed proposals for the surrender of any portion thereof, at the City and County Treasurer's office, New City Hall, San Francisco, until 12 o'clock noon,

Wednesday, December 31st, 1879.

The amount to be applied to the Redemption of these Bonds is more or less, One Hundred and Eighty Thousand Dollars ($180,000).

Bidders will state at what rate they will surrender their Bonds, for payment in United States gold coin.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent. of the Bonds offered, or their equivalent in coin, or certified checks, and should the Bonds tendered not be presented within ten days after the award, the next lowest bid will be accepted.

No proposal above par will be entertained.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for surrender of Bonds, issue of 1858."

A. J. BRYANT, Mayor,
COLIN M. BOYD, Auditor,
CHAS. HUBERT, Treasurer,
Commissioners of the Funded Debt.

Sept. 13.

AVERILL MIXED PAINT,

The Best, Most Durable and Beautiful of All Paints.

PREPARED READY FOR USE,

AND OF ANY SHADE OR COLOR DESIRED.

O. S. ORRICK, General Agent,

Sept. 27. *329 Market st., Opposite Front.*

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF TORONTO.

Incorporated 1851.

Total Assets, 1st January, 1879.....$1,670,400.41.

BUTLER & HALDAN, General Agents for Pacific Coast,

413 CALIFORNIA STREET. [Sept. 13.

MME. B. ZEITSKA'S

French, German and English Institute, Day and Boarding School, for Young Ladies, 922 Post street, between Hyde and Larkin. KINDERGARTEN connected with the Institute.

Oct. 26. MME. B. ZEITSKA Principal.

MADAME WALOO COHEN,

Finishing Lessons--Piano. $3 Per Lesson.

Sept. 20. *507 Hyde Street, San Francisco.*

MADAME JULIA MELVILLE SNYDER,

613 Mason street, between Bush and Sutter.--Vocal Music for Opera, Concert or Parlor. Piano and Elocution. Dramatic Elocution and Voice Culture Specialties. Terms made known at residence. May 25.

QUICKSILVER.

For sale---In lots to suit, by Thomas Bell & Co., No. 305 Sansome street, over Bank of California. Nov. 16.

NOTICE.

For the very best photographs go to Bradley & Rulofson's, in an Elevator, 429 Montgomery street. Oct. 29.

FREDERICK A. BEE,

His Imperial Chinese Majesty's Consul.

Office: 917 Clay Street. *Residence: 620 Eddy Street.*

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF CAL.

Attendance, daily, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., by the under- signed, to receive subscriptions and donations, and to furnish all information relating to the Society. J. P. McCURRIE, Secretary,

Oct. 23. 730 Montgomery street.

COKE CHEAPEST FUEL.

Reduction in Price: Wholesale Price, 50 cents per barrel; Retail Price, 60 cents per barrel, at the works of the SAN FRANCISCO GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, Howard and First streets, and foot of Second st. Jan. 12.

SCHWAB & BREESE,

New Art Gallery, 624 Market street, opposite Palace Hotel. Oil Paintings, Engravings, Wax and Artists' Materials.

☞ ADMISSION FREE. Sept. 13.

SNOW & CO.,

No. 20 Post street, opposite Mechanics' Institute, Importers and Manufacturers of Pictures, Frames, Mouldings, and Artist's Materials. Established 1849. Sept. 20.

W. Morris. **MORRIS & KENNEDY,** J. F. Kennedy.

Importers and Dealers in Moldings, Frames, Engravings, Chromos, Lithographs, Decalcomanie, Wax and Artists' Materials, 21 Post street, nearly opposite Masonic Temple, San Francisco. Feb. 4.

I. B. EAMES,

Attorney-at-Law, U. S. Court Building, corner Battery and Washington streets, rooms 39 and 40, San Francisco. [Sept. 13.

IRVINE & LE BRETON

Have Removed their Law Offices to No. 217 Sansome Street.

[March 15.]

R. H. LLOYD,

Attorney-at-Law, Room 13, Nevada Block.

"PLEASURE'S WAND."

"We Obey no Wand but Pleasure's."—*Tom Moore.*

Bush-Street Theater.—*Pyramus and Thisbe*, Oscar Weill's comic opera, libretto by Peter Robertson, was produced on Monday evening, and met with a favorable reception. The composer is a local musician of undoubted ability, more prominently associated with the position of a critic than with that of a composer. As the latter, his contributions have been limited to a few songs, some of which are exceedingly harmonious; as the former, he has succeeded, through the unnecessary harshness and, at times, the downright impudent brutality of his criticisms, in creating an army of enemies among the local musical fraternity. Criticism, even when it is, as in this case, of great ability, becomes valueless if it degenerates into personal abuse; and to this accusation Mr. Weil must plead guilty. This unpopularity of the composer's will explain the amount of unfavorable remarks that are being passed around as to the musical merits of *Pyramus and Thisbe*. For the unprejudiced mind there can be but one opinion, and that is, that Mr. Weil has proven himself by this work a talented composer of rich and sweet harmonies. Although this opera is not a production that will in any way associate its composer's name with the galaxy of opera writers, it will, without doubt, wherever produced, impress upon the auditors the fact that it is the work of a good musician. The style of the music is of a wide range, and this I consider a point of attractiveness. The melodies are at times measured and grand, and again light and frivolous. The arrangement and orchestration are elaborate, indicating a thorough knowledge of the effect and capabilities of the different instruments. It is asserted that there is nothing original in the themes, that they are all purloined from popular operas; and the foundation for these accusations are strains here and there that are reminiscent of *Aida*, *Lucia* and *Barbe Bleue*. The composition of music, as regards melody, is not the result of mechanical labor, but is a purely mental effort, independent of rules of any kind, these coming into force, with the accompanist, or elaboration. It is nigh unto impossible for a composer's mind to be barren of any influence, and such being the case, small similarities at times will naturally be evolved. As regards originality, I consider some of the numbers in *Pyramus and Thisbe* to be striking in that respect, and refer more particularly to the opening chorus, "Here comes the Caliph," the "Caliph's" song, and the soprano solo, "Love Once O'er my Heart." Perhaps the best numbers are all the quartets, particularly the one closing the second act. "This-he's" waltz is destined to become very popular. The libretto is in itself a rather clever burlesque, is full of neat points, but it requires snap and vim in the acting, and perhaps it would do to revise here and there the lines. The great defect of this opera, and one which will undoubtedly militate against success, is the total lack of adaptability existing between music and libretto. The music is of a high order, unsuited to the requirements of fun and burlesque, and the juxtaposition causes the libretto to appear tedious and flat. This unpleasant effect is enhanced by the well-known fact that in opera the words sung are never heard or listened to, and the relapse from a grand and elaborate chorus to burlesque puns is disagreeable in the extreme. If the composer desires his work to remain on the stage he should adapt his score to some stupid, worn-out story of love and treachery, with no dialogue. The cast chosen was hardly a good one, especially from a dramatic point of view, and what points in the libretto which were not squelched by the score were so by the very poor acting displayed. Miss Galton received a warm welcome and sang with all her old-time freshness and clearness. One or two of her numbers, notably the waltz, called forth a display of her faultless execution and high range of voice. Ben. Clark sang his share of the score admirably, but marred everything by his lack of knowledge of the rudiments of acting. Possessed, as this gentlemen is, with the desire of adorning the operatic stage, and gifted as he is with voice and vocal ability, he should study hard to overcome this difficulty. Miss Hammond was very acceptable, both musically and dramatically. Of Messrs. Makin and Casselli little that is favorable can be said. Their efforts did not in any way help along the favorable reception of the opera. The chorus was an excellent one, composed of good, fresh material and well drilled. The orchestra was large and tolerably efficient, although the reeds were slightly flat and out of tune. The scenic display was very fine, the several scenes being beautiful in design and excellent in work. The same can be said of the costumes. The houses during the week have been fair.

Baldwin's Theater.—It is said that *Crutch and Toothpick* enjoyed a huge run in London. This must have been due to superior acting, or, perhaps, to the *esprit de corps* of the class of habitues designated by the above title. Although it is in some respects a clever little comedy, it possesses but little intrinsic merit. It is evidently a short French farce, worked up and slightly elaborated to take advantage of the popular nick-name England's *jeunesse doree* has been dubbed with. The first and second acts are clever and witty; the third degenerates into the broadest kind of farce, and mars the whole. The tendency of Anglo-Saxon playwrights is to exaggerate everything, even those characters or phases of life that in themselves fringe the borders of ridicule. They can, and do, write plays that for a time remain within the bounds of probability; but before the curtain falls they are sure to have thrown possibility and plausibility to the dogs. This is strongly evidenced in *Crutch and Toothpick*. In the first two acts the action is a rather neat satire on the result of alliances between poor patricians and wealthy plebians, between the dainty hand of the blue-blooded aristocrat and the large paws of the shopkeeper. The last act is nothing but idiotic buffoonery. The hero, "Guy Deveraux," as acted by Mr. Sothern, must be a very amusing character. It is easy to imagine the manner in which he acts it. Mr. O'Neill's conception of the part is evidently of a different nature. He plays it as a languid swell, beneath whose indolent, effeminate ways and manners lie the traits of manliness—traits which come to the surface when the emergency occurs. To do justice to Mr. O'Neill, it must be said that he carries this idea out satisfactorily, and, as a whole, makes a very amusing impersonation. Mr. O'Neill's voice has, unfortunately, a tone suggestive of melancholy or humility, which is most apparent in persiflage or light comedy, for there it clashes with the nature of the lines and is unpleasant to the ear. But this is a defect of nature, and a matter of regret, not of blame. Miss Jeffreys Lewis plays the suspicious wife very neatly and cunningly, particularly the little scene of honeymoon abandon in the first act. As "Alderman Jones," Mr. Bradley is one of the central figures. It suffices to say that he acts it in his usual conscientious style. This gentleman can be considered a model stock actor, in so far, that however cast, he is always eminently satisfactory. Mr. H. Thompson, it is to be feared, is being advanced a little too rapidly. He is growing too self-conscious, and plays too much to the audience. Next Monday *Armadale* will be produced, and Byron's *The Girls*, the companion piece to *Our Boys*, is announced as being in preparation. Miss Carey has been engaged and will shortly appear, sharing with Miss Lewis the leading roles. Other changes are announced at this theater, the principal one being the departure of the great "cribbing" literary firm of Herne & Belasco. It is in order to congratulate Manager Maguire for the good riddance of this incubus.

California Theater.—The management must feel disheartened at the ill success attending its efforts to attract and please the public. That theater-goers should stay away from inferior and uninteresting performances is natural and to be expected, but that they should fail to attend first nights, and find out for themselves what is going on, is inexplicable. These remarks are suggested by the dreary appearance of the auditorium at the California on Tuesday evening. Here was a grand spectacle advertised, founded on an interesting and universally read book of fiction—something that was bound to be replete with handsome scenery and amusing acting, and not a corporal's guard of our theater-goers could be mustered for review. The verdict of the few present was such a favorable one that the size of the audiences has been rapidly increasing, though not in a degree commensurate with the merits of the performance. As regards scenery and mounting, every possible attention has been paid to the requirements of the spectacle. "The Children of Captain Grant" is one of Jules Verne's most amusing stories. In no other one of his many books is there more evidence of that peculiar talent of his, the skillful mingling of fact and fiction. The story is so well known that any reference to its plot is unnecessary. The play does not follow closely the book. A great many liberties have been taken with the author's tale, but as these changes are motived by a desire to heighten the dramatic and scenic display, they are natural and excusable. Messrs. Porter and Seahury have painted some fine scenery, of which the two tableaux representing, respectively, the Pass in the Andes and the Australian forest, are the most attractive. The play is remarkably well acted by Messrs. Hill, Welles and Cooke, and M'mes McClellan, Harold and Paullin. The latter sings a song very neatly, and, arrayed in her sailor habiliments, looks to great advantage. A surprise to all is the hit made in the eccentric character of "Paganel," the French savant, by Mr. Keene. It is an admirable piece of acting, worthy of extended notice and strong commendation. This gentleman has never, in his comparatively long connection with our stage, done anything that so proved the possession on his part of high dramatic abilities. Outside of heroic parts, in which he is effectively at home, his other work has most always called for unfavorable criticism. In this case there can be but praise extented to his efforts, for it is an excellent exhibition of character acting. The Allan sisters, four pretty children, are introduced, and dance neatly and gracefully. This production, not having met with the patronage the management was justified in expecting, it will be withdrawn after this evening. On Monday, Miss Cavendish will commence her second engagement in San Francisco, opening in "Miss Gwilt," a part in which, both in London and New York, she has met with success.

German Theater.—The performance of *Hasemann's Daughters*, a delightful comedy, was in the best style of the excellent company of Mrs. Fritsch. It is rare pleasure to witness acting of this nature in a play cast so that every part is done full justice to. In a case like this, any individual mention is unnecessary. The part of the daughter "Rosa," which at a former representation fell to Miss Lindemann, was played rather indifferently by Miss Walden, and this was the only weak spot in an otherwise capital performance. Miss Walden, though seemingly intelligent and conscientious, hardly possesses the necessary dramatic ability for the requirements of the parts that will be hers during the season. The most promising little actress I can ever remember seeing is undoubtedly Miss Lindemann, and the recollections of her rendition of "Rosa," last season, involuntarily came to the fore last Sunday evening. Mr. Diehl evidently excels in characters of hashful, nervous young men. For next Sunday the programme announced is Moser's new comedy, *Harun Al Raschid*, and the following Sunday will present to us the new soubrette, Miss Fiebach, of whom report speaks highly.

Standard Theater.—Manager Kennedy has engaged John E. Owens, who is in town, for a limited period. This well known comedian, one of the very best of the old school, one whose name will ever be associated with the American stage, will open on Monday evening, appearing as "Major Wellington De Boots," in *Everybod's Friend*, and as "Solon Shingle." He will be supported by a well selected company. Miss Stanhope, the pleasing and talented leading lady of the company, will be in the cast, as also Manager Kennedy himself. This will be his first appearance in two years. As a manager and actor, this gentleman has always sought to do his best to amuse the public, and it is to be hoped that he will reap public patronage this time.

Tivoli.—As predicted, the *Wreck of the Pinafore* has proven a popular success. Though Miss Honey can lay no claims to having composed music original or thorough to any extent, she has written the score in the range of popular appreciation. Some of the numbers are very tuneful and catchy, and please the large audiences immensely. The composer herself appears to advantage. Although not a singer of great ability, she sings correctly and with taste. Her voice is a rather pure soprano, of good range and flexibility. The piece is well cast and mounted, and, with the help of a bottle of good beer and a fragrant Havana, enables one to pass a very pleasant evening.

Vienna Gardens.—This popular place of resort has been re-opened by Messrs. Rieck & Co., who have re-fitted and renovated it with due elegance and taste. The entertainment is furnished by the Vienna Ladies' Orchestra, whose efforts to please the public are well known to all. Since the opening night the place has been crowded. The proprietors should see to it that a system of ventilation be introduced—something that is very necessary.

Chit-Chat.—*Enchantment* is in its fourth week at Nihlo's. Voegtlin's beautiful scenery is the town talk.——Aimée, after all her farewell appearances, will come back. She is going to raise a company of renown and play in opposition to Grau. For Paola-Marie and Capoul he has raised the prices, and Aimée will play at regular prices.——Judré will also be here next year.——Edwin Booth has no present intention of crossing the

wise, as rumor would have it.—Steve Massett is still in London.—Frank Mayo is considered by the ladies in London a very handsome man.—Mme. Anna Bishop is about starting on a farewell tour around the world for the last time.—Miss Emma Thursby is shortly to be married to a gentleman in London.—Ida Vernon is accused of imitating Katherine Rogers.—Charley Thorne never looked better in his life, and his wives are marvels of art.—Haverly goes on the principle that it is as easy to manage twenty theaters as one.—New York demands cheaper prices for seats at the theaters, but it won't get them.

ART JOTTINGS.

Another farce, in the way of an art exhibition, has been brought to a close at the State Fair at Sacramento. Here the artists have their own galleries, elegantly arranged for exhibition purposes, entirely neglected, crowded of everything attractive—empty; and yet they trot off to any country Fair which promises a little in the way of premiums and still less of honor.

This latter commodity, as distributed by the committee in awards at the State Fair, is a curiosity if nothing more. The lowest award in the list is No. 1, and the highest 16; Nahl, we believe, to be among the number who figure in the first, and Thos. Hill is the only one who reaches the latter, and carries off the Society's gold medal besides.

The next highest award is No. 8 (just half Mr. Hill's, omitting the medal). Keith, Hahn, Virgil Williams, Perry, Bush, Brookes, and the portrait firm of Pebbles & Baldwin, are the recipients of this, while Kuchath and Rix figure in the fours, with Bradford, Denny and Coulter sandwiched between in the sixes.

Deakin stands No. 2. Wonder what the Paris Jury would say if they knew an artist, whose works they had admitted to the *salon*, stood on so low a wrung of the ladder at home.

When the official list of awards is published, it will be interesting to consider from what standpoint they were made. During the absence of the writer a large number of pictures have been placed on view—none notably good, but many very bad. Among the latter must be classed the portraits of two children in one large picture at Morris & Kennedy's, by Tojetti. It is certainly one of the most conspicuous of the many failures Tojetti has made. It is false in drawing and crude of color. The perspective, too, of the landscape accessory is very funny. The surface of the water, besides being metalic, is perpendicular, and seems fastened about the little boy's figure in a most novel manner. Another portrait, by the same artist, is that of General Grant; being a bust picture, less opportunity is afforded for a vulgar display of vicious drawing, but the coloring is as bad as it can be, and the expression one of dogged idiocy.

So far, we hear of very little preparation among the artists for a fall exhibition, except, perhaps, Hill, who is busily engaged painting from the various sketches made during his recent visit to Yosemite. So little encouragement has been given artists the past year that it is not much wonder they have lapsed into a condition of inactivity; but with the dawn of better times they should be prepared to take advantage of it by having good works to place before the public.

We always considered the employment of large canvases to paint landscapes on a mistake, and a view of Keith's "Mt. Shasta" but confirms the belief. It is an attempt to portray grand scenery better by spreading color over a few additional feet of picture. At best, a painting is but a miniature of the panorama, and any attempt to enlarge upon distant objects by this means, is necessarily a failure. It is the correct handling of the perspectives, both linear and aerial, which serves to aid the beholder in a correct estimate of nature's grandness, and not an undue spread of canvas. Of course there are subjects which necessitate the employment of huge surfaces to paint on, such as the portrayal of figures in life size; but the more it is attempted to give the grandeur of a scene like Shasta by increasing the dimensions of the painting, the greater will be the failure. A mountain, clear cut against the sky, is a most difficult subject to handle, and in attempting to render it on so large a scale, a baldness is given it not pleasant to look upon; we do but see it in nature at a distance and in miniature, and so it should be presented to our vision in a painting.

Brookes exhibits at Snow & Co.'s a bunch of apples, creditable so far as the fruit goes, but why in the world has the artist employed such a background, a sort of sour, skim-milk oil-cloth color, bad as bad can be for such a subject. Brookes, suppose you had given us some old, time-worn, orchard fence, or wall, for a background, with a limb of the tree stretching out over it and this bunch of fruit as a pendant? Do you not see your picture would have been much more artistic, and such a background would not have spoiled the rotundity of your apples, as does the one you have given us? They would not look as if they were cut in two and the half of each glued to the canvas.

Jules Tavernier is busy preparing the decorations for the Authors' Carnival. This will afford Tavernier an opportunity seldom afforded to display his great powers as an artist. It will put his inventive genius to a strict test, but those who know him best are confident that he will be found fully equal to the task imposed upon him.

Attention should be given to the very superior display of novelties in the way of frames, lately received by Snow & Co. (late Snow & May), of No. 20 Post street. In no branch of manufacture has more attention been given of late than in the production of artistic and beautiful picture frames, and the early Fall importations surpass anything heretofore seen here.

Officer Coleman found $10 on Kearny street on Saturday last, and on Thursday returned it, as he says, to the owner, a young lady. Not if the court know herself. We are not a young lady, and those $10 have made an aching void in our heart and trowsers ever since we dropped them. Officer Coleman will please come to time at this office, and no questions answered.

A gentleman called at this office, three weeks ago, in search of a poet. We told him there was only one man in the city who could not write poetry, and he was the South Sea Bard. He thanked us with tears in his eyes, and withdrew.

The Augusta Chronicle praises Grant for having parted with all his bitter feeling toward the South. Well-meant, no doubt; but when did Grant ever show any bitterness toward the South? Will the *Chronicle* name the date?

STANDARD THEATER.

M. A. KENNEDY ..... *Manager.*

A SEASON OF COMEDY.

Commencing Monday Evening, October 6th,

Every Evening During the Week, and Saturday Matinee,

The World's Greatest Comedian,

MR. JOHN E. OWENS,

—AS—

"MAJOR WELLINGTON DE BOOTS,"

—AND—

"SOLON SHINGLE,"

Supported by

MR. M. A. KENNEDY,

(His First Appearance in Two Years),

And a Cast Specially Selected.

☞ Box Office for Sale of Reserved Seats now Open. ☜

[October 4.]

CALIFORNIA THEATER.

W. B. Barton, Manager; Barton Hill, Acting Manager. Brief engagement of the World-famous English Actress, ADA CAVENDISH, who will appear MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 6th, every evening during the week and at Saturday Matinee, in her great London and New York success, "Miss Gwilt," (her original character), as played by her more than six hundred times in London and New York, supported by a powerful cast of characters. Seats at the Box Office. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10th, presentation to General U. S. Grant of the magnificent Cabinet of California Specimens now on exhibition at Andrew's Diamond Palace.

THE BALDWIN THEATER.

Manager, Mr. Thomas Maguire.--First time in America of the Last London Success, now running to crowded houses at the Royalty Theater, London. This (Saturday) Evening, October 4th, and to-morrow (Sunday) Evening, the new comedy, CRUTCH AND TOOTHPICK! Mr. James O'Neill, Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS, and the Baldwin Theater Company. FIRST CRUTCH AND TOOTHPICK MATINEE this (Saturday) Afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Monday Evening, October 6th—ARMDALE. In Preparation—THE GIRLS. Oct. 4.

BUSH STREET THEATER.

Charles E. Locke, Proprietor.--This (Saturday) Evening, October 4th, Oscar Weil's Brilliant Spectacular Opera, PYRAMUS AND THISBE. SUSAN GALTON KELLEHER as "Thisbe." MR. BEN CLARK as "Pyramus." First Act.—The Hanging Gardens of Babylon. Second Act.—The Beautiful Moonlight Scene, with Novel and Realistic Effects. Third Act.—The Tomb of Ninus. GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA. Mr. Gustav Hinrich, Conductor; Mr. Stephen Leach, Chorus Master. Matinee on Saturday. Oct. 4.

THE TIVOLI GARDENS,

Eddy street, near Market.---Kreling Bros., Proprietors. Unparalleled Success of Mrs. L. S. Church's Comic Opera, THE WRECK OF THE PINAFORE. A Crowded and Delighted Audience Nightly. Brilliant Solos. Inspiring Choruses, Sparkling Humor, Elaborate Scenery, Beautiful Costumes. The Admiral's little joke, "General Grant's Tour Around the World." THE GRAND TIVOLI ORCHESTRA, under the direction of Mr. L. Homeier, will play select entré act music. Oct. 4.

VIENNA CONCERT GARDENS,

Corner Sutter and Stockton streets (formerly the Tivoli). The Great Family Resort. Grand Opening, SATURDAY, September 20th, at 8 P.M. The Celebrated VIENNA LADIES' ORCHESTRA has been engaged permanently for Instrumental and Vocal Concerts. The enlarged Hall and Gardens have been thoroughly renovated, beautified and fitted up as a FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESORT. [Oct. 4.] RIECK & CO., Proprietors.

ARMY STREET.

Notice.---The undersigned, the Mayor, Assessor and Surveyor of the City and County of San Francisco, appointed and constituted Commissioners by an Act of the Legislature of the State of California entitled "An Act to confer additional powers on the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, to provide for the opening of Army Street and the condemnation of private property therefor," approved March 16th, 1878, do hereby give notice, in conformity to the provisions of said Act and the other Acts of the said Legislature referred to therein, that the report of the said Commissioners required by the provisions of the Acts aforesaid is completed and will be open for the inspection of all parties interested, at the Mayor's Office, New City Hall (the same being the office of the said Commissioners), daily, for thirty days, commencing on WEDNESDAY, October 1st, 1879, between the hours of 9 o'clock A.M. and 4 o'clock P.M. of each day.

Dated San Francisco, September 29th, 1879.

A. J. BRYANT, Mayor,
ALEXANDER BADLAM, Assessor,
WM. P. HUMPHREYS, Surveyor,
Army Street Commissioners.

Oct. 4.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Office of the Standard Con. Mining Company, San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 2d, 1879.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above-named Company, held this day, Dividend No. 8, of Fifty Cents per share, was declared, payable on MONDAY, October 13th, 1879, at the office in this city, or at the Agency of the Nevada Bank of San Francisco, in New York.

WM. WILLIS, Secretary.

Office—Room No. 29, Nevada Block, No. 309 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California. Oct. 4.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Office of the Belle Isle Mining Company, San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 1st, 1879.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above-named Company, held this day, Dividend (No. 4) of Seventy-five Cents (75c.) per share was declared, payable on MONDAY, October 6th, 1879. Transfer books closed.

JOHN E. DIXON, Secretary.

Office—Room 20, San Francisco Stock Exchange, S. F., Cal. Oct. 4.

REMOVAL.

Bullion and Exchequer Mining Companies have removed to Room 3, Safe Deposit Building. Oct. 4.

ON LOW LEVELS.

When deeds of heroes were the theme,
My heart in youth leaped high;
When poets sang of Love's young dream,
What dreams of love had I!

'Tis over now, the feaver-heat,
'Tis past the passion's hour;
My feet have followed all the feet,
Far 'neath the peaks that tower.

O snowy peaks, that flame with day,
Contentedly I see
Specks on you, that are men, and say—
Not those the paths for me!

This only striving—to confess
The peaks are just as bright,
Nor those who climb are heroes less,
Though I must walk in night.

BOOK NOTICES.

The "North American," for October, has its usual variety, the leader being a temperate article by Francis Parkman on the Woman Question, which the writer regards as practically the claim for Female Suffrage; and he prays that we may be delivered from this. Frederic Harrison urges the recognition of the Positive Philosophy as the scientific combination of helief, worship and discipline. O. F. Aldis lays bare some of the intrigues carried on by Napoleon III. against this country during the great war. The most interesting article is by Robert Garrett, on the "Railway Problem." The evils of the present system he declares to be summed up in the connections of the great trunk lines, the irresponsibility of a large number of them, and the lack of good faith in making agreements and in sustaining them. All of these culminate in the cut-throat policy and unprincipled dealings assuming the respectable title of competition. This involves extravagances and lack of honesty, which permeate all companies and injure the respectable corporations. The pernicious effects are seen in the large number of bankrupt roads through the country, and endless loss and disorder. The only expedient and practicable remedy lies, he concludes, in the organization of a competent and reliable pool, under a commission with final authority and with no other interest than the faithful performance of duty; and he points to the success of the west-bound trunk line pool as an indication that a general pooling of all the roads in the country is feasible. The "Diary of a Public Man" is continued, with more than a tolerable number of dashes, where names should be; an admirable precaution, since it relieves one of any desire to read what is not dashed. Prof. Youmans has an enthusiastic paper on Spencer's Philosophy, and the reviews of works on History and Biography are very well done.

THE FORTNIGHTLY, for September, opens with an article on the matter which concerns England more than Zulu or Afghan wars, the "Coming Land Question," by Mr. J. Boyd Kinnear, who puts the case pithily in these words: "Those who have an interest in improving the land have not the power, those who have the power have not the interest. The evil can he removed only by returning to the simplicity of our forefathers, by making the full property in land accompany its possession, and by prohibiting the creation of rights whose existence annuls the first right of all—the right of the people to be fed."

The other articles are: The New Psychology, German Politics, Maxims of Wisdom, The Present State of China, Two Men of Letters, The Wages-Fund Theory, Macedonia, and the Editor's Summary of Home and Foreign Affairs.

Whether Chira is to fall into the hands of Russia or to enter on a new career, it is quite certain that some of her sons take an intelligent view of her relation to the modern world, if the verses quoted in the paper on the "Present State," etc., are indeed by a Chinese. They are addressed to the missionaries:

We want no priests to help us in our need;
Priests we have, shaven and unshaven both;
We want no mumblings of an outworn creed,
But science we want and knowledge for our growth,
And rulers, brave, unselfish, wise and just,
To sweep you from the land as whirlwind sweepeth dust.

Mr. Kinnaird Rose's experiences in Macedonia revcal, if further revelation were needed, the utter rottenness of what some are pleased to call Turkish civilization; and the sooner these fair lands are handed over to Austria, or to any other real government, the better.

Though it seems to be like talking to the east wind, one cannot help protesting against the latest and, it should seem, the final possible outrage in the line what Congressmen have called the moral elevation of the people by the cheapening of good literature. Mr. George Munro, a New York publisher, regularly issues reprints, in 4to form, of the *Fortnightly* and the *Contemporary* (and, it may be, of other magazines), and puts them on the market at twenty cents a number. Thus far there is nothing new, for the Harpers and their disciples did and daily do as much; but Mr. Munro is an original thinker, and follows whither logic leads him. Each copy of his plundered magazines bears on its face this sublimely impudent notice: "Copyrighted 1879, by George Munro."

THE AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, 55 Beekman street, New York, has begun the issue of a series of choice biographies, each in a compact pocket volume of two or three hundred pages, neatly printed, at the low price of thirty-five cents. As an effort in the diffusion of good literature, this enterprise should meet with hearty encouragement. Why should any one read poor books when, for a trifle, he can have Carlyle's "Burns," Lamartine's "Mary Stuart," Arnold's "Hannibal," and other such imperishable works? Supplementary to this is the publication, in similar shape, of "Foreign Gleanings," composed of recent able articles from European reviews, and offered at thirty cents the volume, of seventy pages. Number 1 contains Gladstone's and Lecky's papers on the Evangelical Movement, and Von Schulte's study of the Religious Condition of Germany.

LITERARY ITEM.—Messrs. Lee & Shepard will immediately publish Jules Verne's new book, "The Tribulations of a Chinaman in China," which has just appeared in Paris. The book is intensely interesting and amusing, and many of the popular features of the day, such as the Phonograph, Captain Boyton in his Rubber Suit, Life Insurance Companies, Banking Speculations, Advertising Schemes, and various other eccentricities of the times, are woven into the narrative.

INSURANCE.

HUTCHINSON & MANN,
INSURANCE AGENCY,
No. 322 & 324 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Fire Insurance.

GIRARD..... of Philadelphia.	LA CAISSE GENERALE.....of Paris.
HOME..... .....of Columbus.	ST. PAUL .....of St. Paul.
NEW ORLEANS ASSOCIATION.....	TEUTONIA .....of New Orleans.
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Capital Represented.....$23,000,000.
All Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. OF CALIFORNIA.

Principal Office, 406 California Street, San Francisco. Cash Assets, January 1, 1877, $595,291; Liabilities, $5,952; Surplus for Policy Holders, $589,339. J. F. Houghton, President; L. L. Baker, Vice-President; Charles R. Story, Secretary. R. H. MAGILL, H. H. BIGELOW, General Agents.

DIRECTORS.—San Francisco—L. L. Baker, John H. Redington, J. F. Houghton, R. B. Gray, Robert Watt, Jobu Currey, L. L. Baker, W. F. Whittier, C. C. Burr, E. M. Root, W. H. White, J. L. N. Shepard, W. M. Greenwood, George S. Mann, Cyrus Wilson, W. T. Garratt, C. Waterhouse, A. P. Hotaling, A. Block, A. K. P. Harmon, G. S. Johnson, W. O. Wilson, A. W. Bowman, H. L. Dodge, Charles R. Story. Alameda County Branch—V. D. Moody, Chauncy Taylor, A. C. Henry, Robert S. Farrelly, Joseph B. Marlin, W. B. Hardy, T. B. Simpson. San Diego—A. H. Wilcox. Sacramento—Mark Hopkins, D. W. Earl, Julius Wetzlar, James Carolan. San Jose—T. Ellard Beans, B. D. Murphy, A. Pfister, J. H. Dibble, J. S. Carter, Jackson Lewis, Jacob Rich, John Auzerais, John Balbach. Stockton—H. H. Hewlett, Chas. Belding, J. D. Peters, A. W. Simpson, H. M. Fanning. Marysville—D. E. Knight. Grass Valley—Wm. Watt, T. W. Sigourney. Portland, Oregon—W. S. Ladd, C. H. Lewis, P. Wasserman, B. Goldsmith, D. Macleay. Virginia City, Nevada—John Gillig, Isaac L. Requa. March 17.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.--UNION INS. CO. OF S. F.

The California Lloyds.---Established in 1861.---Nos. 416 and 418 California street. Cash capital $750,000 in Gold. Assets exceed $1,000,000 Coin. Fair Rates! Prompt Settlement of Loses!! Solid Security!! DIRECTORS.—SAN FRANCISCO—J. Mora Moss, N. G. Kittle, M. J. O'Connor, R. S. Floyd, Moses Heller, Adam Grant, Daniel Meyer, Antoine Borel, Charles Kohler, E. L. Goldstein, I. Lawrence Pool, A. Weill, Joseph Brandenstein, Charles Baum, James Moffitt, Benjamin Brewster, L. Cunningham, W. M. Hoag, Nicholas Luning, John Parrott, L. A. Booth, Julius Baum, Myles D. Sweeney, Jas. M. Goewey, Edward Cadwalader Bartlett Doe, Gustave Touchard, J. H. Baird, J. G. Kittle, George C. Hickox, C. Ducommun, Wm. Scholle, John Conly, Ig. Steinhart, W. B. Stone, J. O. Eldridge, A. B. Phipps.

GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, President. N. G. KITTLE, Vice-President.
CHARLES D. HAVEN, Secretary. GEO. T. BOHEN, Surveyor. Aug. 31.

THE STATE INVESTMENT AND INSURANCE CO.
FIRE AND MARINE.

Cash Assets, $450,000.---Principal Office, 218 and 220 San-some street, San Francisco. OFFICERS:—A. J. BRYANT, President; RICHARD IVERS, Vice-President; CHARLES H. CUSHING, Secretary; H. H. WATSON, Marine Surveyor. BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—Peter Donahue, James Irvine, C. D. O'Sullivan, A. Bocqueraz, R. Harrison, A. H. Rutherford, R. Bailey, E. W. Corbert, George O. McMullin, A. J. Bryant, Frank M. Pixley, E Burke, H. H. Watson, Dr. C. F. Buckley, P. J. White, E. M. Root, M. Mayhlum, Richard Ivers, John Rosenfeld, Daniel Callaghan. P. H. Russell, Sacramento. John G. Downey, Los Angeles. Wm. Hood, Sonoma County. H. W. Seale, Mayfield. Geo. Rutherford, San Jose. Feb. 16.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HAMBURG.

Capital.....$1,125,000, U. S. Gold Coin.

Losses Paid in Gold Coin Immediately After Adjustment.

This Corporation holds contracts of fifteen other European Insurance Companies, re-insuring hy far the greater part of every risk, as soon as accepted in our office. The combined subscribed Capital which our policies therefore offer to the public,

Amounts to	*Of which*
$16,912,500, U. S. Gold Coin,	$4,328,750 is Paid Up,

Besides the Always Available Reserve Funds.

GEORGE MARCUS & CO., General Agents for the Pacific Coast,
March 15. 304 California street.

THE MARINE INSURANCE CO. OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
[*ESTABLISHED 1836.*]

Whole Amount of Joint Stock and Guaranteed Capital..$5,000,000.
Whole Amount of Capital paid up..... 900,000.
Cash Assets December 31, 1876..... 3,710,000.

The undersigned have been duly authorized to issue Policies at current rates on Freight and Shipments to or from England, Europe, New York, Japan, China, Australian Colonies, Sandwich Islands, and Northern Coast Ports. If desired, policies made payable at port of termination.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., Agents,
Aug. 10. 218 California street.

THE SWISS MARINE INS. COMPANIES COMBINED.

Switzerland, of Zurich, Capital 5,000,000 francs; Helvetia, of St. Gall, Capital 10,000,000 francs; Baloise, of Basle, Capital 5,000,000 francs. These three Companies are liable jointly and severally for all losses that may be sustained. Losses made payable in all the principal seaports of the world. In the settlement of all claims under an English policy, these Companies will strictly adhere to the conditions and customs adopted at Lloyds, and submit to English jurisdiction.
June 9. HARRY W. SYZ, Agent, 225 Sansome st., S. F.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSUR. CO. OF BOSTON.

Has transacted the business of Life Insurance for nearly thirty-five years. Its assets amount to over FOURTEEN MILLION DOLLARS. The law of Massachusetts makes all its Policies nonforfeitable. It is a Purely Mutual Company, dividing every cent of surplus among Policy-holders. This is the ONLY Company on the Pacific Coast governed by the Massachusetts Lapse Law. This company has complied with the new Insurance Laws of California.

WALLACE EVERSON, General Agent.
Sept. 22.] 328 Montgomery street.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INS. CO. OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital $5,000,000.---Agents: Balfour, Guthrie & Co., No. 316 California street, San Francisco. Nov. 18.

REST.

My feet are weari-l an l my hands are tired—
My soul oppressed
And with desire have I long desired
Rest—only rest.
'Tis hard to toil—when toil is almost vain—
In barren ways;
'Tis hard to sow and never garner grain
In harvest days.
The burden of my days is hard to bear—
But God knows best;
And I have prayed, but vain has been my prayer,
For rest—sweet rest.
'Tis hard to plant in spring and never reap
The autumn yield;
'Tis hard to till—and when 'tis tilled to weep
O'er fruitless field.
And so I cry a weak and human cry,
My heart oppressed;
And so I sigh a weak and human sigh
For rest—for rest.

A MANUAL OF SHOPPING.

Years ago a large New York retail house resolved to put in print such a description of tbeir establishment as should enable every one reading it to select goods as satisfactorily as though personally present in the metropolis. With this lending idea for its guide, *Ehrich's Fashion Quarterly* was inaugurated, and the steady increase of the circulatiou of tbe magazine shows how perfect is the public appreciation of its usefulness. The number for fall, 1879, is a complete epitome of fashion for tbe coming season. Combining the essential features of n catalogue, a price current and an ordiuary fashion magazine, the *Fashion Quarterly* enables its readers to see at a glance what styles and fabrics are most in vogue, and at what prices they can be obtained. Its illustrations are faithful reuderings of actual costumes, executed by artists and engravers of acknowledged merit; its descriptions are clear and copious, and its quotations of prices are full, precise and admirably classified. For ladies who may desire to order their goods from New York, this magazine is of the highest utility, and those who prefer to do their shopping at home will find it no less useful as a guide to styles and prices. It is, in brief, a complete manual of shopping, and, as such, deservedly occupies a high rauk in periodical literature.

Published by Ebrich & Co., 287 to 295 Eighth avenue, New York, at fifty cents a year, or fifteen cents a single number.—*N. Y. People.*

NEW RULES OF THE ROAD AT SEA.

These rules, which come into operation on September 1, 1880, apply not only to British ships, hut also to the royal and commercial navies of Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Chili, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden, and tbe United States, whether within British jurisdiction or not. The rules contain an entirely new article, viz., Art. 5, designed to meet the case of ships not under command, such as vessels laying telegraph cables, vessels to which accidents have happened. The following is the new rule: "Art. 5—A ship, whether a steamship or a sailing ship, when employed either in laying or in picking up a telegraph cable, or which from any accident is not under command, shall at night carry in the same position as the white light which steamships are required to carry, and, if a steamship, in place of that light, three red lights in globular lanterns, each not less than 10in. in diameter, in a vertical liue one over the other, not less than 3ft. apart, in front of hut not lower tban her foremast head, three hlack balls or shapes, each 2ft. in diameter. These shapes and lights are to he taken hy approaching ships as signals that the ship using them is not under command, and cannot, therefore, get out of the way. The above ships, when not making any way through the water, shall not carry the side lights, hut when making way shall carry them."

A PROJECTED ARTIFICIAL SEA IN AMERICA.

A project, similar to the schemes for admitting the waters of the Atlantic and of the Mediterranean into the north-western part of Africa, has been set on foot in the United States by Gen. Fremont, the Governor of the State of Arizona, who suggests the formation of a short canal to let the waters of the Pacific Ocean into a large low-lying area between that State and Southern California. This district, which is extremely arid, and practically desert, is believed to have heen an ancient sea-hed; it is estimated to be as much as 300 feet helow the level of the Pacific, and measures 200 miles in length by 50 miles in breadth. Its western side is only 45 miles distant from the Gulf of California, nnd it is proposed to cut a canal through this harrier and admit the waters of the ocean into the hasin. Half-way there exists a lake, about 20 miles long, the presence of which would reduce the length of the artificial cut to 25 miles. The cost of the work is estimated at £200,000. It is believed that the scheme could be completed in six months. Such a work would undoubtedly be of great importance to the South-Western States of the Union, and would prohably not be without beneficial results on the climate of the region.—*London Court Journal.*

Sir Louis Cavaguari was one of those few men created by Nature to make their mark in the world's history. Utterly un-English in his aspect, his mauner, his style of thought, and his character of action, he recalled the continental diplomatists of the *moyen age*. It has hecn generally assumed at Peshawur for years hack that it was only a question of time wben Cavaguari should he assassinated, as had been Mackeson, Macdonald, and so many others who had been his predecessors in the perilous fascinating career of frontier management. A slight man, of rather feehle physique, but with an eye like a two-edged sword, he never carried arms, differing in this from John Nicolson, who nlways had a pistol on his writing-table; and when, at an interview, a hillman or an Afghan waxed truculent, took care to secure the first trick in the game.

Rheumatism comes from inactive kidneys. Hop Bitters never fails to cure it. Read advertisement.

QUININE.

A question of interest to all is how to secure an ample supply of quinine for the fever patients of the future, among whom we, and all of us, may be brought to class ourselves. Recent explorers in South America speak discouragingly of the prospects. It seems, according to Mr. Henry S. Welcome, that the cinchona tree is being exterminated. Mr. Welcome, who has long been connected with the great drug and chemical house of McKesson & Robbins, New York, has lately visited, for business purposes, the forests of this tree in Ecuador, Sacramento and Guaranda. These furnish tbe high-grade bark knewn as the Loxa. The tree grows to the hight of sixty or seventy feet, and the present aspect of the forests is described as follows:

"The old and famous Peruvian-bark forests are entirely extinct. To get the bark a tree is cut down to within a foot of the ground, and even the root is dug up. This entirely extirpates the tree. To supply this loss, new forests have appeared, but they are of limited extent. The cultivation of the bark might be made to pay if anybody would put money into it, and went into the trade with North American energy."

When trees are found they are felled in tho proper season, between the 1st of August and the beginning of November, and stripped of the bark, which is then piled up to dry. Once dried it is packed in hales and carried sometimes 700 miles to a seaport. Here it is assorted into the bark of the root, tbat of the trunk, limbs, branches and twigs. The highest grade is the quill bark from young trees. Mr. Welcome says that no effort is made to supply tho place of the trees destroyed. The cutters number about 20,000, who earn from five to tweney-five cents a day each; the bark ranging in value from ten cents to $1 50 a pound. An old tree will furnish from 50 to 125 pounds of bark, a troo ten years old will yield only four or five pounds, a six-year old trec only two or three pouuds. These young trees are uot cut for bark. Looking at the success of the English plantations in India, it would seem as if something might be done in South America, as Mr. Welcome has suggested.

BRANDY

T. A. BARRY, Agent for Naglee's Brandy, is at No. 116 Montgomery Street.

GEO. STREET, Agent News Letter, 30 Cornhill, E. C., London.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS OF LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, which are calculated to deceive the public, Lea and Perrins bave adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their signature, "LEA & PERRINS," which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see name on wrapper, label, bottle and stopper. Wholesale and for export by the proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, etc., etc., and by grocers and oilmen throughout the world. To be obtained of Nov. 16. MESSRS. CROSS & CO., San Francisco.

ROWLAND'S

MACASSAR OIL strengthens the Hair and prevents it falling off. The bottles have a glass stopper, and *not* a cork.

KALYDOR beautifies the Complexion and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Prickly Heat, Eruptions, etc.

ODONTO whitens the Teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

EUKONIA is a new and delicate toilet powder.

Ask for ROWLAND'S articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid cheap imitations. Sold by Druggists, Bazaars, etc., all over tbe world. May 3.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

Finest and Cheapest Meat-flavoring Stock for Soups, Made Dishes and Sauces. March 2.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful. See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "Britisb Medical Journal," etc.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

Caution--Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature, in blue ink, across Label. "Consumption in England increased ten-old in ten years." Mareh 2.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

To be had of all Store-keepers, Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only), C. David & Co., 43, Mark Lane, London, England. March 2.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

[ESTABLISHED 1820.]

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India and the Colonies: Joyce's Treble Waterproof and F 3 Quality Percussiou Caps; Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding; Joyce's Gas-Tight Cartridges, for Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns; Wire Cartridges, for killing game at long distances, and every description of Sporting Ammunition. Sold by all gun-makers and dealers in gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers,
Sept. 20. 57 Upper Thames street, London.

CHARLES LANGLEY & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
Importers of Pure English, French and German Drugs,
100 and 102 FRONT STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO. [Sept. 6.

THE EUROPEAN LABORER.

Judging by the recent American Consular reports, the condition of the European laboring classes appears to be steadily deteriorating year by year, and the struggle for subsistence becomes more onerous, corresponding with the increase and density of population and the comparative natural wealth and development of the country. It is to be regretted that a broader scope was not given to these investigations and facts elicited as to the effect of machinery in elevating or degrading the operatives. It is now held by the most advanced thinkers in this country and Europe that in the course of another decade or two the progress of invention will necessitate the limitation by the governments of the number of machines and the hours of labor. But such a radical remedy will never be applied without a searching investigation under the auspices of an international commission.

It will not do, however, to place too much reliance upon these Consular reports, because, however scrupulous our Agents were in making them, one most important factor is omitted, to wit: the average number of days during the year in which the operatives were employed. We have noticed that, in the reports of the Bureau of Statistics for the United States, there is a similar omission. In those reports California is credited with paying the highest rate of wages of any of the States, but, to one who knows the depressed state of the labor market here for several years back, some natural inferences arise. For instance, the mechanic who earns $3 per day, and is only employed 200 days in the year—a generous estimate, both in time and money—earns but $600 per annum instead of $900, which we permit outsiders to assume, in order to attract immigration.

So it may be with the European laborer, to a certain extent, but, considering the low average of wages given, especially for Germany, we are of opinion that employment in the old countries is much more steady than here, although, even at the highest rate, it affords no margin for luxuries or waste. Bismarck's recent protective enactments will further add to the miseries of the industrial classes, by the heavy tariffs laid on breadstuffs, provisions, petroleum, etc. The effect will be to cause the emigration of large numbers of the industrial classes, especially young, vigorous men, and such men of family as are able to defray the expenses. In England and France better times may be looked for, if the world's commercial depression abates, as now appears probable in the near future. With America's capacity to feed and clothe her people, and with the immense virgin territories and resources yet remaining to be developed, it will be the fault of our laboring classes if their future does not excel reasonable anticipations. By exercising restraint, and refraining from attempts to strangle the "good times" in their incipiency by strikes, they will ultimately reap untold benefits.

A SHAMEFUL BUSINESS.

When Gen. Grant was expected home from China, all the little great men began to plume their feathers and practice swelling and the martial strut, to be ready for parading themselves as admirers of the great soldier, and adorers of their own beautiful persons. There's no great harm in such people, for the most part. They fret and fume and look big and astonish the waiters with their assumption of dignity, but they hurt nobody, for the simple reason that out of nothing nothing comes. The breeze passes, and the dancing straws settle down again in the dust. In some instances, however, these nobodies are able to annoy their betters; and the ridiculous uproar of last Monday was at once an annoyance, a humiliation, and an outrage on common sense and decency. Some members of the Board of Education, itching to display themselves in the public eye, abused their accidental authority to interrupt the exercises of the public schools, and compel teachers and pupils to march in procession through the streets for distances varying from a half-mile to five miles, under the pretense of gratifying the children with a sight of the hero. The performance was equally silly and heartless. At least half of these children were between six and ten years old; the weather was hot, as always at this season; the hour named for the reception at Woodward's Garden was 11 A.M., but Gen. Grant did not arrive till near mid-day, and the footsore multitude was kept on the ground until half-past one without food and almost without drink. President Hiester, of the Board of Education, and Superintendent Mann were, however, in their glory, for Grant was crucified between them. The statistics of the schools are compiled with great care, if we are to believe the published yearly reports; but there will be no report next year of the number of children made sick by this *spontaneous* tribute under positive orders. If Gen. Grant had wished to see the schools, and the children were to be gratified by the sight of him, the natural, easy, dignified way of bringing the parties face to face was to furnish Gen. Grant with a carriage, drive him from school to school, and let him pass through each as briefly as he himself wished; and we should not then have had to look back on Grant's visit to our city as the occasion of the most humiliating, because the most uncalled-for, abuse of authority on the part of the incompetent men, whose day in the School Department is fortunately nearly over.

WHEAT AND FREIGHTS.

With the advance in Liverpool quotations for wheat, freights to the United Kingdom have also jumped to £2 15@£3, and we doubt whether any charters at lower rates than 55 shillings will be effected during the remainder of the season, unless prices for grain very materially recede. It is only fair that ship-owners should participate in the profits, as the freights ruling for a long time past have been unremunerative. This question of freights is one of John Bull's many advantages from a free trade policy. What he loses in one direction is made up in another. If it were not for our insane shipping laws, Californians would soon own their own grain fleet. Some apprehension is felt by millers lest an unusual European demand will so deplete our stocks of wheat as to leave them comparatively bare of supplies next spring and raise the prices of flour proportionately. From a long acquaintance with British commercial policy in such emergencies, we are of opinion that our friends in Liverpool desire to hasten forward supplies before winter, and so place themselves beyond contingencies. At the same time, there is an enormous continental deficiency, and the present outlook favors remunerative prices to our farmers. They should realize without delay, so as to cancel heavy interest-bearing obligations; and from the way grain is now coming forward, we believe they will.

About now look for rain; and, while you are about it, look for the umbrella you loaned somebody or other.

DOLCINO TO MARGARET.

The world goes up and the world goes down,
And the sunshine follows the rain;
And yesterday's sneer, and yesterday's frown,
Can never come over again,
Sweet wife,
Can never come over again.

For woman is warm, though man may be cold,
And night will hallow the day;
Till the heart which at even was weary and old
Can rise in the morning gay,
Sweet wife,
To its work in the morning gay.

—*Charles Kingsley.*

NAPOLEON III. AND THE SOUTH.

The diplomatic correspondence of the Confederacy with its Commissioners in Europe reveals the fact that the Emperor of the French would have recognized the Confederate States but for the refusal of England to go along with him. Mr. O. F. Aldis, in the October *North American*, analyzes this correspondence. He shows that in May, 1861, the Duc de Morny told Mr. Rost that the South would soon be recognized; and when Mr. Slidell arrived in Paris he found that the Emperor wholly favored the South, and even after the fall of New Orleans M. Billault declared that if the Confederates obtained successes in Virginia and Tennessee, or could hold their enemy at bay for a month or two, their government would be acknowledged. The Emperor received Mr. Slidell several times, asked why the South had not created a navy, and thought that ships might be built for them in France, as if for the Italian Government. His Majesty went further by assuring M. Arman, a French shipbuilder, that there should be no difficulty in arming war-steamers for the Confederacy. Appealed to personally by Mr. Slidell, the Emperor said the ships might be built, but their destination would have to be concealed. After this came Napoleon's reported interview with Messrs. Roebuck and Lindsay at Fontainebleau, which stirred up such an angry debate in Parliament. Mr. Slidell's dispatches confirm the statements made by Mr. Roebuck as to Napoleon's positive declaration that he was ready to join with England in recognizing the Southern Confederacy.

This was in June, 1863. In January, 1864, the corvettes under construction at Bordeaux and Nantes were seized by the French authorities on the application of the American Minister, who had been supplied with the proofs of their destination. Mr. Slidell wrote to Mr. Benjamin that the "contract for the corvettes was concluded only after the official consent to their armament and sailing was given by the Minister of Marine," and that this consent was reluctantly given by him in obedience to superior authority. The English-built privateer *Rappahannock*, detained in France, was to be set free, Mr. Slidell writes, under the following line of the Emperor's own writing, shown him by M. Persigny:

"My Dear Persigny: I have given orders that the *Rappahannock* may leave the ports of France; but the American Minister must know nothing of it.

"Napoleon."

Mr. Aldis closes his analysis by doing full justice to the ability, discretion and fairness of the much-abused Palmerston-Russell cabinet.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The Cost of Lighting an Eight-room House by Electricity.—The proprietor of this paper has for many years taken a live interest in the experiments which have from time to time been made public, attempting to solve the all-important question of lighting, not alone cities (a solution now happily rendered almost perfect, as any one may see for himself any night at the Palace Hotel, in this city, and which in its present quasi-perfect condition only needs to be employed in lighting the streets to supersede gas and confer an everlasting boon on the citizens), but to the most important of all applications—the lighting of shops, stores and private dwellings. Recalled to these latter considerations by considering the notice of the invention by Messrs. Molero & Cebrain, which appears in another column. We think the time has now arrived when the public should be informed at what price per week or month, say, a grocery store or a house of eight rooms on two floors could be satisfactorily lighted, and the lighting guaranteed. Those who are interested in this important question, now occupying so much of the public mind all over the world, and who feel competent to grapple with the details, will confer a favor on us by sending to the office of the News Letter, Merchant street, city, any correspondence upon it. The columns are open, and will be kept so, for the fullest discussion.

SILVER AT PAR.

For the first time in several years silver coin has touched par with gold, and the brokers are now selling at par, and buying at one-quarter per cent. discount. The judgment of Hon. J. P. Jones and his able confreres in Congress has thus at length been vindicated; and while yet much remains to be done to fortify the position achieved, we believe the majority of our Senators and Representatives will not hesitate to do their duty, by ensuring the requisite legislation at the ensuing session in December. It is a matter of great satisfaction to the *News Letter* that it was the first journal on the Pacific coast to begin the fight for remonetization, and for five years and more we have consistently "kept up our lick," until victory has resulted. To jobbers, retailers, mechanics, and the community in general, the restoration of this metal to its rightful place as a circulating medium is of immense benefit. Heretofore they have been compelled to submit to a shave of from two to ten per cent., which profited nobody but the money brokers. It is, indeed, something also to our miners to save five or more per cent. upon the bullion production of from twenty to forty million dollars annually put out by our mines. We shall hereafter refer to the legislation necessary to place silver on an exact equality with gold.

A Mare's Nest.—Those wonderful six millions of U. S. bonds, just found in Washington to the credit of the Hopkins estate, have a most ancient and fish-like smell. The News Letter published the reported facts at least sixty days ago. The story has travelled East, as News Letter stories will, and now comes back as startling news. On the arrival of the English and Continental mails we shall look for it, with variations in French and German; and later for the echo of the same stunning report from the Himalayas.

THE TOWN CRIER.

"Hear the Crier!" "What the devil art thou?
"One that will play the devil, sir, with you."

"He'd a sting in his tail as long as a flail,
Which made him grow bolder and bolder."

The sleuth-hounds of the Press have dogged Ulysses with tolerable pertinacity since his arrival here. They have told about all the girls he kissed; how his boots are polished *every day* by George Madison Jefferson Brown, the eminent African shiner of the Palace Hotel; how the ladies at that institution begged the privilege of being allowed to starch his three best shirts and mangle his ex-Excellency's six reliable stand up collars. But there is one little incident which has not been related, and which only wants to be known to set all the poets in the United States, from Whittier down to the South Sea Bard, at their wit's ends weaving the lovely story into melodious verses. It will be remembered that an eminent citizen breakfasted the General last week at the Cliff gave him a genuine square meal; none of your three dishes for a quarter, but solid twelve-and-a-half-cent viands. Well, just before sitting down to the first course, which consisted of pork and beans, Mayor Bryant noticed that General Grant's back was somewhat dusty after the drive. With admirable forethought he seized a brush and a scraper, which were contiguous, so to speak, on the adjoining mantelpiece, and commenced to groom the hero of Appomattox. "Go gently, Andy," cried the General, "that coat's got to last me another six months, and cost two pound twelve and six at Wales' tailor in London." But the brawny arms of the head of our municipal government were not to be denied. Up and down the great man's back they swept like steam engines, till nature cried hold! enough; and the Mayor sat down on the sofa, reeking with perspiration. All that remained of the General's garment was a few incoherent threads, struggling for connection, down his manly back. The baseless fabric of shoddy Manchester cotton had disappeared under the operation, and General Grant had to borrow a duster from the proprietor to cover up the unfortunate state of affairs from the thousands of eyes, eager to catch a glance of him on his return home. With touching devotion to the chief, however, Mayor Bryant on the same day bought an elegant twenty-dollar suit from a Kearny street clothing store, and had it sent to the General's rooms. They fitted him perfectly, and except for being a little shop-worn, owing to exposure in the window, were as good as new. Mrs. G. thinks she can make a vest or something ont of what is left of the destroyed garment. but she may change her mind and present it to the Home of the Inebriates. As for the Mayor, he keeps the brush under a glass case in his library, and intends handing it down to posterity as a precious relic of the saviour of our country.

The conversion of the Jews in Poland is going on very satisfactorily at latest dates. It always does. Near Posen, a Jew named Levy nearly starved to death, on account of the prejudice existing in the village against his religion, so, yielding to the miseries of leanness and the cravings of his stomach, he abjured "Yom Kippur," "Rosh Hoshono," "Tuccoth," and "Lai Succoth Town Tikosaiwu," went to confession to a priest, was baptized Ignatius Pius and became a devout attendant at Mass. Business prospered, and, as they say on the Comstock, he struck a big lead, waxed fat and prospered. But one Friday there was an unmistakable smell of beefsteak issuing from his domicile, and the villagers rushed *en masse* to the Padre, aghast with the news. His reverence ran down, speechless with horror, and found Mr. Ignatius Pius Levy walking into the affections of a large tenderloin at a healthy, five-mile gait. "Is it possible," he cried "that you, who are so sincere a convert, so devout a Catholic, are eating meat on Friday?" "No," replied Mr. Levy stolidly, without interrupting his meal, "it certainly is not possible. I wouldn't do it for all the money in the world." "Are you crazy, that you lie so infamously before my eyes?" shrieked the Padre. "Certainly not," retorted the Jew, as he swallowed the last mouthful, wiped his mouth, and lay back in his chair. "I am not eating meat! My name was Levy, the Jew, and you poured a little water on me and changed me to Ignatius Pius, the Christian. This used to be a beefsteak, but I sprinkled it with holy water before I cooked it, and changed it into the finest salt codfish I ever ate." He was absolved.

On dit, that the next use to which the Pavilion is to be put is for a six days' wood-sawing match for the championship of the Pacific Coast and several money prizes. Two forests are being cut down up in Puget Sound to supply the material, and the arrangements are all in the hands of an ex City Hall contractor, which insures perfect management, disinterestedness and honesty of purpose. A novel feature (and nothing succeeds without a novel feature), will be a long distance piano match, to go on at the same time, for which there are several entries. The contestants will play any kind of music which suits them– go as you please melodies, in fact—and each ivory thumper will have two trainers and a nurse to rub his hands and keep the swelling down. The man who keeps on the keyboard longest and makes the greatest number of miles of discord will be presented with a gold plated jews-harp and a thousand dollars, half of which will be deducted for entrance fee and half retained as security for the jews-harp. As Martin Tupper remarks somewhere:

"The world goes on and advances, science and pleasure are one,
An oyster is not a trombone, in misery lays our fun."

It was on the overland train. He was introduced to her at Ogden. She was lovely, with the most bewitching smile and dark brown eyes, that, when they gave a side-long glance, caused his heart to go pit-a-pat after the most approved fashion. He was all devotion; her slightest wish received instant attention; he was envied by his companions, and considered a lucky man. But oh! what a revolution, when conductors were changed at Wells Station! Hopkins gave her away; told who and what she was, and how she had behaved on a previous trip. The dream was dispelled, and he, the lucky man, wilted, confessed himself sold, and vowed never again to trust to appearances and believe in a woman with a cold in her head and a fever blister on her upper-lip.

The last victim of the blonde Don Juan is the daughter of a well-known lumber dealer. Papa is after the gay and festive Lothario. He has a marriage license in one hand and a double-barreled shotgun in the other, and, at the present time, is uncertain which to use. He don't want the relationship, and dislikes to scatter the fellow's brains; but as he is determined upon one course or the other, and that immediately, we can only say: Please take notice.

Being received by thirty thousand school children, and deluged with the same number of bouquets at one time, reads very well on paper, but you ought to hear what Grant says about it. Sitting in the back office last week, whittling our best ebony ruler and smoking four cigars an hour, he said: "I was kinder skeered (this is just the way he talks) when them all-fired little cusses stood up with their durned flowers. Not skeered of the girls particler, becoz they throw light as a rule, but there wuz thousands of yure dedrotted boys with bunches of flowers as must have had marbles in 'em. When the opening shower came I jammed my hat on tight and wuz sorry as it were new; but the fust sunflower that hit me on the mouth knocked the reception smile clean out of me. It wuz worse than Shiloh. As I saw the second volley coming, all dead center shots, I jes closed my eyes, don't you make any mistake, and bowed my head in silent prayer. I got one on the left ear that was either a ginger-cake four weeks old or a box-wood top; but I durs'n't budge. At last I was told they'd fired everything and hadn't any more ammunition, and I opened my left eye slowly and cleaned the rosebuds out of my collar. I'll eat all the dinners as ever was given," added the General slowly, "and shake agin any man in the States—that is hands—but no more flowers in mine, not if I know myself."

The "Morning Call," last Tuesday, published the following: "A citizen informs us that he caught from his own water pipes on Saturday no less than twelve well-formed leeches. What would be the effect, if a few of these leeches were taken into the human stomach, may well be imagined. It is thought that most of the leeches which are found in the water furnished to our people for drinking purposes are pumped into the distributing pipes from Lake Merced." Feeling a deep concern for the welfare of the human stomach, we addressed circulars at once to several distinguished citizens, asking if they had ever swallowed leeches, and if so, what they thought about Lake Merced. The only answer yet received we subjoin:

ED. NEWS LETTER:—Yes, indeed, frequently; and, between you and me, it's jolly good fun. The leeches always cry out for mercy when I get them down, and this is the origin of the allusion to Lake Merced in one of my two papers, both daily. Are you really green enough to believe in Yours truly? L. PICKING.

The Brooklyn Eagle, well known as the most powerful journal in the country, and the only one perfectly acquainted with the inner life of European society, announces that in a few months Victoria C. Woodhull and Tennie C. Claflin are to be married to members of the English aristocracy. There can be no doubt of the fact—the *Eagle* never is at fault in its facts—but the native delicacy of the editor has led him to veil the startling truth under the vague term "aristocracy." We are not held to the same high responsibility, and make haste, therefore, to name the parties. These are none other than the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, who will divorce their present wives in order to unite themselves with the "persoually magnetic" ladies from Wall street. There will be despair in Denmark and in Russia when the truth is known, but who can resist love and the Brooklyn *Eagle?*

The curse of California—and our readers will at once understand that we refer to Denis Kearney—after threatening to burn Gen. Grant in effigy on his loathsome Sand-lot, actually called on him four separate times, sent up—what he never ought to have—a card, one of the outward and visible signs of a gentleman, and hung round the Palace Hotel for hours in the vain hope of seeing him. Gen. Grant has shaken thousands of honest American workingmen by the hand since he came here—men who black their own boots and shave their own chins, and who would never have occasion to say, as the mendicant agitator did on Sunday, that he spent the only two-bit piece he had in getting shaved and having his boots blacked, in order to call on Gen. Grant. If Denis wants to be a workingman, let him first learn to black his own boots.

The revival of the heathen ceremony of swearing Chinese witnesses, by cutting off a cock's head, is strongly suspected to be a deeply constructed plot on the part of the presiding magistrate. When that worthy has a dinner party nowadays, all he has to do is to send the bailiff out, and buy a couple of tender chickens, arrest a brace of Chinamen for violation of the Cubic Air ordinance, and the *piece de resistance*—a phrase which should only apply to tough roosters—is at once supplied for the feast. "Chicken-fed officials" will probably be the next addition to the little drayman's slang dictionary.

The Indian, Salvador, who was wafted into the realms of bliss on Thursday at the end of a somewhat stout cord, died full of penitence and broiled chicken. His ghostly advisers have no doubt of his perfect repentence, and considering that he had only committed six murders that can be proven, and denies all the others he is accused of, there can be no doubt that he is now resting happily in the arms of St. Peter, or taking a bath composed of happy angels' tears. There are a few people wicked enough to believe that he may possibly be in the eternal tropics, but, as the scripture says, "What are they among so many?"

President Eliot, of Harvard University, is said (by Mr. Taylor) to have told Jno. W. Taylor last spring that the boys from the San Francisco High Scool were better prepared than any others who applied for admission to Harvard. Interesting, if true; but President Eliot is not given to that kind of talk, and Mr. Taylor never loses a chance for puffing himself. Did not President Eliot also say that he thought the San Francisco Board of Education the most learned, the most high-minded, the most delicate and courteous, the most modest he had ever heard of?

Ever since that little trifle of over five millions, accidentally forgotten in the Hopkins estate, turned up, we have been examining our old vests and things under the firm conviction that we have absent-mindedly at odd times left a few hundred thousand coupons, bonds, and such trifles in the pockets. There has nothing turned up so far except a ticket, bearing interest at four per cent., for the family watch, redeemable in——well, you know how it is yourself.

The "Call" on Thursday, in an editorial, finds it necessary to explain that the *Fortnightly Review* is an English magazine. If Mr. Pickering's editorials were compiled and published, California could boast of having issued the most complete infant's primer ever given to the world.

A Chinaman has been arrested with four stolen eight-day clocks in his possession. This upsets another old proverb and shows that procrastination is not the only thief of time.

Baptist ministers have decided to admit reporters to the meetings of the conference. Each reporter will have his own special tub, with hot and cold water faucets.

C. P. R. R.

Overland Ticket Office: Ferry Landing, foot of Market street.--Commencing Monday, May 19th, 1879, and until further notice, Trains Boats wil leave SAN FRANCISCO:

7.00 A. M. (daily), Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Landing — Connecting witb Trains for Napa (Stages for Sonoma), Calistoga (the Geysers), and Sacramento. Connecting at Davis (*Sundays excepted*) for Woodland and Knight's Lauding, and at Woodland for Williams and Willows.
(Arrive San Francisco 8:10 P.M.)

7.00 A.M. (daily) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) and via Livermore arriving at Tracy at 11:30 A. M. and connecting with Atlantic Express. Connects at Niles with Train arriving at San Jose at 10:15 A.M.
(Returning, train from Tracy arrives at 6:05 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (daily), Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland (Or.), Colfax, Reno (Virginia City), Palisade (Eureka), Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Galt with train arriving at Ione at 3:40 P.M.
(Arrive San Francisco 5:15 P.M.)
Sunday Excursion Tickets to San Pablo and Martinez at Reduced Rates.

10.00 A.M. (daily) via Oakland Ferry, Local Passenger Train to Haywards and Niles.
(Arrive San Francisco 4:05 P.M.)

3.00 P.M. (daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry and Niles), stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 5:20 P.M.
(Arrive San Francisco 9:35 A.M.)

3.00 P.M. (daily) Northern Railway Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to San Pablo, Martinez and Antioch.
(Arrive San Francisco 9:35 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (daily) Arizona Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) for Lathrop (and Stockton), Merced, Madera, Visalia, Sumner, Mojave, Newhall (San Buenaventura, and Santa Barbara), Los Angeles, "Santa Monica," Wilmington, Santa Ana (San Diego), Colton and Yuma (Colorado River Steamers), connecting direct with Daily Trains of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Arizona for Maricopa (Daily Stages for Phœnix and Prescott), and for Casa Grande (182 miles east from Yuma), and end of Track (Daily Stages for Florence and Tucson).
"Sleeping Cars" between Oakland, Los Angeles and Yuma.
(Arrive San Francisco 12:35 P.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Landing), connecting with trains for Calistoga, (the Geysers), Woodland, Knight's Landing and Sacramento; and at Sacramento with Passenger Train, leaving at 9:35 P.M. for Truckee, Reno, Carson and Virginia.
"Sleeping Cars" between Vallejo and Carson.
(Arrive San Francisco 11:10 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Wash'n St. Wharf), for Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.
(Arrive San Francisco 8:00 P.M.)

4.00 P.M. (daily), Through Third Class and Accommodation Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) connecting at Lathrop with Train arriving at Los Angeles on second day at 11:55 A.M. (Arrive San Francisco 9:05 A.M.

4.30 P.M. (daily) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to Haywards, Niles and Livermore. (Arrive San Francisco 3:35 A.M.)

5.00 P.M. (daily) Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland Ferry and Northern Railway) to Ogden, Omaha and East.

Public conveyance for Mills Seminary connects at Semnary Park Station with all trains, Sundays excepted.

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS

From "SAN FRANCISCO." Daily.

TO OAKLAND.		TO ALAMEDA.	TO FERNSIDE.	TO EAST OAKLAND.	TO NILES.		TO BERKELEY	TO DELAWARE STREET.
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M	A. M.	A. M.		A. M.	A. M.
B 6 10	12 30	7.00	B7.00	B 6.10	7.00		7.30	B 6.10
7.00	1.00	8.00	B9.00	7.30	10.00		3.30	8.00
7.30	1.30	9.00	B10.00	8.30	P. M.		9.30	10.00
8.00	2.00	10.00	P. M.	9 30	3.00		10.30	12.00
8 30	3.00	11.00	B5.00	10.30	4.30		11.30	P. M.
9.00	3.30	12.00	.....	11.30	———		P. M.	1.30
9.30	4.00	P. M.	.....	P. M.			1.00	3.30
10.00	4.30	1.30	.....	12.30			3.00	4.30
10.30	5.00	2.00	.....	1.00			4.00	5.30
11.00	5.30	*3.00	.....	3.30			5.00	B 6.30
11.30	6.00	4.00	.....	4.30			6 00	.....
12.00	6 30	5.00	.....	5.30			B 6.30	.....
.....	7.00	0.00	.....	6.30				
.....	8.10	B*7.00	.....	7.00				
.....	9.20	B*8.10	.....	8.10	A. M.		Change Cars	
.....	10.30	*1030	.....	9.20	7.00		at	
.....	B11.45	B*1145	.....	10.30	P. M.		West Oakland	
.....	.....	.....	.....	B11.45	3.00			

TO SAN JOSE.

To "SAN FRANCISCO," Daily.

FROM DELAWARE STREET.	FROM BERKELEY.	FROM NILES	FROM EAST OAKLAND.	FROM FERNSIDE.	FROM ALAMEDA.	FROM OAKLAND. (Broadway.)	
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
B 5.40	B 5.40	7.00	B 5.10	B8.00	B*5.00	B 5.20	12.20
B 0.30	B 6.30	8.00	B 5.50	B10.00	B*5.40	B 6.00	12 50
8.00	7.30	P. M.	6.40	B11.00	*6.25	6.50	1.20
10.00	8.30	2 35	7.40	P. M.	7.00	7.20	1.50
12.00	9.30	4.30	8.40	B6.00	8.03	7.50	2.50
P. M.	10.30	———	9.40	.....	9.00	8.25	3.20
1.30	11 30		10.40	.....	10.03	8.50	3.50
3.30	P. M.		11.40	.....	11.03	9.20	4.20
4 30	1.00		P. M.	.....	12,00	9.50	4.50
5.30	3.00		12.40	.....	P. M.	10.20	5.20
B 6.30	4.00		1.25	.....	1.00	10.50	5.50
.....	5.00		2.40	.....	3.00	11.20	6.25
.....	6.00		4.40	.....	*3.20	11.50	6.50
			5.40	.....	4.00	.....	8.00
		A. M.	6.40	.....	5.00	.....	9.10
Change Cars		7.10	7.50	.....	6.03	.....	10.20
at		P. M.	9.00	.....	B*7.20	.....	.....
West Oakind.		1.30	10.10	.....	B*8.30	.....	.....
		.....	.....	.....	*10.00	.....	.....

B—*Sundays excepted.*
*Alameda Passengers change cars at Oakland.

Creek Route.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*Daily*—B5:40, B6:30, 7.20, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A.M. 12:15, 1:15, 2:25, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6.15 P.M.

FROM OAKLAND—*Daily*—B5:30, B6:20, 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A.M. 12:05, 1:05, 2:15, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 0:05 P.M. B—*Sundays excepted.*

"Official Schedule Time" furnished by RANDOLPH & Co., Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St., S. F.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt.
A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.

SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD

Commencing Monday, Sept. 15th, 1879, and until further notice, Boats and Trains will leave San Francisco (Washington-st. Wharf) as follows:

3.00 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted), Steamer "James M. Donahue" (Washington Street Wharf), connecting with Mail and Express Train at Donahue for Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Cloverdale, and way stations. Making stage connections at Lakeville for Sonoma; at Geyserville for Skaggs' Springs; at Cloverdale for Ukiah, Lakeport, Mendocino City, Highland Springs, Bartlett Springs, Soda Bay and the Geysers.
☞ Connections made at Fulton on following morning for Korbel's, Guerneville and the Redwoods.
(Arrive at San Francisco 10:30 A.M.)

Sunday Excursions at Reduced Rates.

8.15 A.M., Sundays only, via Donahue, for Cloverdale and Way Stations.
Fares for Round Trip: Donahue, $1; Petaluma, $1.50; Santa Rosa, $2; Fulton, $2.50; Windsor, $3; Healdsburg, $3; Litton's, $3.50; Geyserville, $3.50; Cloverdale, $4.50.
(Arrive at San Francisco 7:00 P.M.)

Freight received from 7 a.m. till 2.30 p. m., daily (except Sundays).
Ticket Office: Washington st. Wharf.

A. HUGHES, Gen. Manager. JAS. M. DONAHUE, Gen. Pass & Tkt. Agt.

SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Round the World Tickets.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will issue Round the World Tickets, giving first-class accommodations for the entire route, at the low price of **$650.** For particulars apply to
WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,
General Agents,
Aug. 9. Corner First and Brannan streets.

Natural beauty surpasses anything which can be imparted by artificial means. PHOSPHATE SOAP gives health to the skin simply by removing impurities and eradicating the poisons which give rise to skin diseases.

Not only for daily use on the face and hands, but for bathing the entire body, there is nothing equal to PHOSPHATE SOAP. It is a thorcugh disinfectant and removes offensive odors of every kind.

☞ Ask your Druggist for it.

NORTHERN DIVISION SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Commencing Monday, April 21, 1879, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave San Francisco, from Passenger Depot on Townsend street, between Third and Fourth streets, as follows:

8.20 A.M. daily for San Jose and Way Stations. ☞ Stages for Pescadero (via San Mateo) connect with this train only.

9.30 A.M (Sundays only) for San Jose and Way Stations. Returning, leaves San Jose at 6 P.M.

10.40 A.M. daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad and all Way Stations. ☞ At PAJARO, the Santa Cruz R. R. connects with this train for Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz. ☞ At SALINAS the M. & S. V. R. R. connects with this train for Monterey. ☞ STAGE connections made with this train. (Pescadero Stages via San Mateo excepted.)

Parlor Car attached to this Train.
(SEATS AT REDUCED RATES.)

3.30 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose, Gilroy, Pajaro, Hollister, Tres Pinos and principal Way Stations.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The trains of the Santa Cruz R. R. and the M. & S. V. R. R, which have been connecting with this train on Saturdays at PAJARO and SALINAS respectively, have been withdrawn for the season. Those intending to visit Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz or Monterey, will take the train leaving San Francisco at 10:40 A.M. daily.

3.30 P.M. (Sundays only) for San Jose and Way Stations.

4.25 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose and Way Stations.

5.00 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

6.30 P.M.—daily, for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

Second-Class Fare.
Between San Francisco and San Jose.....$1.00.
On Freight Trains only, leaving San Francisco at 4:00 A.M., San Jose at 8:30 P.M. (daily, Sundays excepted).

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates
To San Jose and intermediate points sold on Saturdays, and Sunday mornings, good for return until following Monday inclusive.

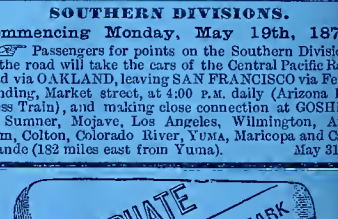
Also, EXCURSION TICKETS to Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Monterey, sold on Saturdays only—good for return until the following Monday inclusive.

☞ Principal Ticket Office—Passenger Depot, Townsend street. Branch Ticket Office—No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Supt. H. R. JUDAH, A. P. & T. A.

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

Commencing Monday, May 19th, 1879,
☞ Passengers for points on the Southern Divisions of the road will take the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad via OAKLAND, leaving SAN FRANCISCO via Ferry Landing, Market street, at 4:00 P.M. daily (Arizona Express Train), and making close connection at GOSHEN for Sumner, Mojave, Los Angeles, Wilmington, Anaheim, Colton, Colorado River, YUMA, Maricopa and Casa Grande (182 miles east from Yuma). May 31.



Ladies who have injured the skin by the constant use of cosmetics may do much to restore their faces to that beauty which nature alone can give by constantly using PHOSPHATE SOAP.

For chapped hands the constant use of PHOSPHATE SOAP will be recommended by all who give it one fair trial.

If you want a nice article of Toilet Soap and something that is beneficial to the skin, buy PHOSPHATE SOAP.

Ladies who wish to make the skin look beautiful and natural should use PHOSPHATE SOAP.

Manufactured by "Standard Soap Co.," 204 Sacramento St., San Francisco.

NOTABILIA.

THE PEDDLER'S SONG.

Lawn as white as driven snow;
Cypress black as e'er was crow;
Gloves as sweet as damask roses;
Masks for faces and for noses;
Bugle-bracelet, necklace, amber;
Perfume for a lady's chamber;
Gold quoifs and stomachers,
For my lads to give their dears;
Pins and poking-sticks of steel,
What maids lack from head to heel:
Come buy of me, come; come buy, come buy,
Buy, lads, or else your lasses cry.

WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE.

Forged bank notes can be readily distinguished from the genuine by the fact that the impression of the engraving can be seen on the back if the spurious note is turned over. This is an item worth remembering, now that the whole world is thrown open to these makers of false money; and it naturally suggests to the mind the unfailing distinction between a genuine and a Brummagem gentleman. The real gentleman takes his breakfast and lunch at that best of all family restaurants, the Original Swain's Bakery, 213 Sutter street, while the spurious article is never to be met there.

It has been a very wet year in Europe generally, and particularly in the British Islands, but the famous pear-tree in Merrion Square, Dublin, is covered with fruit which is fast ripening. At the same time there is an alarming increase in coughs and colds, and the attention of the medical men is naturally turned to California, which is now attracting the notice of all; and the reputation of F. & P. J. Cassiu's cordial of Old Rye Whisky and Pure Rock Candy as a cure for every complaint of lungs and throat, is daily increasing among them.

Now that women can plead in the United States courts and vote on the school committee, perhaps they may gradually acquire the knowledge that a woman has a right to but one seat in a railway car.—*Boston Com. Bulletin.*

There has been a great deal of complaint of hard times and dullness in business for many months; but it has been noticed that a growing band of resolute and bright-eyed men took no share in the lamentation, but went serenely on their way. Inquiry developed the simple fact that these superior men purchased their underwear and neck-gear at Carmany & Crosett's, 25 Kearny street, at surprisingly low prices and of the richest quality. The rumor of dull times decreases hourly.

A French paper lately advertised a grand prize for the man who had the oddest fancy to gratify, supposing he became suddenly rich. One aspirant said he would take 1,000 partridges, 1,000 turkeys, 1,000 beefsteaks, etc., and make a rich paste to fatten Sara Bernhardt with. His claim was promptly rejected, because the intelligent newspaper man knew that with one of Montonya's Union Ranges to cook her dinner, the great Sara could not fail to grow fat.

Nearly all the poets have sufficient fancy, but many of them sadly need to ballast with a good strong body of thought.—*Modern Argo.*

One of the remarkable inventions of the day is the material called celluloid, a composition of fine tissue paper and camphor, like a transparent gum in appearance, and very elastic. This article takes the place of ivory, tortoise shell, porcelain, leather, linen and paper. Invention is always at work, but no ingenuity will ever enable men to dispense with the photographs of Bradley & Rulofson, which must be had, so long as love and friendship hold their ground.

The greatest rock-salt station in the world, unless it be Wieliczka, is in the Russian government of Orenburg. The vein is nearly a mile and a quarter in length, and the salt is perfectly pure, the quantity in sight being estimated at 950,000,000 tons. A far finer sight than this, however, is a Christian gentleman, with one of White's hats, from 614 Commercial street.

It is the poet who hankers most for rest that never thinks of giving any one else a taste of it.

If your throat feels sore or uncomfortable, use promptly Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. It will relieve the air-passages of phlegm or mucous, allay inflammation, and so give the affected parts a chance to heal. No safer remedy can be had for all Coughs and Colds, or any complaint of the Throat or Lungs, and a brief trial will prove its efficacy. Sold by Crane & Brigham, San Francisco.

Tapestry Brussels, $1 per yard and upwards; fine new patterns. Call and see them. Window shades, 75 cents and upwards. Window lace, 12½ cents and upwards. Cornices, wall paper, etc. Oilcloths, 50 cents per yard and upwards. Hartshorn & McPhun, 112 Fourth st., near Mission.

A French gentleman, thoroughly acquainted with the wine-manufacture, has lately made a report on American, and especially Californian, wines. He declares, with great justice, that the chief cause of the roughness and harsh taste of many American wines is the nature of the soil, as yet comparatively untilled; but he necessarily exempts from this charge of roughness Landsberger's Private Cuvée, to which he gives the greatest credit as a pure, excellently handled sparkling wine.

Among the many industries of our coast, the glass manufacture has received a wonderful impetus the past year, through the growing demand for bottles for the Napa Soda trade. This delicious beverage is the best tonic for the system at this season.

A fretful mother and cross child indicates ill health, requiring only Hop Bitters to remove.

CARD.

I take pleasure in announcing that I have completed arrangements with F. F. DE DERKY, M.D., whereby he will attend to my practice during my absence abroad. Dr. de Derky has been a successful practitioner of medicine in the Southern and Eastern States, and, though recently having become a resident of this city, I beg to commend him as worthy of your fullest confidence.

Yours respectfully, DR. D. ALBERT HILLER.

Relative to the above, I would say that my office is No. 17 Dupont street, Rooms Nos. 5 and 6. Office Hours: from 11 to 12 o'clock A.M. and 2 to 4 P.M.

Aug. 30. F. F. DE DERKY, M.D.

WAKELEE'S AUREOLINE

Produces the Beautiful Golden Hair so Much Admired.

SUPERIOR TO THE IMPORTED ARTICLE

—BY REASON OF ITS—

FRESHNESS AND CARE USED IN ITS PRODUCTION.

PRICE, LARGE BOTTLES. $2.

Manufactured by H. P. WAKELEE & CO., Druggists, corner Montgomery and Bush streets, S. F. [Aug. 2.

SERKYS TEA.

Guaranteed to preserve and promote the beauty and freshness of youth to the ripest age. It purifies the blood, and is a most wonderful tonic. It clears the complexion and removes pimples and eruptions. It increases the appetite and is a certain cure for dyspepsia. It preserves the freshness of youth and greatly exhilarates the spirits, and is extensively used and recommended by the medical faculty and used by the elite of London, Paris, New York, Philadelphia, etc.

It is used like ordinary tea, costs only 2 cents per day, and makes a healthy and delicious drink. Boxes by mail, 50 cents and $1 Liberal discount to trade.

809 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ State rights for sale. Aug. 9.

INSTRUCTION FOR MIDWIFERY.

The undersigned will begin October 1st, 1879, a course of instruction for females in midwifery. Instruction will be in accordance with the plan prescribed by the Prussian Government, and be both didactic and clinical. Certificates of character required. C. F. A. NICHELL, M.D.,

Sept. 20. 706 Post street.

WM. F. SMITH, M.D.,

Oculist and Aurist, 313 Bush Street.

Aug. 16] *Office Hours, from 12 M. to 3 P.M.*

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN PATENT OFFICES.

C. W. M. Smith, Counselor and Advocate in Patent Cases, 420 Montgomery street, San Francisco. Established 1862. Specialty: Patents, Trade-Marks, Patent-Law. Sept. 20.

CALIFORNIA SUGAR REFINERY,

Manufacturers of the Standard Syrup, a superior article put up in barrels expressly for home consumption. Also, Extra Heavy Syrup in barrels for Export. Refined Sugars at lowest market rates. Office, 215 Front street, up stairs. Dec. 21.

J. C. MERRILL & CO.,

Shipping and Commission Merchants, Agents for the Sandwich Islands Packet Lines, 204 California street, S. F. April 13.

J. K. PRIOR,

1128 Market Street and 21 Turk Street.

The Oldest Established Steam Gas Fitting and Plumbing Establishment on the Pacific Coast, where a complete assortment of new patterns of Gas Fixtures and Plumbing Material are offered at greatly reduced rates. Messages sent by American District Telegraph Company free. All jobbing promptly attended to. Established 1862. July 12.

FRED H. BUSBY,

No. 412 Market street, San Francisco, Manufacturer of Archery Gloves, Finger Tips, Arm Guards, Boxing, Fencing and Base Ball Gloves, for Catchers, Long Wrist Fishing Gloves, Belts for Uniforms, etc. Archery Clubs supplied at reduced rates. Busby's Archery Clubs are the only ones in the market that will stand service and give satisfaction. July 12.

H. FRESE,

(Late with Charles Dietle),

Boot Maker, No. 327 Dupont street, between Sutter and Bush, San Francisco, under the Ahlborn House. The Finest Quality and Latest Styles of Custom Work Neatly Executed. Repairing Done at Short Notice. [August 23.]

FOR SALE,

In a thriving city, situated in one of the Southern counties, a valuable first-class SALOON BUSINESS, with lease, fixtures and furniture For full particulars apply, by letter, "A. B.," News Letter Office Dec. 14.

$777 a year and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address, June 7.] P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

CRADLE, ALTAR, AND TOMB.

CRADLE.

BURNETT—In this city, September 28th, to the wife of E Burnett, Jr., a daughter.
BUSH—In this city, September 29th, to the wife of Frank Bush, a son.
HAHN—In this city, September 25th, to the wife of Henry C. Hahn, a daughter.
HOOPER—In this city, September —, to the wife of I. M. Hooper, a son.
HAMLIN—In this city, September 28th, to the wife of Lewis Hamlin, a daughter.
HOWARD—In this city, September 26th, to the wife of John W. Howard, a son.
LARKINS—In this city, September 29th, to the wife of F. Larkins, a daughter.
LAUMEISTER—In this city, September 20th, to the wife of C. T. Laumeister, a son.
MCCOURTNEY—In this city, September 30, to the wife of A. McCourtney, a daughter.
MCKENNEY—In this city, September 23d, to the wife of J. T. McKenney, a son.
SELIG—In this city, September 29th, to the wife of Samuel A. Selig, a son.
SCHEITHE—In this city, September —, to the wife of Jacob Scheithe, a son.
TIGHE—In this city, September 27th, to the wife of Martin Tighe, a daughter.
YOUNG—In this city, September 28th, to the wife of Robert Young, a daughter.

ALTAR.

CAMERON–HIXON—In this city, September 25th, John A. Cameron to Mary J. Hixon.
GRUNZIN–HARRINGTON—In this city, September 28th, J. Grunzin to H. Harrington.
LAMBERT–MAGILL—In this city, September 27th, Wm. L. Lambert to Minna Magill.
MIDDLEHOFF–DASMANN—In this city, September 28th, G. Middlehoff to C. Dasmann.
MOLLOY–PETTY—In this city, September 12th, John T. Molloy to Mary E. Petty.

TOMB.

BAISS—In this city, September 27th, Jean Baiss, aged 64 years.
CUNNINGHAM—In this city, September 28th, Frank Cunningham, aged 48 years.
DEISEL—In this city, September 27th, Mary Jane Deisel, aged 42 years.
DESMOND—In this city, September 30th, Patrick Desmond, aged 33 years.
HARRINGTON—In this city, September 29th, Mrs. Catherine Harrington.
HASCHE—In this city, September 28th, Johann Hasche, aged 35 years.
HIRTHFELD—In this city, September 27th, Lewin Hirshfeld, aged 68 years.
JENKS—In this city, September 24th, Lorenzo B. Jenks, aged 38 years.
KORNICKER—In this city, September 27th, Jette Kornicker, aged 43 years.
LACHMUND—In this city, September 28th, John Lachmund, aged 35 years.
MCLAUGHLIN—In this city, September 27th, James A. McLaughlin, aged 19 years.
MCCARTHY—In this city, September 29th, Daniel McCarthy, aged 48 years.
YOUNGQUEST—In this city, September 30th, Capt Sam'l Youngquest, aged 54 years.

FOREIGNERS AND THE FOREIGN TRADE IN CHINA.

In the "Fortnightly Review" for September, among other important articles, there is one on "The Present State of China," by Mr. Herbert Giles, which, though not very commendable in its literary form and style, nevertheless contains recent statistics of considerable interest. The following table gives the numbers of foreigners residing at the treaty ports of China, exclusive of Hongkong, which is British :

NATIONALITY.	Number of Firms.	Number of Residents.
British	220	1,953
American	35	420
German	49	384
French	9	224
Spanish	1	163
Russian	17	55
Danish	2	69
Dutch	1	24
Austrian	1	38
Swedish and Norwegian	1	35
Italian	.....	17
Belgian	.....	10
Japanese	9	81
Non-Treaty Powers	6	341
Total	351	3,814

We think that few of our readers will he prepared for such a small total of residents at the treaty ports as these figures show, and this enumeration helps us to get rid of exaggerated ideas on the subject.

The total foreign trade for 1878 at all the treaty ports was distributed as follows :

	IMPORTS FROM. *Taels.*	EXPORTS TO. *Taels.*	TOTAL. *Taels.*
Great Britain, including Hongkong	42,396,351	42,588,944	84,985,295
India	21,077.099	374,251	21,451.350
Continent of Europe	826 128	8,461,304	9,287,432
United States	2,253,148	6,576,125	8,829,273
Japan	4,050,558	1,682,718	5,733,276
Other countries	200,743	7,483,837	7,689,580
	70,804,027	67,172,179	137.976,206

The chief imports were: Opium, to the value of taels 32,262,957, against taels 30,237,712 in 1877 ; cotton goods, taels 16,029,231, against taels 18,-800,232, and woolen goods, taels 4,875,594, being a slight improvement on the total for 1877.

The chief exports were : Tea, valued at taels 32,013,184, against taels 33,332,387 in 1877, and silk, taels 25,126,204, these two accounting for taels 57,000,000 of the total exports of taels 67,000,000.

The shipping engaged in this trade amounted in 1878 to 13,446,394 tons, against 11,983,591 in 1877.

The total customs revenue at the treaty ports amounted in 1878 to taels 12,483,988, of which England contributed taels 8,469,704, Chinese merchants availing themselves of the foreign custom house taels 1,927,929, and the United States taels 281,234.

In Berlin there is a chemical laboratory, established hy a society of housewives, for the examination of articles of food. It is directed hy a competent chemist, who gives to the members of the society a course of lectures on practical chemistry. There is also a cookery-school under the patronage of the society. Domestic servants who have remained a certain number of years in one household (of a member of the society) are rewarded with prizes. The society also procures situations for domestic servants.

No, Janet ; it is not customary to climb trees in order to gather Fall leaves, but it is easier and more economical than felling the tree, because you can't fell a tree with a sewing machine.

LONDON ENCLOSURES TO THE S. F. NEWS LETTER.

The political supremacy of the "Native" question is revealed in the fact that in Zululand there is an estimated population of 2,000,000. In the Transvaal the native population may be roughly put down at 1,000,-000, against a white population of some 40,000. In Natal we find the natives number 350,000, and the whites only 20,000. In Kaffraria proper, Basutoland and Tambookieland—all of which lie hetween Natal and the Cape Colony—there are supposed to he upward of 1,500,000 natives and a few white traders only; and then we come to the Cape Colony—the oldest settlement—and there we find a white population of 250,000, and a hlack population ahout four times as numerous. These rough figures mean that, if the wave of civilization is to go forward in these distant settlements of the British Empire, it will necessarily have to contend against all the resisting elements of harharism.

An extraordinary outrage has been perpetrated in the county Limerick, in consequence of the employment of a machine instead of manual labor for mowing purposes. A respectahle farmer named Browne, of Effin, Kilmallock, recently purchased thirty acres of land near Bruree. On August 29th Mr. Browne proceeded to superintend the mowing operations, which were done by the machine, against which there is a decided prejudice in the county. On his way three men, with hlackened faces and armed with firearms and with a pitchfork, rushed out of an unoccupied house and stopped Mr. Browne. They plunged the prongs of the pitchfork into the horse's side, and threatened the rider that if he continued the use of the machine he would share the fate of his horse.

A clever swindler of the feminine gender has been sent to prison for twenty days in Glasgow for defrauding no less than three lawyers—Scotch lawyers, too. She was a domestic servant, twenty-three years of age; and representing to each in turn that she would inherit a considerable fortune, giving each in turn instructions how to dispose of her prospective "property," she induced each of the astute gentlemen to advance her small sums for preseut necessities. But of course this sort of thing would not go on long among lawyers, and this the domestic servant of twenty-three, with "great expectations," has found.

The hody of a young lady was removed from Brighton on August 30th for burial, under somewhat romantic circumstances. The day of her interment was the day originally fixed for her marriage, and her friends complied with her dying wish that she should he drawn to the grave hy the horses which had been engaged to convey her to church. To the catafalque there were attached four greys, whose heads were decked with floral rosettes of white and red geraniums, and the coffiu was covered with a white and amber silk pall. The carriages which followed were drawn hy horses caparisoned similarly to those which drew the hearse.

THE NEW MINE.

History and Description of the Golden Gate.—The old Vermont Consolidated ground, after some little difficulty in the matter of reorganization, change of name, etc., has finally passed into the possession of the Golden Gate Mill and Mining Company, and it was regularly listed on the San Francisco Stock Board as such. The title to the ground is complete, being perfected hy United States patent, and the location is among the most eligible and interesting. It lies immediately south of and adjoining the Sierra Nevada, and extends along the easterly portion of the Union, Mexican, Ophir and California to the Cousolidated Virginia; therefore, whatever honanzas may he encountered in the depths of those mines, may eventually be shared by the Golden Gate. It is one of the pioneer locations, heing made in 1859. The heavy surface croppings were sufficiently explored hy the old Bunker Hill shaft and the Vermont tunnel to indicate one of the true Comstock fissnres, and at several points hunches and streaks of fair grade ore were encountered, showing the location to be one of great prospective value and interest. The early owners were poor men, and consequently unable to stand the expense of heavy machinery and deep explorations, hut they incorporated under the name of the Vermont Consolidated, and did ample work to keep their title good until perfected hy the United States patent.

A couple of years ago they commenced sinking a first-class three-compartment working shaft a short distance to the northeast of the Ophir shaft and nearly on a line hetween the C. & C. and Sierra Nevada shafts, going to a heavy expense in the erection of excellent steam hoisting works. By the time they had attained the depth of 550 feet, however, they found themselves inextricably involved in debt, and last Christmas the Sheriff compelled a suspension of operations. A company of San Francisco capitalists have since then hought up all financial claims, squared up the indebtedness, and now, being finally reincorporated under the acceptahls name of the Golden Gate, the development of the mine will be proceeded with as soon as suitable arrangements can be made, under new and favorable auspices, with plenty of capital and everything to do with. The machinery is amply sufficient for present purposes, the shaft is in excellent order, and the proposition is to sink it a thousand feet deeper or until it reaches the extensive pay ore deposit which neighboring developments have already demonstrated that it must run into ahout that depth. The location and title are certainly among the very hest on the Comstock, and the Golden Gate must necessarily soon take its proper position of prominenca and favor among the valuahle mines of the north end.—*Gold Hill News.*

The annual report of the British Postmaster-General for the financial year ended 31st March, 1879, has just heen presented to Parliament, and shows a satisfactory rate of progress in most branches of post-office work. As regards the Telegraph Department, it is satisfactory to find that, notwithstanding the depression in trade, there is an increase in the number of messages over the preceding year, though only to the extent of 317,617. The total nurnher of messages forwarded was 24,459,613, and of delivered 22,792.000. Nearly 286 millions of words of news were delivered in the course of the year to newspapers, clubs, etc. The total number of telegraph offices open on the 1st of March was 3,853, in addition to 1,401 railway stations. Several improvements have heen introduced in the apparatus, and the adoption of the quadruplex apparatus, by means of which one wire is made capahle of simultaneously conveying four streams of messages—two in eacb direction—has added another to the fast speed instruments in use hy the department.

An elegant assortment of Gold Watches and Chains at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

SPORTING ITEMS.

Pedestrianism.—The great six-day mixed race for the championship of the Pacific coast commenced October 1st, at 11 P. M. Thirty-nine, out of the forty entered started, their many colored costumes, presenting a very pleasing effect as they walked or ran round the track. The Pavilion is handsomely decorated, and additional seats, commanding a splendid view of the track, have been built on the west side. The track appears to be fast. It is made of a bottom layer of fine loam, then a layer of cinders, topped off with sawdust. It was laid out by the City and County Surveyor and his deputies, who certify that it measures exactly 220 yards in circumference, making eight laps to the mile. Scoring so many men on so short a track presents many difficulties, one of the principal being that the caller's voice is often drowned by the ringing cheers that greet every burst of speed, but, as two gentlemen are on constant watch to check the score, there is not much fear of errors. Colonel Shaw was chosen referee, greatly to the satisfaction of all concerned, who feel sure that his decisions will all be dictated by a spirit of fairness. We notice that the Pavilion has become a very popular place for all classes of people. Even those who do not take much interest in athletics find it a very pleasant place for an afternoon or evening promenade; the cool fountain, the splendid music, archery grounds, billiard tables, shooting-gallery, and other attractive amusements, giving a fair-like aspect to the arena. The work is far ahead of that done in the last match here. Wilcox made his first mile in 8 m. 19½ sec., and 7½ miles in his first hour, being the best records so far. So far, the betting has been very wild. It looks as if the friends and admirers of a few contestants had plenty of money. Laying odds on an unknown man like Lee, even if he is a good man, shows more enthusiasm than sense. Even if his backers win, they will regret to know that the more sensible policy of taking odds from so large a field would have made a much larger return. So far, we see no reason to change our opinion, that the winner may be looked for from among those who made a place in the last race, though Wilcox looks a dangerous man. ——There are twelve entries for the coming ladies' six-day race. Von Berg will walk, and we advise our friends to back her for first, at any reasonable figure. We hear that some of the unknown ladies are put about as good things, but experience shows that dark horses seldom amount to much in a long race. However, the field against the favorites, at evens, would not be a bad bet.——The Fall meeting of the New York Athletic Club, held at Mott Haven, Saturday, September 20th, was remarkable for the beating of American amateur records for seven events, as follows: L. E. Meyers, quarter-mile run, 49 m. 1-5 sec., beating E. J. Colbeck's 50 m. 2-5 sec., that has stood for eleven years. L. E. Meyer's 220-yard run, 22⅘ sec, W. B. Curtis slinging the 56 lb. weight 23 ft., 1½ inches; hammer-throwing, 88 ft. 1½ inch. W. Purdy, seven-mile walk, 55 m. 36½ sec. Van Houten, pole-leap, 10 ft. 5⅝ in. J. Duffy, mile-run, 4 m. 37 2-5 sec., beating McIntyre's Californian record.

Shooting.—So far, reports of quail shooting are favorable. Good bags have been at all the following places: The gulches back of the Fourteen Mile House; between Millbrae and San Mateo; San Andreas Valley, as far down as Belmont; Belmont; in the ravines four miles back of Redwood City, and behind Mountain View. All these places are on the line of railroad, and afford from six to eight hours shooting to the city sportsman without taking him from his business over one day. The ranch of R. J. Throckmorton, who is always ready to oblige gentlemen with permits, literally swarms with quail. Near Mr. Throckmorton's ranch there is a piece of land free to all without permits. It belongs part to the Saucelito Ferry Company and part to the Government. A bevy of over 300 was seen on it by a gentleman, a few days since. Farther from town, but still easy of access, are many splendid grounds for hunters, among which are Grass Valley, back of San Antonio, Shabos Lake, Haywards, down to Crow Canyon, Palmyra Valley, between Haywards and Dublin, in the mountains back of Mission Warm Springs. Between the Spriugs and Calaveras Valley one party bagged over 600. J. McShafter is issuing a limited number of permits to shoot over his Olema ranch. All round Bolinas and Tomales Bay, between San Pablo and Martinez, the sport is very good. In Pinole Valley, in the gulches down to San Pablo Creek, between San Pablo and Walnut Creek House, birds are very plentiful. Back of San Raphael, near the Orphan, and on Sweetzer & De Long's Ranch, are perhaps the best stocked grounds within 100 miles of the city. Snipe are plentiful in all the islands in the San Joaquin, at Webb's Landing, Sherman Island, Altoon and Kimball's, all of which places are free.——George Routier's challenge for a trap shoot to any one in Sacramento County has been accepted by Lopez Mauldin, to take place the middle of this month.

Rowing.—The order and times for the races to take place at the regatta this afternoon are as follows: 1. McKinlay Cup, 1:30 P.M. 2. Junior Singles, 2 P.M. 3. Second-class Four-oared Shell, 2:15 P.M. 4. Senior Singles, 2:30 P.M. 5. Four-oared Out-rigged Gig, 3 P.M. 6. Phips' Boats, 3:30 P.M. 7. Second-class Barge, 4 P.M. 8. Duck Race, 4:30 P.M. The Pioneer Rowing Club since the closing of the entries have been permitted to enter for the four-oared out-rigged gig race. Their crew will be the same as is entered for the four-oared second-class shell. There is no doubt that the St. George's regatta, that takes place this afternoon on Oakland Creek. will show some splendid sport. We hope that it will be well attended, as it deserves to be, for the Committee have spared no pains to ensure the comfort of the spectators and the success of the races. We are positively assured that the Neptune's crew will not race, as was rumored the past week. The practice of the different crews have been closely watched, but we find nothing to add to our comments in last week's NEWS LETTER. Speaking of the uselessness of timing rowing races, and the liability to draw erroneous conclusions from time made in practice, we just received news that the time of 19 min. 30 sec. over the course from Putney to Mortlake has been beaten 20 sec. by a very ordinary sculler, with the aid of favorable wind and tide, but still he is as well entitled to the record as any other sculler on the same course.

Swimming.—The season is drawing to a close, but here in San Francisco we are promised a grand *finale*. Captain Webb will be here in less than two weeks; Flemming says he is ready and willing to make a race with the Channel hero, and his backers are ready to put their coin on the result of it. We think that Flemming can beat the Captain any distance under two miles.——Daily's doctors fear he will never recover the use of his injured leg.——The next contest for the Neptune Club badge will be very exciting. Dean, Williams, Melrose and the present holder (Catton) are all expected to compete.

Baseball.—The game at Oakland last Sunday, between the Hop Bitters and Mutuals, gave the former a victory; score, 10 to 7. Some of the knowing daily papers, and a few ball tossers (who ought to know better), have stated that the Mutuals could have won were it not for the nervousness of their pitcher, Mast. The fact is, the Hop Bitters were merely fooling with them, and are far ahead of any team that could be got together out of our local talent.——Last Saturday's game between the Californias and Oaklands was one of the most remarkable on record, the latter winning: score, 1 to 0. There was only one error made in the entire game.——Games to-morrow: At Oakland—Hop Bitters vs. Californias. The Chicago Club will arrive here Friday, October 17th. *En route* they will play the Blue Stockings at Sacramento, and the Oaklands at Stockton and Oakland.

Bicycling.—Dunbar won the mile handicap at Cardiff, September 6th. Time, 2 min., 52½ sec. Stanton's time for the mile, with a distance allowance of 200 yards was 2 min. 44½ sec.——The six-day match, lately finished at Agricultural Hall, London, resulted in some marvelous performances. Following is the score: Waller, 1,404 miles 6 laps; Terront, 1,390 miles 5 laps; Higham, 1,145 miles 3 laps; Cann, 1,100 miles 1 lap. This shows a great improvement in the sport. In the last six-day race Waller won with only 1,172 miles to his credit. The riding time in these races is limited to eighteen hours per day.——Cortis won a ten-mile race recently in 34 min. 31⅗ sec., the best time on record for a grass track. He rode a 58-in. wheel.

Coursing.—The Fall meeting of the Pioneer Coursing Club is arranged to take place at Merced the second Thursday in November.——The match set for November 1st, between T. Tunstead's "Minnehaha" and Devlin's "Pride of the Cañon," for $200 a side, is off, Tunstead paying the forfeit. The match between "Jemima" and "California Boy" is also off, owing to the loss of "California Boy." Fifty dollars reward is offered for his recovery.

Archery.—An archery picnic will take place to-day at Adam's Point Range, Alameda.——The score of the Eureka's, at the Sacramento tournament, was 1,125, not 1,031, as incorrectly reported.

Editor News Letter: It has come to my knowledge that inquiries have been made during the week why the names and addresses of the milk carts, stores and bakeries whence the reported specimens had been obtained were not given in my report on adulterated milk last week. I am not ready for that yet. Though many gentlemen have seen the tests used and the results obtained, their attention was not called, in any case, with the view to their testimony being sought should legal proceedings be taken against the paper. But those most interested may rest well assured that everything is booked, and that another series of experiments on milks, got from the same sources, is going ahead every day, and more still minute investigations are being made into the effects of these adulterated milks on sickly children. In one house, to which I have access at all times, I am watching a young boy, of say three years, whose craving for milk is insatiable. He will drink pint after pint and cry for more. Now, this child is ill-nourished, is pale, has brown rings about his eyes—in fact, shows the well marked symptoms of *starvation by swill-milk*. As the dairy is known, and the more minute investigations are only a matter of time, a case will probably be established ere long upon which criminal proceedings can be advantageously taken. YOUR ANALYST.

San Francisco, Oct. 2, 1879.

In the Himalayas, says "Das Ausland," is found a plant of the family *Aroideæ*, which strikingly represents a cobra with its head erect: it is known as the cobra-plant. The half-moon-shaped markings on the cobra's head, and the lines on its neck, are imitated in the flower-sheath of the plant, while the tongue-like elongation of the pistil and of the midrib of the flower-sheath serve to increase the resemblance of the plant to a living animal. Indeed, so striking is this resemblance, that upon coming upon it unawares a person instinctively recoils with horror.

Sterling Silverware.—A large assortment of elegant designs at Ran dolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

DR. CARVER ON MR. W. W. GREENER'S HAMMERLESS GUNS.

Sir--On my arrival in England last winter, I noticed a discussion in your valuable paper relative to the merits of hammerless guns, and it occurred to me that they were just the kind of gun for my exhibition shooting, where rapid firing and easy loading are most essential. The only doubt I had respecting them was their durability, the work I have being very severe on the gun.

After much consideration I selected the treble wedge-fast hammerless gun, made by Mr. W. W. Greener, as the most likely to meet all my requirements. Those who have witnessed my exhibitions at the Crystal Palace, will agree with me that the hammerless gun was put to a very severe test, my rapid firing so heating the barrels as to necessitate the constant application of cold water to render the handling of the gun agreeable. I have shot this gun 130 consecutive days, generally in two and often in three exhibitions per day, often in hail and rain storms, and during this period it has never been taken to pieces, the locks or action cleaned or oiled, or the stock taken off, and yet the gun works evenly and smoothly, and is quite as pleasant and efficient to use as when first turned out. This gun has gone through more rough work and withstood more hard usage than is likely to occur to any gun during five years' game shooting I am acquainted with either in England or America. Rifle shooting is my great "forte," but the way this gun breaks glass balls at long distances—60 or 80 yards—has called forth much applause.

I feel much pleasure in recommending this gun to the notice of my brother sportsmen in the United States as being the most reliable, the easiest to manipulate, the safest to use, and the best adapted for hard work. Also W. W. Greener's guns of all grades as sound, well-finished and honest work, which sportsmen can depend upon. W. F. CARVER.

TO THE SPORTSMEN OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

I take great pleasure in announcing that I have forwarded to Messrs. Liddle & Kaeding, gun-makers, San Francisco, a large and fine assortment of my best breech-loading guns of all grades, and recommend the sportsmen of the Pacific Coast to examine them. For finish and strong, hard shooting, no better guns have ever left England. [Oct. 4.] W. W. GREENER

EDWARD BOSQUI & CO.,

Printers, Engravers, Lithographers and Bookbinders,

Leidesdorff street, from Clay to Commercial.

ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY,

No. 310 Sansome street, San Francisco, Wholesale Dealer in Furs. Sept. 21.

THE DAY BOOK
FROM
Saturday to Saturday.

London, September 26th.—Three hundred agricultural tenants bave arrived in the town of Tipperary, Ireland. They refused to pay the full amount of their rent, and disturbances are feared.——A dispatch dated Cape Town says Cetewayo left Port Dumford on the 4th instant. Quarters have been prepared for him at the Castle here. All the remaining hostile chiefs in Zululand have surrendered. Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived at Utrecht, Transvaal, on the 7th instant.——Tupiza (Bolivia), August 31st, via Lisbon, September 27th.—The vanguard of General Campo's army has forced the Chilians to evacuate Coloma, and has defeated the corps of Colonel Ruiz, and the Peruvian and Bolivian armies are marching on San Pedro de Aticama.——New York, September 27th.—Total imports of specie since the resumption of specie payments at the beginning of the year, $39,730,402, of which $31,921,461 was in gold and $7,808,941 silver. From the 1st of August last to the close of business yesterday, specie imports amounted to $33,552,628, of which $10,256,283 came from Great Britain, $19,098,858 from the Continent, principally from France, and $4,197,487 from the West Indies and South America. The $33,552,628 imported since August consisted of $20,434,471 foreign gold coin, $8,544,421 gold bars and bullion, $3,115,982 United States gold coin, $951,971 United States Silver coin, $402,022 foreign silver coin, $90,387 gold dust, and $12,774 silver bars.——New York, September 29th.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: It is understood that our Minister to China has nearly completed a modification of the Cushing and Burlingame treaties, which will discourage emigration of the lower order of Chinese. The modifications are intended to especially promote trade, and not immigration, and place merchants of each country on a commercial equality. It is believed this important work would have been accomplished many years ago, if Seward had not been called home last winter to meet the attempt to impeach him; and that his object in returning to China after the adjournment of the Forty-fifth Congress, was to conclude negotiations on this subject. The modified treaties will doubtless be submitted to the Senate early in December. Since the establishment of the Chinese Legation in Washington, it has been generally understood that it was the intention of the Chinese Government to harmonize its commercial relations with other nations, and to place such restrictions upon the forced coolie trade as will effectually prevent it. With this view the negotiations have been concluded with Spain, permitting the establishment of a Chinese Consulate-General at Havana, with subordinate Consulates at other Cuban ports. The Consul-General, accompanied by several officers, left Washington yesterday for Cuba. On their arrival a census of the Chinese population in that island will be taken.——London, September 28th.—Prince Lobanoff is the bearer of the project for an alliance between Russia and Turkey. It is rumored Russia is willing to renounce 800,000,000 francs of the war indemnity, and to give back some of the former provinces of Turkey in Asia.——Notices of ten per cent. reduction of wages were posted Saturday at nearly all the earthenware and china manufactories in the Stafford potteries. The men are determined to resist this reduction, which will affect 80,000 persons.——London, September 29th.—All workmeu in the shipbuilding trade at Grimsby are on a strike against a resolution of the masters to extend working hours from fifty-four to fifty-eight and a half hours weekly.——The *Pall Mall Gazette* says it has become apparent that serious trouble is brewing in Ireland, in consequence of the Anti-Rent and Nationalist agitation.——Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott has been elected Lord Mayor of London.——Eastern Siberia is menaced with famine. Grain is dearer than ever before, and the poor are suffering severely. The harvest was very bad.——St. Petersburg, September 29th.—Intelligence has been received from Beurnia that during a reconnoissance near Geok Tekpe, on the 28th of August, the Russians encountered large masses of Tekke-Turcomans, strongly intrenched, who made a desperate resistance. The Russians for six hours cannonaded a position occupied hy thirty thousand Tekke-Turcomans. In the evening the Russians obtained possession of the outer intrenchments, and at night the enemy fled, losing several thousand. The Russians lost seven officers and 178 soldiers killed, and had 16 officers and 238 soldiers wounded.——London, September 30th.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* concedes that the complaiuts of the Irish tenant farmers are mostly genuine, that they are for the moment unable to pay their rent, and that they hclieve in their right to remain on the land in every event. If a general refusal to pay rent is followed by wholesale eviction, this again will almost certainly be followed by a series of agrarian murders; and, unless the Irish Executive is prepared to support the landlords by measures amounting to little less than military occupation of a large part of the country, the landlords will have to choose between virtually conceding the tenants' claim to fifty years of tenure, or giving a signal for an outbreak of something hardly distinguishable from civil war. The anti-rent agitation is only one among other symptoms of general unrest in Ireland. For the moment it is the most urgent; but even if the worst pinch of agrarian distress was relieved hy universal redemption of rent, there would still be much disquiet, as in the condition of the country the enthusiasm by which Parnell's progress has been attended has infinitely weakened the hands of the more moderate Home Rulers and emboldened the Ultras, and among its first results was somewhat to precipitate the proposal to assemble a National Convention. The troublous prospect in Ireland is not really affected by the success or failure of any given scheme for organizing pressure upon the Government. The present temper of the Irish people and their leaders concerns us much more seriously than any particular proposal for its manifestation; and while this temper remains what it is—seditious among the people, and recklessly incendiary among the leaders—the situation must be a grave one, whether a convention ever meets or not. The old statute which prohibited conventions in Ireland has been repealed.

No man realizes how rapidly he is passing through this world till he runs against an open iron gate of a dark night.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Recorded in the City and County of San Francisco, California, for the Week ending September 30th.

Compiled from the Records of the Commercial Agency, 401 California St., S.F.

Wednesday, Sept. 24th.

GRANTOR AND GRANTEE.	DESCRIPTION.	PRICE
W D S Harrington to S and L Soc	E Webster 25 n Fulton, n 95, etc	$9,590
Gen Mearns to same	Same and n Fulton, 77:6¾ e Webster, n 81:1½, e 39:11½, etc; and ne Fulton and Webster, n 25, etc	5
M A Armstrong to S and L Socy	Por P V lot 274, front 55 on Cal av x 130	500
C J Flatt to same	Lots 1, 12, 13, 14, snh 1 in lot 15, block 313, Hunter Tract	600
A Holmes to same	Lots 2 to 6, snh 3 in lot 11, blk 313, same	900
S and L Socy to Jno Lennox	S Day, 180 w Church, w 25x114	375
Chas Easton to Michael Caraher	E Chattanooga, 100 n 22d, n 30x125	2,500
Louis De Silva to Nathl Dingley	Lot 18, blk 6, College H'd	150
Jno Leddy to Ann Leddy	E Nebraska, 300 s Sierra, s 33:4x100	Gift
J W English to Wm Watson	W Folsom, 185 s 19th, w 122:6 x s 61:10.	4,384
Geo McWilliams to H Fancort	N 29th, 180 e Noe, e 25x115	350
Saml Grosh to H Geimann	Lots 43 and 44, blk 9, Flint Tet Hd	600
Same to same	Ne Lewis and Crant, n 160x30	150
B Lasky to J Greenebaum	W Fillmore, 28 n Sacto, n 25x20:6	5
Louis Betzel to Rich'd S Dunn	E Octavia, 110 s Sutter, s 27:6x100	6,000
City Gas Co to Wm H Taylor	Humboldt St in P N blocks 464, 477, 490 and 503—66 feet in width	1

Thursday, Sept. 25th.

Jos Mayer to H H Lowenthal	Ne Taylor and Green, e 35x40	$ 1
H H Lowenthal to Margt Powers	Same	250
L H Bickford to Casper Fitch	Lot 6, blk 11, University Md Survey	300
S Caseiani to Emil Krentz	W Hampshire, 122 n 25th, n 24x100	700
E E Dewey to M H Turrill	Re-record 902 of Deeds page 387	....
Monroe Ashbury to Tully R Wise	N Bdway, 109:9 w Sansome, 3x137:6	5
Geo C Ames to same	Und ½ n Broadway, 24:9x137:6	750
M R Wise to H P Coon	N Bdway, 112:6 w Sansome, 24:9x137:6; n Bdway, 109:9 w Sansome, 3x137:6	5
J T Jeffress to Wm Cronan	Nw Clay and Davisdo, 120x27:16¾, subj to mortgage $1,200	620
S A Woodbury to H Anderson	Sw 19th ave and Cala, w along n line of Cala st, 600 x n 240	2,700
H Anderson to E T Van Tiedeman	Same	2,700
Jas Adams to P Schmidt	S Chessnut, 137:6 w Steiner, 137:6x137:6	3,275
Mary J Blair to Peter Quinn	Sw Ritch, 113:9 nw Townsend, 23.9x80.	1,100
Same to C Brandenberg	Sw Ritch, 90 nw same	700
Jas F Houghton to Tully R Wise	S Greenwich, 137:6 w Powell, 47:6x87:6.	100
H P Coon to same	Same	5,000
Wm Sinon to Mary L Marchsnd	S Filbert, 137:6 w Hyde, 25x137:6	1,000
Same to Sophie E Gardiner	S Filbert, 137:6 e Larkin, 64:6x137:6	3,300
H Meyerstein to Morris Colman	Ne Tyler and Larkin, 137:6x137:6; also, se Tehama, 337:6 ne 4th, ne 25x80	13,500

Friday, Sept. 26th.

J D Sallivan to Asa Fisk	N Geary, 165 e Lyon, e 27;6x137:6	$ 1
J D Walker to Wm B Knox	E Broderick, 100 n Clay, n 27:8¼x80	800
Wm Hale to Mary L D Arey	S Cal'a, 131:3 e Webster, e 25x137:6	5
Jno R Hobart to Anna M Hobart	S 23d, 176:8 w Diamond, w 51:8x114, and lot 14, blk 11, Market St Hd	Gift
Pat'k Mullen to Rose Magee	Se Minna, 147:6 ne 7th, ne 25x80	3,450
G M Connell to Leo Bagala	Se 25th and Alabama, s 50x100	2,300
F W Tracy to C D Postel	Se Pacific and Taylor, s 80x46	6,000

Saturday, Sept. 27th.

John Sweeney to Michl Connelly	W Jessie, 160 s 18th, s 25x80	$ 800
Rose Magee to Michl Keegan	Se Minna, 147:6 ne 7th, ne 25x80	5
N Matticevich to J C Wagner	N Pacific, 52 w Larkin, n 67:8¼x w 48	6,500
Wm S Chapman to same	Same	1
Louis C Levey to Chas Levey	Und ½ s Oak, 30 w Dacuna, w 25x80	100
Same to same	Und ½ e Fillmore, 137:6 n Post, 27:6x119	100
Lee J Ransom to Geo Edwards	Lot 1, blk 126, University H'd	5
J J Corbett to Wm D Heath	Nw Ellis and Mason, w 97:6x69 ; also, nw Mason and Latham Pl, n 60x77:6	4,000
J J Corbett to same	Same	200

Monday, Sept. 29th.

Geo Edwards to Chas H Coggin	S Jersey, 75 e Sanchez, e 25x114	$1,400
Same to W S Edwards	S Jersey, 52 e Sanchez, e 23x114	5
Lydia Morton to E Casserly	M B 173, 180, and por 179, 201, 200	5
L C Levey to Isadore Levy	Und ½ e Fillmore, 137:6 n Post, 27:6x119	800
J T Silva to R Foss	Nw Dupont and Greenwich, 18x57:9	2,500
G McWilliams to Julia Sherrett	N 29th, 255 w Sanchez, w 25x114	350
Ann Leddy to Michl Raggatt	E Nebraska, 300 s Sierra, a 33:4x100	400
F Cunuingham to A B Stout	E 12th av, 185:8 s S st, s 240:5, etc, O L 1113 and propty in Alameda Co	250
L J Allen to Wm L Walker	Lots 3 and 4, blk 7, Misn & 30th St Hd	700
Margt Gillin to M McLaughlin	N Fell, 137:6 e Laguna, e 27:6x120	5
R Mehrtens to H C Lange	Nw 22d and Dolores, n 26, etc	6,100
Mas Gem Asn to Wm M Edgar	Lot 40, sec 21, North Addition to Cemty	118
Chas Clayton & Co to C Williams	Lots 35, 36, 37, blk 9, Flint Tract	1,350
F W Horan to City and Co S F	E San Bruno Rd, 4:8¾ n 15th av, 25x65; e San Bruno Rd, 29:8¾ n 15th av, 25x65; e San Bruno Rd, 7½ in s 15th av, s 25, e 65, etc	895
E Casserly to Edw Quigley	W Ritch, 229:2 n Townsend, 22:11x89	1,300
Jos S Spear to E W Lennett	S Bush, 179:6 w Mason, 25x75	4,500
Geo S Dalton to Cath McNeil	N Bay, 206:3 e Leav'th, n 76:54, etc	10
Pierre Berges to P B Berges	N Jackson, 97:6 e Dupont, 26:6x57:6; e Washn pl, 131 n Washn st, n 31:4, etc; s Jackson, 78:10 e Stockton, 61:4x70:6	30,000
L Gottig to Wm Cliff	S Clay, 187:6 e Leav'th, 27:6x114	5
P G Peltret to Rudolph Dumm	W Alabama, 51 n 26th, n 25x100	500

Tuesday, Sept. 30th.

Yee Hing Tong to Chin Yet Lang	N Commercial, 68:9 e Dupont, e 34:4x60, subj to mortgage $7,000	$8,000
Jos T Silva to Jos S Friedman	Nw Dupont and Greenwich, n 18x60	88
Same to same	Same	108
J S Friedman to Raymond Fos	Same	355
Eliza J Scanlin to Danl Jones	Ne Folsom av, 100 se Folsom, 25x62:6	700
Jos Demartini to L Cavagnaro	W Union pl, 58:9 s Union st, 15:3x58:9, subj to mortgage	1
Martha Schroth to Mary Bowcher	Partition Deed	1
S L Jones to Sophia Searle	N McAllister, 127:6 e Steiner, 68:9x137:6	5,000
Martin Fuller to Alice J Allen	Nw Green and Hamlin, 53:9x20	100

"The World," the Flesh, and the Devil.

[By a Truthful Penman.]

Mr. J. C. Uhthoff, second house-surgeon at Guy's Hospital, relates the following extraordinary incident in the *Lancet*: A well-dressed and lady-like female, with a strong French accent, asked to see me, and requested that the interview might be a private one, as the subject upon which she wished to speak was, to use her own words, a "delicate" one. A young woman, a relative or friend of hers, was entitled to inherit some property if married; but, being single, there was a prospect of her losing it. As no suitable husband seemed likely to appear, she was desirous of finding some "dying" man, of what position it mattered not, to whom she might be formally married, and so obtain the property, while at the same time the link might be a slender one, and soon broken. This they had not been able to manage in France, where she lived, and they had accordingly sent over to a London hospital, where they hoped for success. I was requested to find such a dying man suitable for the object. If he were a widower and had children they would make some provision for the children. I need not dwell upon the answer given to such a request. It would be curious to know if the same attempt has been made at other London hospitals.——Babymania, which is the rage just now at French seasides and chateux, is considered there an English importation, and fashionable as such, although it may claim more properly a Yankee origin. French ladies, however, have not yet gone to the length of opening exhibitions of babies, with prizes to and honorable mention of successful competitors. They are satisfied with keeping a pair of scales in the nursery, and betting heavily between themselves on the probable weight of their respective olive-branches. The game, by the way, must be somewhat restrained by the limited number of children in the French upper classes; that number is, on the average, curtailed to two or three, who cannot be expected to remain forever in the baby stage of their existence for the sole purpose of supplying their fond parents with an additional pastime. On the whole, however, the fashion may be considered a distinct improvement in French life, as so many young wives who used to look with anything but enthusiasm to the prospect of renewed maternity may be led by the hope of high premiums, transformable into new gowns and bonnets, to consider it in a more philosophical spirit.——A little girl in Washington, D. C., was shot in the head, July 14th, and lost an ounce of brain. The surgeons treated her with the utmost skill, and saved her life. The broken skull bone has knit together, and the parents of the little girl are unable to see the slightest mental effect from the loss of brain. She is as cheerful, bright and lively as before the injury. This incident proves that a Washington child can lose without any serious results a quantity of brains, the loss of which would bankrupt an ordinary Washington politician.—*Peoria Evening Call, Ill.*——A very important step has been taken by the Dominion of Canada which will probably have an excellent effect upon emigration to that colony. The Government agent at Liverpool has been authorized to communicate with tenant farmers who are at all inclined to go to Canada. Those who can show that they have sufficient capital to set to work with advantage can appoint delegates to go and examine the state of the country and their prospects of success if they settle there. The expenses of these delegates will be paid by the Canadian Government, and every opportunity is to be given for investigation. At the present time in particular this is a most judicious proceeding.——Fate has overtaken pretty Mrs. Langtry with a divorce, as it has so many court beauties before her. Whether the Prince of Wales figures this time in the case as he did in Lord Mordaunt's suit is as yet unknown, but a public hearing now close at hand will show, and the Jersey lily is in foul way to be dragged through scandalous mire. Up to the opening of this divorce suit Mrs. Langtry had enjoyed an enviable reputation, her talent disarmed malice and her prudence prevented slander. She was received at Sandringham by the princess, and universally accepted as a woman above reproach.—*Springfield Republican.*——For some time past the custodians of the Bois de Boulogne have remarked an amazon who was in the habit of traversing the rides reserved for gentlemen at full gallop, and of disappearing, as if by enchantment, without the Customs officials being able to go through the usual examination. As the unknown was generally wont to enter the Bois by the Boulogne gate a watch was kept, and soon afterward she put in an appearance, her steed, as usual, clearing the barrier at a bound. Hereupon, however, an accident befel the daring equestrian. The horse given the rein, took the bit in his mouth and rushed under the trees, the rider now calling loudly for aid. As both came to the ground together two young men arrived, and, on raising the pseudo-amazon, were astonished to find that the victim was a man, and that his feminine vestments served to conceal a corsage of caoutchouc filled with brandy, the saddle also helping to convey the precious fluid into Paris free of duty. As for the disguised smuggler, he rushed away, leaving some articles of his attire in the hands of his rescuers, and vanished, the horse being taken to the greenyard.——Indian servants always have written characters, or, as they are called, "chitties." These can, of course, be forged at will by any native who writes English. Some of the "chitties," however, produced by servants who can neither read nor write English are amusing. Here is one, for instance, which the bearer imagined to be highly flattering: "Cassim is a thorough blackguard, and has robbed me of innumerable articles since he has been in my service. He is also a confirmed liar. I firmly believe he has kept other swindlers and robbers away; but the depredations he has committed will suffice for all."—*World.*——Thomas Wilson, a retired merchant, worth over a million dollars, and a well-known Quaker, has just died in Baltimore, at the age of 91, leaving $500,000 to found a sanitarium for the children of the poor, $200,000 to endow the "Thomas Wilson Fuel Saving Society" and to aid the poor, and $6,000 each for four local societies. He gave over $500,000 to nephews, nieces, etc., having no children.——There never was any real ground for the assiduously circulated report that the Princess Louise would return to England this year, but she will probably pay a visit there next spring. Lord Lorne will not accompany her. He likes his post very much, but finds the work far harder than he had anticipated.——There has been sad commotion in the nursery of a great house, one of its noble occupants having been convicted of sticking pins into the canary-birds. The cages were getting empty, so the governess was moved to examine one of the dead birds, when, on blowing aside the feathers, lo and behold! it had been converted into a pincushion by the fairy fingers of dear, pretty little Lady ——.——Before leaving Plymouth the Prince of Wales "received" on board the *Osborne* the champion female rower of the world, the venerable Mrs. Ann Glanville, of Saltash, who is now nearly ninety. The Queen and Prince Albert once saw Mrs. Glanville win a race at Cherbourg, and afterward "received" her in the *Victoria and Albert*, when she amused her Majesty by dancing a hornpipe. The Prince's invitation to the old lady has given much gratification to the people of the "three towns."

A GOOD PLAN.

Anybody can learn to make money rapidly operating in Stocks, by the "Two Unerring Rules for Success," in Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s new circular. The combination method, which this firm has made so successful, enables people with large or small means to reap all the benefits of largest capital and best skill. Thousands of orders, in various sums, are pooled into one vast amount and *co-operated* as a *mighty whole*, thus securing to each shareholder all the advantages of the largest operator. Immense profits are divided monthly. Any amount, from $5 to $5,000, or more, can be used successfully. *N. Y. Baptist Weekly*, September 20th, 1878, says: "By the combination system $15 would make $75, or 5 per cent.; $50 pays $350, or 7 per cent.; $100 makes $1,000, or 10 per cent. on the stock, during the month, according to the market." *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, June 29th: "The combination method of operating stocks is the most successful ever adopted." *New York Independent*, Sept. 12th: "The combination system is founded upon correct business principles, and no person need be without an income while it is kept working by Messrs Lawrence & Co. *Brooklyn Journal*, April 29th: "Our editor made a net profit of $101.25 from $20 in one of Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s combinations." New circular (mailed free) explains everything. Stocks and bonds wanted. Government bonds supplied.

July 26. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, 57 Exchange Place, N. Y.

FAIRFAX MINING COMPANY,

426 CALIFORNIA STREET, ROOM NO. 2.

President.....JOHN W. COLEMAN.
Treasurer.....GEN. O. H. LA GRANGE.
Secretary.....O. C. MILLER.

[October 12.]

GEO. C. HICKOX. E. C. McFARLANE.

GEORGE C. HICKOX & CO.,

Commission Stock Brokers (San Francisco Stock Exchange, No. 230 Montgomery street, San Francisco. May 4.

J. A. RUDKIN,

Member S. F. Stock and Exchange Board, 423 California street. STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made in Active Accounts. Oct. 26.

E. E. EYRE.] Members S. F. Stock and Exchange Board. [J. H. JONES.

EYRE & JONES,

Stock Brokers,
320 PINE STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. [Sept. 27.

ANDREW BAIRD,

Negotiator of Loans and Commercial Paper,
Broker in Local and State Securities,
No. 312 California Street.....San Francisco.
[*P. O. Box 1,208.*] July 19.

D. V. B. Henarie. Edward Martin.

E. MARTIN & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Wines and Liquors.
Proprietors of Miller's Extra Old Bourbon and J. F. Cutter Extra Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies.
April 5. *408 Front Street, San Francisco.*

HIBERNIA BREWERY,

Howard Street, Between Eighth and Ninth.
Dec. 7.] *M. NUNAN, Proprietor.*

TABER, HARKER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,
108 and 110 California St., S. F.
[April 19.]

Henry B. Williams. Henry B. Williams.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 218 California st., S. F. [July 27.

NEWTON BOOTH, C. T. WHEELER, Sacramento. | J. T. GLOVER, W. W. DODGE, S. F

W. W. DODGE & CO.

Wholesale Grocers, corner Front and Clay streets, San Francisco. April 1.

J. M. Neville. **REMOVAL.** Geo H. Bryant.

BAGS, TENTS AND HOSE.
NEVILLE & CO.,
No.'s 31 and 33 California Street, S. E. corner of Davis,
SAN FRANCISCO. [Aug. 2.

CASTLE BROTHERS,

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1850.
Importers of Teas and East India Goods, Nos. 213 and 215 Front street, San Francisco. Jan. 13.

L. H. Newton. **NEWTON BROTHERS & CO.,** M. Newton.

Importers and wholesale dealers in Teas, Foreign Goods and Groceries, 204 and 206 California street, San Francisco, Cal. May 25.

"BIZ."

The export trade of the port is very active at present. The Wheat movement heing large and of considerahle volume since the commencement of the harvest year, July 1st, our grain fleet to European ports numhers 82 vessels, carrying upward of 3,000,000 ctls. Wheat, of the value of $5,400,000, against same time last year of 105 vessels, carrying 3,700,000 ctls. Wheat, valued at $6,400,000. At this writing we have on the European berth a fleet of 38 vessels, of 57,000 registered tons, and these ships are having quick dispatch. Wheat arrives freely from the interior, and there seems to he little detention loading.

Our Barley exports hy sea are much larger this season than last, hy reason chiefly of the superior quality of this year's grain. Our exports hy sea of this grain, since July 1st, aggregate 300,000 ctls., valued at $450,000, against same time last year of 88,000 ctls., valued at $137,000.

The freight market has been hooming for some weeks past, a large number of ships having heen chartered for England and France at steadily advancing prices. At the close of August 45s. was the rate of freight to Havre or Liverpool direct, while, at the close of September, 55s. was freely paid for American ships, and even more paid for British iron vessels; and at this writiug we hear of grain charters made for Cork, U. K., at £3. This is encouraging to ship-owners. At this date our fleet of disengaged vessels in port is 17—aggregating 20,000 tons register.

Flour.—The outgoing steamer, City of Tokio, will carry, it is said, 1,300 tons of Flour. Our exports of Flour since July 1st aggregate 103,394 bbls., against same time last year of 143,271 hhls. The foreign demand for Breadstuffs seems to he chiefly for Wheat, giving our millers little to do in the way of shipments. We quote shipping extras at $5@$5 50; Extra Family and Baker's Extra, $5 25@$5 75 ₱ 196lbs.; Standard Superfine, $4 25@$4 50; Extra Superfine, $4 75@$5. There are, however, lower grades of so-called Superfine, to he had at $4, or even less.

Wheat.—There is an active export demand for all that arrives. Our total export of this grain to all ports since July 1st aggregate 3,079,273 ctls., against same time last year of 3,752,016 ctls. At the close of Septemher 800 tons extra choice No. 1 milling sold at $1 93¾. Other lots, to a considerahle extent, were placed at $1 90, hut since then there has heen a slight reaction, shippers huying freely of No. 2 choice at $1 82½@$1 85 ₱ ctl., and millers paying for selections $1 87½@$1 90 ₱ ctl.

Barley.—There is no special demand for this grain, even at the low prices ruling, say 82½@85c. for Feed, 90@95c. for Brewing, and for Chevalier $1.50@1.70 ₱ ctl. The R. J. Stanhope has cleared for Iquique with 10,027 ctls.; R. J. Moulton, for Liverpool, with 6,573 ctls.; the Moro Castle, for Philadelphia, with 10,574 ctls.; the City of New York, for New Zealand, carried 4.683 ctls. Thus far in the season shipments East overland have heen very light.

Corn and Oats.—There is little demand for these grains other than for local use. We quote Corn at 85@95c. ₱ ctl.; Oats, $1.25@1.50 ₱ ctl., with a light traffic.

Hops.—The receipts are light, and hut few transactions see the light, and, in the absence of reported sales, we quote the price at 22½@32½c., according to quality.

Honey.—The crop is light and the stock small, price 8@10c. for Strained; Comh, 12@15c.

Wool.—The demand is better than the supply. Good, clean Fall Clip, 16@18c for Northern; 14@15c for Southern ditto. Burry and Earthy rule as low as 10@12½c.

Hides.—The market is strong at 17@18c for Dry.

Tallow.—The demand is light. Sales of 15,000 lbs Refined at 7⅞c. Crude, 5¾c.

General Merchandise—Bags.—Grain Sacks are in excessive stock, and the price nominal, at 10@11c. No demand for standard Burlaps at present.

Borax.—The market is unmoved, and prices steady. The supply restricted. Price 6@7c for the two grades.

Case Goods.—There is a hetter demand for Salmon, and the prices are a turn dearer. Columbia River 1-lb standard brands now held at $1 10@$1 12½. Sacramento River Salmon are obtainable at $1 05 ₱ dozen. The R. J. Moulton, for Liverpool, carried 5,906 cases Salmon.

Chemicals.—There seems to be a hetter inquiry, but no change in values.

Coal.—The market is steady at old prices. The Pacific Coast supply is liheral, which tends to keep prices in check. Most of the Foreign arriving was sold some time since.

Coffee.—There is a good demand and a firm market for Guatemala at 16@18c. for good to choice; other Central American grades, 12@16½c.; O. G. Java, 26c.

Hardware.—There has heen of late a decided uphcaving in the price of nearly all staple goods in this line, the advance ruling from 25 to 75 per cent.

Metals.—The market for Pig Iron, Iron Pipe, Bar Iron, etc., is very firm at the late rise, and holders asking advanced rates. Stocks of Pig Iron are, however, large, and the consumption light.

Nails.—We note a purchase of 2,000 kegs Standard at $3.50 from store, and the price advauced to $3.75 ₱ keg.

Oils.—The market is flat; Pacific Castor Oil 90c.@$1 at the mill. The City of New York, for Australia, carried 6,000 galls. Whale and 600 galls. Neatsfoot.

Provisions.—There is more activity to be noted in the Meat market, especially for Bacon. Eastern Sugar-cured Hams arrive frcely. Lard is in good supply. Butter and Cheese are the turn dearer.

Quicksilver.—The market is as flat as a pancake, and the article can be bought for export at 36c, and possibly for less. Receipts in 1878, 43,751 flasks; same time in 1879, 53,030 flasks; increase this year, 9,279 flasks. Our exports by sea since January 1st, 44,999 flasks, valued at $1,298,649; same time in 1878, 23,198 flasks, valued at $771,121; increase this year 21,801 flasks, valued at $527,528.

Salt.—The market for Liverpool is strong at $15@20.

Teas.—On the 2d instant S. L. Jones & Co. held an interesting auction sale of new crop Japan and China Teas. The catalogue called for 3,500 packages, being the importation of Macondray & Co. Terms, ninety days, or three per cent. discount for cash. The attendance was large and the bidding spirited. One thousand five hundred hlf. chests Japan, M. & Co., in papers, pounds and hlf. pounds, all sold at 36@36½c; Japan in hulk sold at 45c, for Yamashiro, 37½@33½c for Natural Leaf; Comet Gunpowder sold at 54½c; Comet Oolongs sold at 53@52c; 100 mats ditto, each two 15-lb. hoxes, 52½c; hlf. chests Formosa Oolongs sold at 36½@32½c; English Breakfast Souchongs sold at 59@44½c; Congou, 35@39c; Japan flowered hoxes Greens, Young Hyson and Oolongs sold at 35@34c; 10 cases small jars Japans 42c; 40 large jars, each 70 lbs., sold at 36½c.

Rice.—The market for Hawaiian is strong, with sales per recent arrivals at 6¼c. China, on the contrary, is dull of sale, at 4⅝@5⅝c as the range of the market. The Colwyn, from Hongkong, hrought 15,511 hags China.

Sugar.—The market is strong at the late rise. Imports from Hawaii are liheral; the hulk of this goes to the Refinery direct, having heen bought hy them on contract. We quote Whites at 10¾c, Yellow 8¾c, and Golden 9½c.

Tobacco.—The dealers in Manufactured report a good trade at steady prices.

Wines.—The demand for Native continues active, and prices seem to hc on the up-grade.

FOR PORTLAND AND ASTORIA, OREGON.

The Oregon Steamship Company and Pacific Coast Steamship Company will dispatch every five days, for the above ports, one of their new A1 Iron Steamships, viz.: OREGON, GEORGE W. ELDER, and STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Sailing Days

Oct. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, and 29. | Nov. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, and 28.

At 10 o'clock A. M.

Connecting at Portland, Oregon, with Steamers and Railroads and their connecting Stage Lines for all points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories, British Columbia and Alaska.

K. VAN OTERENDORP, Agent O. S. S. Co.,
No 210 Battery street, San Francisco.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Agents P. C. S. S Co.,
Oct. 4. No. 10 Market street, San Francisco.

CUNARD LINE.

British and North American Royal Mail Steamships between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, sailing from New York EVERY WEDNESDAY.

ABYSSINIA	Oct. 1..Nov. 5
BOTHNIA	Oct. 8..Nov. 12
GALLIA	Oct. 15..Nov. 19
ALGERIA	Oct. 22.... ....
SCYTHIA	Oct 29.... ....

Passage can be secured and all information given on application to
WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,
Sept. 27. 218 California st.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Steamers of this Company will sail from Broadway Wharf for PORTLAND, Oregon), every 5 days, direct, and for LOS ANGELES, SANTA BARBARA, SANTA CRUZ, SAN DIEGO, SAN LUIS OBISPO and other NORTHERN and SOUTHERN COAST PORTS, leaving SAN FRANCISCO about every third day.

For Day and Hour of Sailing, see the Company's Advertisement in the San Francisco Daily Papers.

Ticket Office, No. 214 Montgomery Street, near Pine.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Agents,
March 15. No. 10 Market street.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.,

For Japan and China, leave wharf, corner First and Brannan streets, at noon, for YOKOHAMA AND HONGKONG, connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghai.

GAELIC	August 23d, December 6th, February 28th.
BELGIC	October 25th, January 17th, April 10th.

For Freight, apply to GEORGE H. RICE, Freight Agent, at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Wharf, or No. 218 California street.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger Agent.
LELAND STANFORD, President. Sept. 20.

SWANTON HOUSE, PESCADERO.

This Popular Hotel, together with the detached Cottages, which are not the least of its attractive features, have heen newly furnished throughout, and are now open for the reception of guests. Those desiring to visit the most enjoyable of all our sea-side resorts, can make no mistake in deciding upon Pescadero.

IT IS EASILY REACHED,

and is unsurpassed in the excellence of its climate, the beauty of its scenery, and in the attractiveness of its truly remarkable sea beach. Those extraordinary pebbles, among which are to be found agates, opals, sapphires, etc., were never so numerous as now, the past Winter having thrown up immense numbers of curiously-shaped stones, which for ages have been subjected to the everlasting motions of the tireless Pacific. GOOD TROUT FISHING is obtainable in the Pescadero river.

☞ **The hotel prices are fixed to suit the times.** [April 27.

LAVER & CURLETT,

Architects.

Furnish Plans, Specifications and Superintendence for the Construction or Renovation of Dwelling Houses, and every description of Building. Office: 19 S. F. Stock Exchange Building, Pine street, San Francisco. [Take the Elevator.] June 15.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Gold Medal, Paris, 1878.

Sold by all Stationers. Sole Agent for the United States: MR. HENRY HOE, 91 John street, N. Y. Jan. 5.

HAPPY CHILDREN.

The rosy-cheeked children of San Francisco is the evidence the JERSEY FARM DAIRY has of the purity and richness of its milk.
Aug. 2. City Depot: 837 HOWARD STREET.

20 Lovely Rosebud Chromo Cards, or 20 Motto Chromos with name, **10c.** NASSAU CARD CO., Nassau, N. Y.

LETTERS FROM THE MINES.

Boston Consolidated.

SEPTEMBER 28TH, 1879.

F. E. Luty, Esq., Secretary—DEAR SIR: Since last report the winze has been entirely completed and sinking resumed. Shaft now down about 93 feet in good formation. The fissure is considerably wider than the shaft, and the ledge of good quartz about 2½ feet in width. A good-sized ledge is found in the hanging-wall. A contract has been let to sink to the 200-foot level at the low price of $6 50 per foot.

J. G. McCLINTON, Superintendent.

Consolidated Pacific.

SEPTEMBER 28TH, 1879.

F. E. Luty, Esq., Secretary—DEAR SIR: Since last report, the main shaft has been sunk to the depth of 360 feet and well timbered. The bottom of the shaft is still cutting a part of the new ledge, which improves in quality as depth is gained. The contract has been let to sink to the 400-foot level, from which point cross-cutting and drifting will be commenced. Several tests of samples from the ledge show it to be very rich in fine gold and some silver. J. G. McCLINTON, Superintendent.

At the Terrace Baths, Alameda, the improvements carried out have attracted thousands during these few weeks of our delicious Autumn weather. Nothing like the perfect accommodations here offered to the bather, or to those in search of recreation, can be found on this coast. Water, fresh from the ocean with every tide, in an absolutely safe enclosure, private and retired, with fresh air and enchanting views of the woods and bay and the city in the distance; sunny exposure, which gives just the necessary warmth to the water, and a shelving beach, so that one can choose his depth. No more delicious enjoyment can be found than a dip in these placid waves on one of the lovely moonlight nights we now rejoice in, in this our true Summer season, when the chilling winds have died away and a mellowed atmosphere prepares all nature for the coming rains. Time flies, and but too swiftly; we should gather the exquisite pleasures of life within our reach, and lay up memories of happy hours for the days that are cold and dark and dreary. It will soon be too late to share in the moonlit ramhles or float in the crystal waters, sparkling with diamonds at every stroke of the swimmer, for the moon waues and the long nights are coming, when only the electric light can illumine these retreats.

The softness and finish of the pictures taken at Taher's new Gallery are universally acknowledged, and surprise those who had imagined that the last word was uttered about the improvements in photography. With real artists there is no such last word, and Taher is continually advancing. So well known is the fact, that our illustrious visitor has felt it a duty which he owed to himself, as well as to this great city, to sit for his likeness at this Gallery; and here are to be found the only satisfactory photographs of Gen. Grant and his family, as they looked and moved among us on their return from the uttermost Orient. Every one will desire to see and to possess one of these admirable mementoes of this great event.

At the Arcade the arrivals of the most exquisite novelties have continued during the past week, and the vast establishment is visited every day by ladies, eager to inspect the velvets, silks, cloaks, dress goods, and fancy goods in every possible variety, and at prices surprisingly low. All these articles were purchased hy Mr. O'Brien last month on singularly advantageous terms, due entirely to his unbounded credit; and the stocks laid in were so large that it will take weeks to receive and display them. House-furnishing goods and shawls, trimmings, mourning articles of the approved styles, and all the latest adaptations of Oriental fabrics meet the eye on every side in this crowded hazaar of taste and fashion.

The most complete stock of clothes and cassimeres at J. M. Litchfield & Co.'s, the well-known merchant tailors, 415 Montgomery street. Their cutter is the best and most skillful in the city, and the work that leaves their store never fails to give satisfaction.

SANITARY NOTES.

The sanitary condition of the city is unusually good for this season. There is some diarrhea, due to unwholesome fruit, and the public should be specially warned against eating muskmelons when even slightly decomposed. Children are also suffering from diarrhea. Mild cases of typhoid fever are prevalent, and two deaths have been registered from it during the last ten days. Diphtheria is less prevalent. In consequence of going to press on Friday, we are unable to give the usual causes of death in detail. In place of this we shall continue to note the sanitary condition of the city, and commeut on the details once a month.

Among many new and interesting facts developed by Dr. Arthur Haviland in a recent discourse on the distribution of disease, was this, that the mortality of women from cancer is highest in those districts which skirt the banks of rivers subject to periodic floods. Having ascertained this fact, Dr. Haviland studied the physical and geological characters of the districts where cancer does not thrive, and found that all these districts are characterized by being high and dry, with non-retentive soils. The obvious conclusion for all this is, that patients who show tendency to cancer, or persons in whose families cancer appears to he hereditary, should choose for their permanent residence high, dry sites. During the last twenty years no less than 100,000 women died from cancer in England.

Professor Cohn, of Breslau, has been making experiments with the electric light on the eyes of a number of persons, for the purpose of ascertaining its influence on visual perceptions and color-sensations. He finds that letters, spots and colors are perceived at a much greater distance through the medium of the electric light than hy day or gas light. The sensation of yellow is increased sixty fold compared to daylight, red six fold, blue two fold. Eyes which can only with difficulty distinguish colors by day or gas light, are much aided by the electric light.

Californians Abroad.—Sept. 6th, 1879.—LONDON: G. Crocker. LIVERPOOL: J. A. Donohoe, Mrs. Donohoe and family, J. C. Morrison.—*The American Traveler, London.* Sept. 11th, 1879.—PARIS: J. A. and Mrs. Folger, Miss Folger.—*The Continental Gazette, Paris.* Sept. 13th, 1879.—GENEVA: Mr. F. Zeile. BADEN-BADEN: Mr. A. Lapfgeer, Miss A. Shipley.—*The Continent and Swiss Times, Geneva.*

HIGHEST STOCK QUOTATIONS
For the Week Ending Oct. 3d, 1879.

COMPILED BY GEORGE C. HEARN & CO., 230 MONTGOMERY STREET.

NAME OF MINE.	SAT.	MONDAY		TUESDAY		WEDNESDAY		THURSDAY		FRIDAY.	
		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Argenta	1	—	¾	—	1	—	1	—	¾	—	—
Andes	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1	¾	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—	—	—
Alpha	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	15⅛	15⅜	16⅛	—	17	16⅛	16⅛	—
Alta	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—	5⅛	—
Alps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Bullion	8⅛	8⅛	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	8⅛	—	8⅛	—
Belcher	4⅛	—	—	3⅞	—	3⅞	—	4	4	—	—
*Best & Belcher	17⅜	18⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜	18⅛	18⅛	17⅜	—
Benton	3⅛	3	2⅞	2⅞	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Bodie	14	—	14	—	13⅞	—	13⅞	—	12⅛	—	—
Cons Imperial	1⅜	1⅜	—	1⅛	—	—	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—
*Crown Point	4⅜	4⅛	—	4	4	—	—	4⅛	4⅛	—	—
*Chollar	6⅜	—	—	6⅛	—	—	—	—	—	6⅞	—
California	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	—	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	—	5⅜	—
Con. Virginia	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—	—	—	5⅛	—	5⅛	—
*Caledonia	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—	2⅛	2⅜	—	—
Confidence	10⅛	10	—	9⅛	—	9⅛	—	9⅛	—	—	—
Eureka Con	26	—	24⅛	—	24	—	24⅜	—	25⅛	—	—
Exchequer	6⅛	5⅞	—	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	—
Fairfax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gould & Curry	11⅜	11	10⅛	9⅛	10	10⅛	—	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛	—
Gila	¼	—	¼	—	¼	—	¼	—	¼	—	—
*Grand Prize	2⅛	—	2⅛	—	2⅛	—	2⅛	—	2⅛	—	—
*Hale & Norcross	13⅜	13⅛	13	12⅛	—	12⅜	12⅜	12⅞	12⅛	—	—
Julia	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	3⅜	—	—	—	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—
Justice	3⅜	3⅜	—	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜	—	—
Jackson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentuck	4⅜	4⅛	—	4⅛	—	4⅛	—	4⅛	—	—	—
*Leopard	⅛	—	⅛	—	⅛	—	⅛	—	⅛	—	—
Lady Wash'n	1⅛	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Leviathan	⅞	½	—	½	—	½	—	⅛	—	—	—
Leeds	⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Mexican	37	36	34⅛	32⅞	33⅛	33	33⅜	35	35	33⅛	—
Modoc	—	—	1⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manhattan	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Belle	—	—	3⅛	—	3⅜	—	3⅜	—	—	—	—
Ophir	43⅛	40⅛	39⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37	38⅛	39	38⅛	37	—
Overman	9⅝	9⅛	9	8⅜	—	9⅛	—	9⅝	—	—	—
*Potosi	5⅝	5⅜	—	5⅛	—	5⅜	—	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—
*Raymond & Ely	1⅛	—	1⅛	—	1⅛	—	1⅛	—	1⅛	—	—
*Savage	13⅜	13⅛	12⅜	12⅜	—	12⅛	—	12⅛	—	12⅛	—
*Sierra Nevada	46	45⅛	—	43	43⅛	45⅛	47	49⅛	50	48⅛	—
Silver Hill	1⅛	1⅛	—	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜	—	1⅜	—	—	—
Seg Belcher	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Solid Silver	—	⅛	—	—	—	—	—	⅛	—	—	—
*Succor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silver King, Ar'a	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Silv King South	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tip-Top	1⅛	—	1⅛	—	1⅛	—	1⅛	—	1	—	—
Union Con	71⅛	70⅛	69⅛	63	63	63⅛	67⅛	68	69	65⅛	—
Utah	20	19⅛	18⅜	18	17⅜	18	18⅜	19⅜	21	20⅛	—
*Yellow Jacket	16⅛	16	—	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜	—	15⅛	—

Assessments are now due on the Stocks above marked thus *

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Company's steamers will sail as follows at 12 M:
CITY OF TOKIO, Oct. 4th, Dec. 27th, March 20th—CITY OF PEKING, Nov. 15th, Feb. 7th, May 1st—for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG.

GRANADA, October 4th, for PANAMA and NEW YORK, calling at ACAPULCO, SAN JOSE DE GUATEMALA, LA LIBERTAD and PUNTA ARENAS.

Tickets to and from Europe by any line for sale at the lowest rates; also to Havana and all West India ports.

ZEALANDIA, October 27th, at 12 o'clock M., or on arrival of the English mails, for HONOLULU, AUCKLAND and SYDNEY. $10 additional is charged for passage in Upper Saloon.

CITY OF CHESTER, October 10th, for VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, SEATTLE, and TACOMA, connecting at TACOMA with Northern Pacific Railroad for PORTLAND, Oregon. Tickets must be purchased before 11 A.M. on day of sailing, at Wharf Office. For freight or passage apply at the office, cor. First and Brannan streets. [Oct. 4.] WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., Agents.

CALIFORNIA AND MEXICAN S. S. LINE,

For Cape St. Lucas, La Paz, Mazatlan and Guaymas, touching at MAGDALENA BAY should sufficient inducement offer.—The Steamship NEWBERN (E. T. Rodgers, Master) will leave for the above ports on SUNDAY, Oct. 5th, at 12 o'clock M., from Folsom-street Wharf. Through Bills of Lading will be furnished and none others signed. Freight will be received on Wednesday, Oct. 1st. No Freight received after Friday, Oct. 3d, at 12 o'clock M., and Bills of Lading must be accompanied by Custom House and Consular Clearances. For freight or passage, apply to J. BERMINGHAM, Agent, Oct. 4. No. 10 Market street.

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS LETTER.

SUBSCRIPTIONS:

United States.....$5 a Year. | Foreign.....$6 a Year.

☞Postage Prepaid☜

The following firms are authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the San Francisco *News Letter:*

LONDON, ENG.—W. H. Smith & Sons, 186 Strand, W.C.; George Street & Co., 30 Cornhill, E.C.; F. Algar, 8 Clement's Lane, E.C.; American Exchange and Reading Rooms, 449 Charing Cross, W.C.;; Delizy, Davies & Co., 1 Cecil street, Strand, W.C.; Wm. Wilson, 6 Talbot Court, Eastcheap, E.C.

PARIS, FRANCE.—Charles Legay, 1 Rue Scribe; "Anglo-American Bank," 19 Boulevard de la Madelaine.

NEW YORK.—S. M. Pettengill & Co., 37 Park Row; George P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce street; A. Brentano, 37 Union Square.

BOSTON, MASS.—S. M. Pettengill & Co., 10 State street.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Rowell & Chesman, corner Third and Chestnut.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Cook, Coburn & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.—S. M. Pettengill & Co., 701 Chestnut street.

VICTORIA, B. C.—T. N. Hibben & Co.

SACRAMENTO.—A. S. Hopkins. [February 2

SKELETON SKETCHES.--No. 8.

Lost and Found.

[BY T. A. HARCOURT.]

During several years of my life I used to make a point of paying an annual visit of a week or so to a little hamlet called Glanzdorf, which nestles in the heart of the Tyrolean Alps. It was, and still is, I suppose, one of those remote and picturesque nooks, far from the ordinary routes of travel, unknown to fashion and consequently unprofaned by that abomination of all abominations, the tourist. Everything and everybody in Glanzdorf was primitive and innocent. The place had never been troubled by war, pestilence, or famine, and its people, who seemed to know absolutely nothing of the great world beyond tbeir own mountains, were the most simple and contented race I have ever seen. But nature here was in strange contrast to man, for of all the glorious scenery that earth affords none is more royally magnificent and grand than that which jealously encircles little Glanzdorf.

I, in common with the rest of the traveling world, should probahly have remained i norant that such a delightful retreat existed, but for a young student, whoss acquaintance I made at the University town of Bonn. Otto Bernard was a native of Glanzdorf. His mother had died when he was a child, and it was in accordance with her dying wish that his father had consented that the hoy should be well educated. The old peasant was geuerally accounted the richest man in the village, and was notoriously close-fisted, hut in his gruff way he loved his only child and revered the memory of his dead wife, so Otto was sent first to a good school at Berlin and then to the University of Bonn. Within the memory of the inhabitants, he was the first native of Glanzdorf that had ever enjoyed such advantages. The gossips of the village were never tired of talking about him and the illustrious career for which they predicted hs was destined, and on the rare occasions when he went home for a vacation he was the idol and the pride of the little place. And not without reason, for his character was as gentle and modest as his gifts and learning were great and varied.

It was in Otto's compauy that I first visitsd Glanzdorf, and it was then that I learned, what he had never before spoken of, that he had a sweetheart there. This was Cbristine, the only daughter of old Mark Hesler, a villager, reputed to be nearly as rich as his neighbor Bernard. She was then sixteen, and was assuredly the most beautiful creature it has ever been my fortune to admire. Nor, though descended from a race of peasants, was her beauty marred by a trace of coarseness, but was delicate, refined, and perfect. She and Otto had been betrothed when they were babies, and to make her a proper match for her future husband, she had been sent to a boarding school at Trient. Her vacations were fixed, but Otto could take his at any time he could afford it. Naturally he timed them so that he could meet his betrothed at Glanzdorf. In two years his University course would be finished, and they were to be married.

Whether Christine ever really loved her betrothed more than as a brother, I cannot pretend to say, but I know she seemed to, and in those days I would as soon have doubted my own existeuce as the purity and devotion of her heart. As for Otto, I know that his love for his betrothed was as deep as his faith that it was loyally returned.

The following summer I again went to Glanzdorf for a week at the time when Otto and Christine were there. This was the last time the young couple were to meet before their marriage, and little else was talked of but that great event, distant as it still was. By this time I had become quite intimate with the two families, and before I left they made me promise to be present at the festivities. I was not likely to forget the invitation, for to tell the truth I had grown to be almost as much interested in this simple love affair as the principals themselves. I had all the affection of a brotber for Otto, and it will do no barm to confess that perhaps I had a little more than that feeling for Christine. Their lot, too, seemed so singularly happy, and their future so utterly cloudless, that one could not help regarding their humble history with interest.

Accordingly, next year, the eve of the wedding-day saw me once more at Glanzdorf. I had brought a few trifling presents with me and hastened to the house of the bridegroom to place them among the other gifts. To my surprise, I found the family and assembled friends in a state of great excitement. Christine had been expected to arrive from Trient two days ago, hut had not come yet. Everybody was at a loss to understand her absence, and though as yet nohody could believe that anything serious had befallen her, the disappointment and anxiety were so great that the preparations were practically at a standstill. Otto, I was told, was with his betrotbed's parents. We waited till after midnight—an unheard of hour for the Glanzdorfers to he out of bed—and then the curious and mystified friends withdrew sbaking their heads. I stayed at the house all nigbt, sleeping in Otto's room.

Morning came, hut no Christine. I set off to old Hesler's place to see Otto, and found him saddling a horse with trembling hands. "Where are you going?" I asked. "To Trient," he answered, in a thick voice; and before I had time to question him further, he had mounted and set off at a gallop down the mountain road. Trient was over thirty miles distant, and unless he met Christine on the road, we did not expect Otto back for at least two days. But he returned late tbat night—and alone. I heard his horse's steps, and went out to meet him with a lantern. As he dismounted at the stable door, I saw that his face was deadly pale and rigid as a stone. Before I could speak he turned from me and entered the house. I unsaddled the tired horse and put it in its stall. Old Bernard was still asleep, and feeling that the son had brought evil tidings, I did not awake him. A few moments later Otto came down from his room, carrying in his hand the little valise which had been ready packed for his brief honeymoon. He scarcely seemed to see me, hut, taking the lantern, went back to the stable and began to saddle a fresh horse. Feeling that it was time to make bim speak, I placed my hand firmly on his shoulder and asked him what was the meaning of his singular conduct. For a moment he stared at me without replying, as if trying to collect his senses, and then slowly drew from his pocket a paper. "Read tbis," he said, in a strangely altered voice. "They had found it in her room just before I got there." By the dim light of the lantern I read:

"DEAR OTTO:—I leave to-night—as they believe here—for home; hut when you get this I shall be far away with one whom you do not know. We have met often. I love him, and cannot help it. He has promised to make me his wife. I do not ask you to forgive, but you must forget—
"CHRISTINE."

I felt sick at heart in my pity for the poor boy. "And where are you going?" I asked, as he mounted. "To find her," he answered, and disappeared in the darkness.

I will not attempt to describe the particulars of tbe painful task which was mine in the morning. I will not dwell upon the despair and desolation which thenceforward blackened two hright and happy households in Glanzdorf. I will only say that neither Otto Bernard nor Christine Hesler were ever seen again in their native place, and that their fate remains to this day a mystery in the little Tyrolean village. The curtain which then fell over their lives was, however, lifted again for me when the last scene of the tragedy was played. Others besides myself witnessed tbat sceue, and will doubtless remember it, but, until now, I alone have known the incidents that led to it.

Nearly five years after the events narrated above I was in Paris. Foremost among the sensations of that sensational city was a woman of infamous repute but of surpassing beauty and talent, who was known as Clotbilde. She had lately leapt like a glorious comet into the firmament of the Parisian *demi-monde*, and had taken the gay capital hy storm. Nothing was known of her past history, though there were several who were confident they had seen her in other places, under different names, and in various circumstances. One recognized in her the former companion of a Russian prince, another had seen her break the bank at ths gaming tables of Monaco, a third was confident that she was the same who had infatuated and nearly ruined an Austrian Arch-duke. All we positively knew of her, however, was that she was an adventuress, as beautiful as she was unscrupulous and as accomplished as she was cruel. For the moment she eclipsed every other Parisian queen, not only of her own world, but also of society proper. She held a kind of court of her own, which eveu the most distinguished men thought it a privilege to bs permitted to attend, and such were the charm of her wit and the power of her fashion, that her latest *bon mot* or style of *coiffure* became tbe rage the day after she had uttered the one or worn the other. It is no wonder, then, that when a French officer of my acquaintance offered to introduce me to the court of this Lais for an evening, I eagerly accepted.

The splendors of that reception and the hrilliancy of the company assembled it is unnecessary to describe here. One thing alone need hs noted, and that is that I, like so many others, felt sure, the moment I had set eyes on the glorious beauty of Clothilde, that I had seen her somewhere before. But where, for the life of me I could not tell; yet her face was in my memory, as a word that cannot he uttered is sometimes on the point of the tongue.

At midnight, according to custom, all the guests departed but those who had been invited to supper. I was one of these, and thsre were ten others. Hitherto I had been greatly surprised at the decorum and refinement which had characterized the proceedings. I hegan to think that Clothilde had been maligned. But at supper I soon saw that this was not the case. As the wine flowed faster and faster, the repast degenerated into an orgie; the wit became highly flavored with coarseness; ths court of Lais was transformed into the temple of Astarte, and Clothilde and her companions into Bacchanals and Bacchantes.

The disgraceful scene was at its hight when a servant entered with the announcement that a young man wished to see the hostess. The company stared at such an impudent request, hut Clothilde only laughed and said: "Another victim, I suppose; show him in. We will have some sport, ladies and gentlemen." Then she threw herself back in her chair, all flushed and disheveled, but more beautiful than ever, and, with a cruel smile on her red lips, waited to laugh this presumptous visitor to scorn for the amusment of her guests.

So intent was I on looking at her that I did not turn when the door opened; but as it did so, all the color suddenly faded from her face, and, rising slowly from her chair, with both hands pressed tightly over her heart, she hoarsely whispered, "*Otto?*" I turned. It was, indeed, Otto Bernard. But how changed!

Supporting himself by the back of a chair, he said, in a low and distinct voice: "At last, Cbristine!" Then, stretching out his arms, he cried aloud, "I have found you; will you come to me, Christine?" She had seemed frozen with horror, but at these words she staggered toward him, hut, as he advanced a step, she recoiled, and, stretching out her hand to keep him off, moaned out, "No, no! It cannot, *must* not be! Otto, it is too late. I am unworthy of you. I am lost forever!" "Christine, will you come?" he repeated. In the moment while he spoke she resumed her calmness with an incredible effort of will. "Never," she said, in a cold, dry voice: "Never! Begone, and leave me to the fate I have chosen." "It is enough," replied the man, in the same voice. There was a flash of steel, a cry of horror from every throat, and Otto fell to tbe floor. Christine had swooned where she stood, and the silken folds of her dress were stained hy the life-blood of her old lover.

I saw Clothilde once more, three days later. It was at the Morgue, and Otto lay hy her side.

The Burmese troops have lately heen drilled hy a French officer, but the operation as yet seems to have heen hardly a success. A correspondent of the *Rangoon Times*, who has just returned from Mandalay, was present at a drill parade of the troops, and was shocked at the spectacle he witnessed. The French officer who was drilling them failed altogether in his endeavors to induce them to attend to his orders. Every time he uttered a word of command torrents of abuse were showered upon him, mingled with such remarks as "Bah-loup tailay kullah," or "What are you doing, foreigner?" The Frenchman was mounted about fifty paces in front of the parade, and, being unahle to speak a word of Burmese, was trying to drill in French. This increased his difficulties; and at last he thoroughly lost his temper, his rage finding vent in a volley of "sacrés." The Burmese troops, on being addressed in this fashion, became highly indignant, and reported the conduct of the French officer to tbe Minister of War, who told them to take it easy and not to attend drill until further orders. This settlemeut of the difficulty appears to have given satisfaction to all concerned; for hy the latest accounts the Frenchman is also "taking it easy," and declares that so long as he gets his pay he prefers doing nothing to attempting to effect an impossihility —namely, instructing the Burmese troops in their drill.

St. John's Presbyterian Church, Post street, hetween Mason and Taylor. Rev. Dr. Scott, Pastor, will preach Sunday morning at 11 o'clock; also at 7½ P. M. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 9½ A. M. Prayer and Praise Service at 6½ P. M.

Jack Frost will come to brighten heech before many days.

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SAN FRANCISCO NEWS LETTER

California Advertiser.

DEVOTED TO THE LEADING INTERESTS OF CALIFORNIA AND THE PACIFIC COAST.

Vol. 30. SAN FRANCISOO, SATURDAY, OCT. 11, 1879. No. 13.

Office of the San Francisco News Letter, Merchant Street, Nos. 607 to 615, San Francisco.

GOLD BARS—890@910—SILVER BARS—7@16 ₱ cent. disc. Mexican Dollars, 8@8¼ per cent.

Exchange on New York, ¼@— per cent.; On London, Bankers, 49⅜@49¾; Commercial, 50⅛@50¼d. Paris, sight, 5 francs per dollar. Telegrams, 35-100 per cent.

Latest price of Sterling, 482@484.

Price of Money here, ¾@1 per cent. per month—bank rate. In the open market, 1@1½. Demand active.

GEN. GRANT AT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The merchants of the city received Gen. Grant on Wednesday, more than six hundred being present. The General was escorted to the President's seat by Messrs. Gen. C. Perkins and M. P. Jones. The latter introduced the distinguished visitor, and Mr. Perkins made a brief, addressable address of welcome, which we are forced to omit for want of space. To this Gen. Grant made the following reply:

Gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, San Francisco: I hardly know how to express my gratification at the kind and cordial reception you, and not only you, but the people in every place in the State and city that I have visited, have given me. There is no question but that the prosperity of the country depends upon the class of people you gentlemen represent. It requires just such people as we see here to make it profitable for a man to labor with his hands; also, to make profits for the whole nation. Anybody who has been over the world as I have has seen the degradation to which laborers have fallen without some hand to guide them into the right course. In other countries the laborer is sunk far below the poorest and most abject citizen of this country. We have not a healthy person in America, who is willing to work, who is not better off than the best laborer in any other country. We need not be jealous or jealous of any country in the world.

THE HAWAIIAN SUGAR CROP.

By the arrival of the Pacific Mail steamship *Zealandia*, from Australia via Honolulu, we are favored with the following letter from our esteemed Island correspondent, dated Honolulu, September 29, 1879:

The bulk of our sugar crop for this year is about in, although there are a few plantations that grind through the year. The prospects for next year's crop is very fair, and will point towards 40,000 tons for 1880—commencing about the 1st of December next. This will show quite an increase over the current year. The following year we also look for the increase—say 50,000 tons—which will be about our limits under present prospects. There are now 57 plantations or mills, 31 of which have started since the Treaty went into operation—say two in 1876, thirteen in 1877, fifteen in 1878, and one this year. So many new enterprises, started in so short a time, have used up the surplus capital, and money is scarce and the rate of interest high. The importation of sugar machinery alone, both from Europe and the United States, is no ordinary item for a small country. This is also at an end for a time. The importations from the United States, largely from the Pacific side, are fearfully heavy, and still continue. This has demoralized the Exchange market, and it is difficult to get sight drafts on San Francisco, or, in fact, time exchange. Outfights are scarce, and will be for two months to come; after that we hope to begin to turn our balance to the Hawaiian side of the account."

Beerbohm's Telegram.—LONDON AND LIVERPOOL, October 10, 1879.—Floating Cargoes, strong; Cargoes on Passage, strong; Mark Lane Wheat, strong; No. 2 Spring off Coast, 51s.; Red Winter off Coast, 54s. 6d.@55s.; California off Coast, 54s. 6d.@55s; California Nearly Due, 54s. 6d.; California Just Shipped, 54s. 6d.; No. 2 Spring for Shipment, 57s.@57s. 6d.; Liverpool Spot Wheat, dearer; California Club No. 1 Standard, 11s. 6d.; California Club No. 2 Standard, 11s. 1d.; California Average—Western, 11s. 2d.; White Michigan, 11s. 3d.; Red Western Spring, 9s. 6d.@9s. 8d.; Extra State Flour in London, 14s. 3d.; Extra State Flour in Liverpool, 14s. 3d.; Liverpool Western Mixed Corn, 4s. 7½d.; Liverpool Canadian Peas, 8s. 5d.; N. Y. St. Ex., 82@84; English Country Markets, generally dearer; French Country Markets, generally dearer; Liverpool Wheat, 10s. 4d., 11s. 2d., 11s. 1d., 11s. 7d.; Corn—Mark Lane, steady; Floating Cargoes, strong; Cargoes on Passage, nothing. Market strong and steady.

PRICES OF LEADING STOCKS AND GOV. BONDS.

San Francisco.....October 10, 1879.

Stocks and Bonds.	*Bid.*	*Asked*	*Stocks and Bonds.*	*Bid.*	*Asked*
Cal. St. Bonds, 6's,'57, (nom)	100	102	Home Mutual Ins. Co.....	85	90
S. F. City & Co. B'ds, 6s, '58	Nom.	Nom.	State Investment Ins. Co ..	105	108
S. F. C. & Co. B'ds, 7s (nom)	105	107	Union Ins. Co.....	110	115
Monig'y Av. Bonds (nom)..	65	70	City R. R.....	35	40
Dupont Street Bonds	80	90	Central R. R. Co.....	50	55
Sacramento City Bonds....	26	28	Clay Street Hill R. R	22	—
Stockton City Bonds, 6'e...	90	95	Market Street R. R.....	6	—
Yuba County Bonds, 8's....	103	106	N. B. and Mission R. R.....	65	66
Santa Clara Co. Bonds, 7's.	105	107	Omnibus R. R.....	30	32
Butte Co. Bonds, 10's, '60 ..	90	—	Potrero and Bay View R. R.	30	35
San Mateo Bonds, 7'e.....	100	—	Giant Powder Co	135	145
Oakland City Bonds, 8's....	112	115	S. F. Gaslight Co	88½	89
Bank of California (old st'k)	70	71	S. V. W. W. Co.....	83	83½
First National.....	89	90	Real Estate Associates.....	—	—
Pacific	120	130	Merchants' Exchange.....	—	—
California Ins. Co.....	108	112	Safe Deposit Co.....	—	—
Commercial Ins. Co.....	75	80	Nevada Co. N. G. R. R. Bds	93	95
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co....	106	110	Virginia & Truckee " "	100	102½

The Savings Banks are lending money more freely. Altogether, there is more confidence expressed, and consequently loans are made more easily, but there is no change in our quotations, the business in securities for the past week being entirely of a retail character.

ANDREW BAIAO, 312 California street.

FUNERAL OF CHAS. H. WILLIAMS.

The obsequies of this gentleman, who met with so strange and terrible an end on Sunday last, were celebrated on Thursday in a manner that showed how large a circle of friends had been reached by the dreadful blow. The church was decorated with an extraordinary profusion of flowers and wreaths, and the coffin was a pyramid of tuberoses and maiden's-hair ferns. There was hardly standing-room in the edifice, and the faces of the vast throng expressed grief and sorrow, entirely in sympathy with the soul-touching notes of the choir and the solemn organ-music, the requiem of the friend, taken from them in the strength of his manhood, and changed as in the twinkling of an eye.

Latest from the Merchant's Exchange.—NEW YORK, October 10, 1879. United States Bonds—4s, 102⅛; 4½s, 105½; 5s. 103¾. Sterling Exchange, 4 82@4 84. Pacific Mail, 32¾. Wheat, 125@140. Western Union, 94⅜. Hides, 21@21½. Oil—Sperm, 72@73. Winter Bleached, 85 @ 93. Whale Oil, 36@42; Winter Bleached, 43@50. Wool—Spring, fine, 22@30; Burry. 12@14; Pulled, 29@36; Fall Clips, 16@20; Burry, 15@20. LONDON, Oct. 10th.—Liverpool Wheat Market, 10s.@11s. 2d.; Cluh, 10s. 1d.@11s. 7d. U. S. Bonds, 5's, 106⅝; 4's, 105⅜; 4½'s, 109¼. Consols, 97 15-16.

John Shillito, the A. T. Stewart of Cincinnati, who has just died, leaves his business to his four sons, a place and $100,000 to a daughter, dividing the rest of his property, estimated at $12,000,000, among his five children, and bequeathing $15,000 to charitable objects.

Washington, October 9th.—The Treasurer of the United States reports the total amount of standard silver dollars coined at $42,757,750. The amount on hand in the Treasury offices is $31,703,680; amount outstanding in circulation, $11,054,070.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the exports of petroleum and petroleum products during August, 1879, amounted to 46,397,776 gallons, valued at $3,630,112.

Large numbers of Chinamen have arrived at New York the past week from San Francisco, and one of them states that thousands more are coming.

Berlin, October 9th.—Sixty thousand hundred-weight of rails have recently been bought in Germany for the United States.

Berlin, October 9th.—An agreement relative to Postoffice money orders has just been concluded between Germany and the United States.

Postage on S. F. News Letter to all parts of United Statee and Europe, 2 cents.

London, Oct. 10, 1879.--Latest Price of Conecls, 97 15-16.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, Frederick Marriott, 607 to 615 Marchant Street, San Francisco, California.

SKELETON SKETCHES.--No. 9.

Padre Bruno.

[BY T. A. HARCOURT.]

I.

One beautiful moonlight night in the year 1815, when Sola was Governor of California, two men were walking up and down together outside the wall of the Presidio of San Diego. The elder was a man of herculean stature and handsome as a Greek god. His skin was of a pale, olive tint, his features were regular, and his dark brown eyes, though sad in expression, were singularly beautiful. His age may have been thirty-five or possibly forty. His face was smoothly shaven, and he wore the eombre habit of the Franciscan order, for Padre Bruno was the junior priest of San Diego Mission. His companion was a little man, and looked still smaller hy the side of tbe gigantic priest. His face, though handsome enough in itself, wore a weak and irresolute expression. He was the *Comandante* of the Presidio, a captain of Mexican cavalry, and for his age, which was not more than twenty-eight, a successful man in his profession; hut for all his showy uniform and military strut, Don Mattias cut a sorry figure heeide the majestic friar. The officer was speaking earnestly, and the Padre listened dreamily, as he strode hack and forth with his eyes fixed on the ground.

"You will do this thing for me, then, Father?" said the young man, looking anxiously up into the abstracted face of his companion. "I cannot tell whether she loves me or not. Surely I am a good enough match for her"—and his strut increased as he continued—"for *her*, an orphan, fortuneless and friendless"—

"No, not *friendless*," interrupted the priest, in a deep and mellow, hut constrained voice, still keeping his eyes upon the ground.

"Well, I did not mean that, Father," the soldier continued hastily, seeming to catch some faint sign of warning in Padre Bruno's tone. "What I meant to say was that she has no future and that I can give her one." For the first time the Franciscan lifted his eyes, and for a moment fixed them on the speaker. Their soft, sad, dreamy look was changed to one of mingled indignatiou, contempt and pain. But it was only for an instant, and his gaze was on the ground again as he answered: "Yes, it is true. You can promise her a future. And perhaps you are right, since you are not sure that she loves you—and are afraid to ask her—to make me your amhassador, or, rather, *spy*." His voice tremhled a little, as he continued, after a pause: "I have known Marina from childhood. You know I came here from Spain very soon after her father, the former *Comandante*, consigned her, on his death-hed, to the care of Padre Pedro, my senior here. Padre Pedro's ill health has left her much in my charge. I love her—as a father. Her welfare is mine. I will do my hest to urge your suit."

"What a strange fellow Padre Bruno is," said the Captain to himself, as he walked joyfully toward his quarters. "I should he afraid to ask a favor of him if it could he helped. But she has repulsed me more plainly than he knows of, and his intercession is my only chance."

For a moment the priest stood looking after him, with a lurid light in his eyes that ill-hecame his peaceful calling. Nay, he took one stride after the retreating figure, with clenched and uplifted hand. Tben, turning abruhtly, he folded his arms across his hreast, and walked slowly toward the Mission.

As Jacoh wrestled with the Angel, so did Padre Bruno wrestle with the Tempter on his knees that night. And he conquered.

II.

It was the beginning of the afternoon, when all living things in those drowsy old days took their siesta; hut Padre Bruno walked alone among the flowers and the fruit in the little garden which he and his colleague called tbeir own. If he wished to he undisturbed, he could not have chosen a hetter time and place. None might enter here without permission, at any hour; hut now, when the very hirds and insects seemed to imitate man in taking their midday nap, the priest was more safe from intruders than if it had heen midnight. But his manner showed plainly that he expected somehody, and he had not long to wait. The silence was suddenly broken by the voice of a woman singing softly, and round a turn in the garden-walk the singer soon came into sight. She was a girl of sixteen or seventeen, tall and willowy, hut fully and perfectly formed. Her heauty—and a marvelous heauty it was—was of the purest Spanish type, except the eyes, which, though they looked hlack in some lights, were really a deep violet.

Padre Bruno did not lift his eyes wben he heard her voice until he had muttered a prayer for strength. Then, as she approached, he said: "I fear I have rohhed you of your siesta, Marina."

"Of course you have, Father," answered the girl, laughing; "and why did you do it?"

"I wished to speak with you alone. I have something important to say to you." The smile died from Marina's face and gave place to a look of anxious wonder. "Well, Father?" she said inquiringly.

"Marina," he went on, "you know that I have your welfare at heart; I may speak to you plainly, may I not?" She only answered with her eyes. "Then, Marina, tell me truly, are you in love?"

Had the priest foreseen the effect of this question he would have put it less abruptly. The hlood rushed to the girl's face and then left it as suddenly. She gazed at him with a strange look in her eyes, a look of mingled terror and yearning, as if something she had long feared, yet hoped for, had come at last. If he had not supported her with his strong arms she would have fallen.

Padre Bruno seemed scarcely less agitated, and a look of intense pain swept over his face. Yet he had obtained an unmistakeable answer to his question, and much more easily than he had expected. Was it the answer he had desired?

"She does indeed love him," he muttered hetween his teeth. Still, he would hear it from her lips. "I see, then, that you are in love, Marina; tell me, is it not so?"

She lifted her eyes to his with the same look of terror and yearning, as if she wished to move from his side hut could not. Then, yielding utterly, she suddenly threw her arms ahout his neck, hid her face upon his breast, and, sohbing as if her heart would hreak, moaned out: "God help me! O, Bruno, you *know* that I love."

In an instant the whole truth flashed upon him, though he had never dreamed of it before. He could have held her there forever. He could have torn off the black rohe which condemned him to be desolate all his days. He could have lifted her in his arms and proclaimed his love in the face of a horrified world. But with a mighty effort he controlled himself. His love he conld not help, hut he had not meant to tell her of it. She had mistaken his meaning, though she had guessed the truth. He must save her from this deadly sin at all hazards.

Affecting, then, to misunderstand her, he said gently, with his lips almost touching her tresses:

"My daughter, I am glad to hear this; hut Don Mattias doubted your love and asked me to counsel you. You will he happy as his wife, my child. He is a good man."

Slowly she lifted her head, and for a moment they looked into each other's eyes. Had the words "I love you!" heen written across his forehead, she could not have read his secret more plainly than she did in that instant, and, as she fell swooning to the ground, he knew that he had betrayed himself.

Old Padre Pedro was much concerned when his ward was horne senseless into his little house. "The sun has been too hot for her,' said Padre Bruno; "she should not have gone into the garden."

While Marina was still hovering between life and death, the Comandante was killed on an Indian expedition. When Marina hecame a nun, they said how true she was to the memory of her lover. Padre Bruno was soon afterward transferred to a Mission in Central Mexico. But why the sun had been so hot in the garden that day, no one ever knew.

GENERAL GRANT'S VISIT

To the Country Seat of J. C. Flood, Esq., at Menlo Park.

After reviewing the marked progress in building operations during the last few months in and around San Francisco and its suhurhs, we turn our attention to the palatial residence which was commenced nearly two years ago for Mr. Flood at Menlo Park. The scenery in this locality had lost none of its hreadth and grandeur of landscape since our last review of the advancement of the works on this nohle edifice; on the contrary, the autumnal tints having commenced to appear, seemed, if possihle, to enhance its heauty and the chaste character of the design selected hy its owner. We will risk our reputation for judgment that a more appropriate style of huilding could not have heen chosen for this Californian paradise. The interior elevations heing all hut completed, with their crested roofs and richly formed turrets and chimney-caps, terminating with the main central tower 150 feet in hight, produce such a delightful blending of a perfect sky line with the natural ohjects that the inward feelings of the beholder become almost intuitively emotional and moved with admiration at the splendid picture. The achievement of results like these in architecture we hold to he the work only of the truly educated architect, and have, so far as we can remember an instance, either here or in Europe, seldom attained to so skillful and successful a treatment as in this rural retreat. The grounds are heing laid out with like grandeur, with wide serpentine roads and lahyrinthine walks, and terrace walls surmounted with statuary. The magnificent masses of polished black granite at the four entrances to the mansion also form a most attractive feature, particularly in the *Porte cochere*, most of the stones being monolithic and weighing some ten tons. The large fountain, sixty feet in diameter, is also huilt of the same polished material, whose peculiarity rests—as in the imperishable Egyptian granites of the pyramids—in the formation of that hard suhstance geologically known as horn hlende, which is its chief component part. This granite is a new discovery in our State, and has heen introduced, for the first time, in Mr. Flood's residence. It is found near Penryn, Cal., and the quarry is owned hy G. Griffith, who has performed all this work at Menlo Park. The inside finish of the mansion is heing executed in a most superh manner, and consists principally of satin wood, mahogany, German walnut, rosewood, hird's-eye maple, white bolly, English and American oak, and primavera, the whole French polished and constructed in the hest style of workmanship of cabinet work. Certain of the rooms and all the halls on the first floor will he inlaid in various designs of hard wood, the entrances heing of choice marhles designed in mosaic patterns; the whole of this work so far contracted for, including the exterior, has heen performed hy the Santa Clara Mill and Lumher Co., of San Jose, and shows an enterprise little known among the lumhermen of this coast, all the choice wood having heen ohtained at great cost from the Eastern market, and doing great credit to them in the excellence of its selection. The ventilation, heating and drainage are very perfect; the latter is conveyed through iron stone-glazed pipes the distance of ahout half a mile in a remote part of the estate, and thoroughly trapped. A more healthful outlook can scarcely be imagined for the future occupants of this princely ahode. The stables, with all necessary accessories for twenty horses, are large and commodious, and placed some two hundred yards distant from the residence, are now approaching completion, and, unlike buildings of this kind, help to add heauty thereto as forming, in costliness and style of architecture, a portion of the whole, amidst this naturally picturesque scenery. Wending our way through the estate further toward the hay, we come upon the race track, heyond which is a heautiful artificial lake, with islets formed therein, plentifully supplied with choice game fish. A magnificent conservatory, we hear, is one of the future works to he projected, as also water and gas works; material for the latter having heen placed at a convenient distance from the huildings. It will take another year before these vast works are completed and made ready for furnishing and interior decoration. General Grant, who paid Mr. and Mrs. Flood and family a visit on last Wednesday, at their present residence at Menlo Park, expressed in unmeasured terms his admiration of the new huilding, and the park scenery of the locality.

If the difficulties of transport can he overcome, California fruit-growers are invited to seek a field for their produce in the manufacture and export of jam. In Kent one manufacturer alone is reported as hoiling up last season the astounding mass of 2,000 tons. This extraordinary quantity was chiefly made up of black and red currants, raspberries, damsons and plums; and to contain it seven harge loads of jars were required, in sizes capahle of holding from 4 to 14 lhs. each. The retail price of such jam is about 7d. to 9d. per pot, containing ahout one pound of jam. Private householders are able to make their own jams for less than half the retail price, even with the disadvantages of buying small quantities hoth of sugar and fruit. Beyond this, home-made jam does not receive adulteration, and has equal parts of sugar and fruit.

Artistic Novelties, manufactured from California quartz, at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

ASS-TOUNDING.

OLD LADY—Boy, hoy, isn't this very dangerous? BOY—Werry dan-rous indeed, marm; there was a lady a-ridin' up here last ysar, and the nkey fell, and the lady were chucked over the cliff and killed. OLD ADY—Good gracious! Was the donkoy killed too? BOY—No, marm, at's the *werry* donkey. —*Fun.*

INCLOSURES FROM LONDON.

Mrs. Langtry and the Prince is almost the only topic of talk we ve on hand at present, and those helpless souls who cannot rise to a pro-r appreciation of the Bathybian protoplasm, to the wooing of the Span-h King, or to the interesting little quarrel between Germany and Russia out the Baltic Provinces, have started a bit of scandal for themselves out one of the most distinguished of the professional beauties. It is d that the complaisant husband—and he is very complaisant—has filed bill of divorce against his wife in Sir James Hannen's Court with the me of an illustrious personage among the co-respondents. The story it-f is old—I heard it at least six weeks ago, and I believe I gave you a nt of it at the time; hut it was reproduced, with names and circum-nces, a few days ago in one of the newspapers of the gutter, and now ry one is whispering it about. I do not believe there is the slightest ndation for the story, for the lady, with all her beauty, is circumspec-n itself, and her hushand must know this as well as any ono of us. t uneasy lies the head that owns one of these professional beauties, l perhaps if men were wise they would recognize, with Talleyrand, t there is no domestic bliss like that which arises from the conscious-s that your wife is neither witty nor superlatively beautiful. Mr. ngtry, Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Cornwallis West can hardly take up a wspaper without finding a paragraph, generally an impertinent one, ut their wives, and their wives' portraits present themselves to them in ry photographer's window from a group of actresses and hallet-dancers.

The London *World*—a good authority—says: With reference to certain ndalous rumors, which have obtained perhaps a wider and more per-ious currency abroad than at home, implicating certain illustrious and l-known persons, it may simply he said that these are absolutely, wan-ly and utterly false. Of this fact any one can convince himself who es the trouble to inspect the perfectly accessible lists of a certain Court.

A rise in any one article of prime necessity is a serious matter to usands of people, and he is a public benefactor who shows the way to emedy for such a state of things. This is why Breeze & Longhran, shington and Davis streets, call attention to their stock of Whittaker's w England Mild Cured Breakfast Bacon and Boneless Breakfast Bacon. e reputation of these hrands is second to none, and the only direct way reak down the combination now existing in this market to keep up prics of California Bacon, is to supply yourself with Whittaker's cele-ed, which is offered at lower rates. The Breakfast is put up in white vas, in strips weighing four or five pounds, and is the very best article put up in this line. Charity hegins at home, Give your family the , and save money at the same time.

An elegant assortment of Gold Watches and Chains at Randolph & s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

For Neuralgia, Pains and Aches in the Back, Kidneys or Limhs—Hop ers.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital..... $5,000,000
WM. ALVORD..... President.
THOMAS BROWN, Cashier | B. MURRAY, Jr., Ass't Cashier

AGENTS:

New York, Agency of the Bank of California; Boston, Tremont National Bank Chicago, Union National Bank; St. Louis, Boatman's Saving Bank; New Zealand, the Bank of New Zealand; London, China, Japan, India and Australia, the Oriental Bank Corporation.

The Bank has Agencies at Virginia City and Gold Hill, and Correspondents in all the principal Mining Districts and Interior Towns of the Pacific Coast.

Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world. Draw direct on London, Dublin, Paris, Berlin, Bremen, Hamburg, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Antwerp, Amsterdam, St. Petersburch, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Christiana, Locarno, Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama. Nov. 4.

FIRST NATIONAL GOLD BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Paid up Capital $2,000,000, Gold. President, R. C. Woolworth; Vice-President, D. Callaghan; Cashier, E. D. Morgan.

DIRECTORS:—R. C. Woolworth, D. Callaghan, C. G. Hooker, C. Adolph Low, Peter Donahue, Isaac Wormser, Edward Martin, James Moffitt, N. Van Bergen.

CORRESPONDENTS—London: Baring Bros. & Co. Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China. Dublin: Provincial Bank of Ireland. Hamburg: Hesse, Neuman & Co. Paris: Hottinguer & Co. New York: National Bank of Commerce. Boston: Blackstone National Bank. Chicago: First National Bank. This Bank is prepared to transact a general Banking business. Deposits in Gold, Silver and Currency received subject to check or on special deposit. Exchange for sale on the principal cities of the United States, Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Commercial Credits issued available in Europe, China and Japan. Collections attended to and prompt returns made at the lowest market rates of Exchange. Jan. 19.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.—Capital paid up, $1,800,000, with power to increase to $10,000,000. Southeast corner California and Sansome streets. Head Office—28 Cornhill, London. Branches—Portland, Gregon; Victoria, New Westminster and Cariboo, British Columbia.

This Bauk transacts a General Banking Business. Accounts opened subject to Check and Special Deposits received. Commercial Credits granted available in all parts of the world. Approved Bills discounted and advances made on good collateral security. Draws direct at current rates upon its Head Office and Branches, and upon its Agents as follows:

New York, Chicago and Canada—Bank of Montreal; Liverpoot—North and South Wales Bank; Scotland—British Linen Company; Ireland—Bank of Ireland; Mexico and South America—London Bank of Mexico and South America; China and Japan—Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and Oriental Bank; Australia and New Zealand—Bank of Australasia, Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, and English, Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank.

May 18. FREDERICK TOWNSEND, Manager.

LONOON ANO SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITEO.

Capital, $5,000,000, of which $3,000,000 is fully paid up as present capital. Reserve Fund, $360,000. San Francisco Office, 424 California street; London Office, 22 Old Broad street. Manager, ARTHUR SCRIVENER; Cashier, WILLIAM STEEL. London Bankers, Bank of England and London Joint Stock Bank; New York, Drexel, Morgan & Co.; Boston, Third National Bank. This Bank is prepared to transact all kinds of General Banking and Exchange Business in London and San Francisco, and between said cities and all parts of the world. March 30.

THE NEVAOA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital Paid Up..... $10,000,000.
Reserve, U. S. Bonds..... 3,500,000.

Agency at New York, 62 Wall street.
Agency at Virginia, Nev.

Buys and sells Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers. Issues Commercial and Travelers' Credits. This Bank has special facilities for dealing in Bullion. July 5.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

GUARANTEE CAPITAL, ... $300,000.

Officers: Vice-President, Jerome Lincoln; Secretary, W. S. Jones; Attorney, Sidney V. Smith. Loans made on Real Estate and other Approved Securities. Office: No. 215 Sansome street, San Francisco. Oct. 14.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS ANO LOAN SOCIETY.

Deutsche Spar und Leihbauk, No 526 California street, San Francisco. OFFICERS: President, L. GOTTIG. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—Fred. Roeding, Chas. Kohler, Edw. Kruse, George H. Eggers, N. Van Bergen, H. L. Simon, Peter Spreckels, Ign. Steinhart. Secretary, GEG. LETTE; Attorney, JGHN R. JARBGE. May 18.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, LIMITEO.

422 California St., San Francisco.

London Office, 3 Angel Court; New York Agents, J. W. Seligman & Co., 21 Broad street. Authorized Capital Stock, $6,000,000. Will receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.

FRED. F. LOW, IGN. STEINHART, Managers.
P. N. LILIENTHAL, Cashier. Sept. 13.

WAKELEE'S AUREOLINE

Produces the Beautiful Golden Hair so Much Admired.

SUPERIOR TO THE IMPORTED ARTICLE

—BY REASON OF ITS—

FRESHNESS AND CARE USED IN ITS PRODUCTION.

PRICE, LARGE BOTTLES. $2.

Manufactured by H. P. WAKELEE & CO., Druggists, corner Montgomery and Bush streets, S. F. [Aug. 2.

REMOVAL.

Bullion and Exchequer Mining Companies have removed to Room 3, Safe Deposit Building. Oct. 4.

IRVINE & LE BRETON

Have Removed their Law Offices to No. 217 Sansome Street.

[March 15.]

"PLEASURE'S WAND."

"We Obey no Wand but Pleasure's."--*Tom Moore.*

California Theater.—Miss Cavendish is an actress who comes very near heing a great one. She possesses intellectuality of mind and magnetism of person, is natural in speech and manner, and avoids relying on exaggeration or sensationalism for effects. Her voice is of a pleasing timbre, and her intonation very pure. On first acquaintance the strong English accent is disagreeahle, hut this feeling gradually wears off. The character of "Miss Gwilt" is, perhaps, one of the most difficult to properly represent on the stage. Wilkie Collins delights in mystifying his readers, and in the creation of this woman he has succeeded admirably in this respect. As played hy Miss Cavendish, the governess is a woman whose existence is a continual hattle hetween the good and evil in her. It is the picture of a heing whose every vicious instinct and impulse is temporarily smothered under the workings of a true and honest love for an honest man. When this influence ceases to exist, under ths belief of "Midwinter's" death, wickedness hecomes oncs more paramount, to he succeeded with utter despair at his re-appearance. Miss Cavendish does the hest acting in the last two acts, when the hard side of her character is preeminent, and the interview with her hushand and the scene with "Dr. Downward" were acted in a truly magnificent manner. Keene did very well in the first act, hut hecame, as usual, too melodramatic in tbe stronger scenes. Pope Cooke was an admirable "Dr. Downward." Plausihle and smooth toward the dramatis personæ, the rascal was plainly indicated to the audience heneath the hypocritical suavity displayed. Miss Harold deserves a word for fresh, pert representation of "Miss Milroy." The rest of the cast was excellent, harring the part of "Captain Manuel," which was outrageously hurlesqued hy John Wilson. As Miss Cavendish will appear in several characters, a more extended notice of her great qualities is reserved. On Monday *Lady Clancarty* will he produced.

Baldwin's Theater.—The production of the same play, equally well-acted, as a whole, at two theaters simultaneonsly, ought to excite the interest of theater-goers. That this is not a fact evidences that our public has hecome satiated with theatricals through an excess of supply. At the same time there are strong counter-attractions of a peculiar nature. Ths preparations for the forthcoming Authors' Carnival, which is engrossing the attentions of all the ladies, the walking matches that attract from all classes, and the great social event at Belmont on Wednesday, all these causes will explain the paucity of attendance hestowed upon the different theaters. Miss Jeffreys-Lewis's "Miss Gwilt" is conceived in a slightly different way from Miss Cavendish's, and not in a manner that the former lady's general style of acting would indicate. The virtuous side of the character has the upper hand; the display of tenderness toward "Midwinter" heing excessively womanly and honest. With her, vice seemed to he a matter of regret and remorse. In the great scene with her hushand, where he overwhelms her with reproaches at her perfidy, her humiliation is meek and lowly. Miss Lewis's idea of the character appears more natural to life, but, as a piece of acting, lacks the artistic finish, the talented elahoration and minute detail of stage-husiness noticeahls in Miss Cavendish's rendition. Mr. O'Neill is a more reserved, intense "Midwinter" than Mr. Keene. He fails, though, to put sufficient force in the more dramatic passages. The two impersonations are, in their respective styles, very creditahle. Mr. Jennings' "Dr. Downward" is well acted, hut the true nature of the man is too apparent. His honesty has the ring of the counterfeit coin, and would not pass current. Mr. Barrows is an intelligent and natural "Capt. Manuel," though his make-up is decidedly exaggerated. There is no reason for and twenty against this rascal having the looks of a hushwhacker. On Monday, Byron's *The Girls* will he produced, and on this occasion Miss Carey will make her reappearance.

Standard Theater.—John E. Owens is a comedian as there are hut few on our stage. There is, in fact, hut one other name to he coupled with his, and that is Joseph Jefferson. Owens elaborates all the details of a character to the extreme limit, making the impersonation perfect in all respects. To the gift of natural humor he adds the knowledge of all stage tricks and artifices. Every point is made to tell without tbe slightest effort. In facial expression Owens' resources seem to be illimitahle. These remarks are applied to this excellent comedian in general. As far as "Solon Shingle" is concerned, his acting of the old farmer seems to have deteriorated. At times the too minute elahoration of hy-play, although thoroughly artistic, hecomes tedious. And he has of late years given to the character a peculiar gait and manner more indicative of city intoxication than of provincial awkwardness. The douhle hill of *Everybody's Friend* and *Solon Shingle* is a little too long for one sitting, especially with the heavier piece at the end. All of Mr. Owens' well-known characters are announced for this engagement—a rare treat. Miss Stanhope deserves more than ordinary mention for her performance of "Mrs. Swandown." It was arch and vivacious, and full of naturalness and ease. Manager Kennedy received a cordial welcome, and played "Felix Featherly" very well, although, apparently, with a certain amount of nervousness. The houses have heen large, and things seem to indicate a very successful season.

Bush Street Theater.—This theater is for the present closed, while undergoing extensive ameliorations. Orchestra chairs are being placed in lieu of the uncomfortahle henches; a new stage is heing huilt, with a new proscenium and hoxes, and the entrance will he enlarged. These are all very necessary improvements, particularly that of a new entrance. As at present existing, the means of exit are outrageously dangerous and should have heen condemned ere this. The date of the re-opening will he announced hereafter. As the first attraction, the Colville Folly Troupe will he presented.

German Theater.—The German Company produced, last Sunday, *The Children of Captain Grant*, with the same scenery and accessions as used during the week hy the regular California Theater management. It was well acted, and particular mention is due to Mrs. Witt, and Messrs. Freeman and Urhan. These artists fairly outdid themselves in their respective characters. To-morrow evening Moser's comedy, *Haroun-al Raschid and His Mother-in-Law* will he played, for the first time in the United States. This is said to he a most amusing *Lustspiel*.

Vienna Garden.—The Ladies' Orchestra continues to give its nightly concerts. This is sufficient attraction to keep the place filled to repletion. The proprietors are courteous and obliging toward their patrons, but do not give them enough air. The ventilation is defective, and, as this is a matter easily remedied, should be attended to immediately.

Herold's Concert.—The opening concert of this season's series drew a comparatively large audience, giving promise that Mr. Herold will bs this year the recipient of mors puhlic patronage than heretofore. The change to Baldwin's Theater is a wise one, hut a little more light than was turned on Wednesday afternoon is ahsolutely necessary. As it was then, a state of semi-darkness prevailed which was dispiriting and tiresome. Ths orchestra, which is suhstantially the same as last year, bas not as yet got down fairly to work, and was a little unsteady. F. Hiller's symphony, in E minor, constituted the *piece de resistance*, and was fairly played. The light selections were Boccherini's Minuetto, for strings, with mutes, and the popular craze, Michæli's *Turkish Patrol*. This last trifle is heing played lately *ad nauseum*. Mr. Herold's efforts to give us orchestral music deserve support, and it is a lasting shame that such has not heretofore heen the case.

Chit-Chat.—It will please all of Harry Edward's friends and admirers to know that he has heen engaged for the coming season at Wallack's Theater. He hopes to pay a flying visit to this city next May.——Bartley Camphell is the coming American dramatist. His *My Partner* is an immense success in New York, and *The Golley Slave* has just been enthusiastically received in Philadelphia.——*Pinafore* is heing played throughout the Soutb.——The *Banker's Daughter* is to he done at the Court Theater, London.——Marie Gordon has been divorcsd from her hushand, John T. Raymond.——Genevieve Ward has gone into retirement on account of the death of her father.——Frank Mayo, disgusted with his London failure, gives up his engagements in the English country towns, and returns at once to America.——Theodore Thomas is giving orchestral concerts in New York.——It is definitely settled that Miss Fanny Morant is no longer a memher of Union Square Company. Mrs. Phillips takes her place.——John Gilhert, wbo has been very ill, is much better, and his recovery no longer a matter of douht.——Philadelphia says of Ella Wilton: "She not only lacks force, hut acts without experience, and is mechanical in manner."——The Vienna theaters seldom present anything hut adaptations from the French. The pieces, however, are called original.——The author of "Baby Mins" is about to hring a suit against Ditson & Co. for $20,000.——There is a woman in a variety show in ths West who plays selections from *Pinafore* on two hanjos at once!

PUBLIC HEALTH.

There was a considerable increase last week of tbe mortality from zymotic diseases, hut, on the whole, there is an improvement as compared with former years. Typhoid fever of a mild type still prevails, and now and again mild sore throats are made serious hy sewer gases. As cold weather approaches we find more deaths from consumption. Aneurism is fearfully common in San Francisco. There were two deaths last week and there are already three this. Heart disease is also remarkably fatal to many in the prime of life. Both are probahly due to evil habits rather than to defective sanitary arrangement. Young children are beginning to suffer from cold and the variable temperature. Out of 72 natural deaths last week 34 were of children under five years of age. The mortality over 60 years is augmented hy the same causes.

STANDARD THEATER.

Mr. A. Kennedy, Manager.--Great Hit and Pronounced Success of the Famous Comedian, MR. JOHN E. OWENS, as

MAJOR WELLINGTON DE BOOTS and SOLON SHINGLE,

supported by MISS ADELINE STANHOPE, MISS KATE DENIN, MISS FRANKIE McCLELLAN, MR. FELIX MORRIS, MR. RUSSELL BASSETT, MR. M. A. KENNEDY, and an unequaled cast. Every evening this week and Saturday Matinee at 2 P.M. Positively no Sunday performance. EVERYBODY'S FRIEND and SOLON SHINGLE. To follow in rapid succession—THE VICTIMS, TOODLES, PAUL PRY, LIVE INDIAN, FORTY WINKS, etc. Reserved seats can be secured six days in advance at the Box Office. Oct. 11.

THE BALDWIN THEATER.

Manager, Mr. Thomas Maguire.--This (Saturday) Evening, Oct. 11th, and every evening, grand production of Wilkis Collins' great play,

ARMADALE; or, MISS GWILT,

with an extraordinary cast, including MR. JAMES O'NEILL, MR. LEWIS MORRISON, MR. J. W JENNINGS, MR. A. D. BRADLEY, MR. J. O BARROWS, MISS JEFFREYS-LEWIS. New Scenery by DAYTON. All the Original Music, by H. J. Widmer and the Baldwin Grand Orchestra. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2 o'clock. Monday Evening, October 13th—H. J. Byron's new comedy, THE GIRLS, and first appearance in two years of MISS ELEANOR CAREY. Oct. 11.

CALIFORNIA THEATER.

W. B. Barton, Manager; Barton Hill, Acting Manager. Monday, Oct. 13th. Second Week of ADA CAVENDISH, who will appear as

LADY CLANCARTY,

in Tom Taylor's thrilling play of that name (written expressly for Miss Cavendish), produced with Entirely New Scenery, Properties and Appointments, and a Brilliant Cast of Characters. Seats at the Box Office. Oct. 11.

VIENNA CONCERT GARDENS,

Corner Sutter and Stockton streets (formerly the Tivoli). The Great Family Resort. Grand Opening, SATURDAY, September 20th, at 8 P.M. The Celebrated VIENNA LADIES' ORCHESTRA has been engaged permanently for Instrumental and Vocal Concerts. The enlarged Hall and Gardens have been thoroughly renovated, beautified and fitted up as a FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESORT. [Oct. 4.] RIECK & CO., Proprietors.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Home Mutual Insurance Company will pay its regular monthly dividend of One (1) Dollar per share on its capital stock on October 10th, 1879. CHARLES R. STORY, Secretary,
Oct. 11. 406 California street.

GALVANIZED TELEGRAPH WIRE.

1,500 Miles Nos. 9 to 13, in Bond or Duty Paid.
Oct. 11. *A. S. HALLIDIE, 6 California street.*

CUMBERLAND MINE,

Yavapai County, Arizona. Office: No. 417 California st., San Francisco, California. President, GEORGE M. CIPRICO. Secretary, J. H. GRIFFITHS. Office Hours: 2 P.M. daily. Oct. 11.

$777 a year and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address, June 7.] P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

SPORTING ITEMS.

Rowing.—As fixed, the St. George and Columbia Rowing Clubs' Regatta took place last Saturday afternoon, course two miles, with turn. Weather pleasant, wind light, water smooth for the first two events, and lumpy for the remainder. The first race was the principal contest of the day, being the four-oared shell race for the McKinlay Challenge Cup. The entries were:

The Pioneer R. C.—1, A. Tobin (bow); 2, M. Sullivan; 3, J. Sullivan; 4, M. J. Murphy (stroke). The St. George R. C.—1, H. N. Wallace (bow; 2, C. R. Browne; 3, D. Browne; 4, R. D. Girvin (stroke). A very fair start was made, each crew getting well away at the word "Go." For the first three quarters of a mile the boats were bow-and-bow; then the St. George forged ahead a length, but a bad turn at the stake enabled the Pioneer to close the gap and take a lengthy lead on the home-stretch, which, however, they were permitted to retain but a short distance, as the St. George, by a vigorous spurt, again came to the fore, and succeeded in holding a quarter to half a length's lead till about a quarter of a mile from home, where the Pioneer took the lead, crossing the winning-line two lengths ahead. The race was the closest and most exciting that we have had since amateur racing was commenced on this coast. The St. George were evidently overmatched in skill and strength, and it was only by great exertion, through sheer determination not to be beaten, that they succeeded in making so good a showing. The Pioneer crew row well together, and the style of their stroke-oar is worthy of imitation. If this crew holds together for another season, the probabilities are that their club will become the final possessors of the cup, this being the second time in succession that it has won it. The time of the Pioneer crew in this last race was 13 m. 5s.; the St. George, 13 m., 17 s., both comparing very favorably with the winning times of most Eastern crews.

Junior Single Sculls—Columbia R. C.—W. I. Casey, J. E. George. St. George R. C.—W. A. Wilson. Won by Casey, 16 m., 37 s.; George second.

Second-class four-oared shell. Pioneer R. C.—1, J. J. Whelan (bow); 2, B. Oliver; 3, F. Notting; J. Foster (stroke). St. George R. C.—1, C. J. Okell (bow); 2, I. C. Friedlander; 3, E. T. Huhhack; 4, J. G. Lucas (stroke). Course, one mile straight away. Won easily by the Pioneer. In connection with this race, we would make the suggestion to the management of the St. George Club that it does not reflect credit to their club to enter an unpracticed crew for a representative race, and especially when practice is quite feasible.

Senior single sculls. Columbia R. C.—T. W. Fenn. Pioneer R. C.—J. Sullivan. Ariel B. C.—L. Stevenson. Won by Sullivan, 16 m., 53½ s.; Fenn a good second.

Four-oared lapstreak; Ariel B. C.: 1. Fred Smith (how); 2, W. H. Browney; 3, J. C. Cotsford; 4, W. H. Wall (stroke). St. George R. C.—1, H. N. Wallace (how); 2, C. R. Browne; 3, D. Browne; 4, R. D. Girvin (stroke); won by the Ariel Club, 14 min. 34 sec.

Second-class harge; Dolphin S. and R. Club: 1, E. Kehrlein; 2, E. Lutgens; 3, L. Schroeder; 4, E. Peterson (stroke). Pioneer R. C.—1, J. J. Whelan; 2, B. Oliver; 3, F. Notting; 4, J. Foster (stroke). St. George R. C.—1, W. Wilson; 2, P. J. Cadogan; 3, J. Watson; 4, E. T. Huhback (stroke). Won by the Dolphin; the Pioneer a good second; the St. George anywhere. We cannot understand why any club, having the remotest respect for its rowing reputation, should allow such a crew as this St. George Barge crew to figure in public. Judging from their style—especially that of No. 2—and the commotion they caused in the waters of the creek, one would suppose that they had learnt their rowing by ferry application to a churn splasher. We would take this opportunity to point out to the rowing element generally that it would be to the interest of their sport for them to endeavor, in their public races, to display as near as possible, perfection in form and condition. By so doing, rowing would become to be regarded by our community at large with respect, interest and intelligence. The management of the regatta deserves nothing but praise. We would like to suggest here to our leading dailies, that in future, when they desire to have an account of any of our regattas in their columns, that they employ reporters who can, at least, give a just account of what takes place. Ignorance is but a poor plea for injustice. Some of the accounts of this regatta in our dailies were evidently not taken from facts, but from the erroneous mental wanderings of juvenile aspirants to repertorial honors.——There is a rumor that a well-known patron of sport intends offering a silver challenge cup, open to amateurs, in four-oared harges.——A race between the Golden Gate and Pioneer clubs, in harges, is talked of.——The Dolphin Club, elated with their late victory, think of getting a four-oared shell, to compete in the next race for the McKinlay Cup.

Pedestrianism.—The late six-day walk for men has proven that California pedestrians are the equal of any in the world. The ease with which P. McIntyre, the winner, made his distance of 500 miles, making his last mile in 5 minutes 25 seconds, shows that he could have put 550 on record. Carmichael, the second man, who had 478 miles to his credit, is quite new at the business, this being his first long walk. Scott, the third man, covered 455 miles, walking most of the distance, and could have done much better had he not thought the distance made in the last race a criterion to go by. Murdock came in fourth, with 430 miles. He, too, is a green hand, this being his first public walk. Chenowith fifth, with 412 miles, was put out of the race for fourth place by an injudicious use of liniment, which penetrated the skin and poisoned his blood to such an extent that serious results are likely to ensue. The only trouble connected with the match was caused by a disreputable scoundrel named Macfarlane, who personated Santos, and endeavored to swindle the other competitors by wearing and walking with his clothes and number while the real Santos was resting. For conniving at the trick Santos was ruled off the track and Macfarlane incontinently fired out of the hall——The six-day walk for ladies started last Wednesday, with all the contestants who had entered. So far the unknown ladies, who, by the way, have all good records (or say they have), do not show any wonderful speed. Miss Florence is the most graceful goer, and Miss Denman the fastest, but neither of them can compare with La Chapelle. Last week we selected Von Berg for first place, and see nothing to call for a change of opinion.——The two Apache Yuma Indians, who ran against time last Wednesday, failed to lower the record. Mootoomosonnic made 19 1-16 miles in two hours. His fastest mile was 5 min., 34 sec. We think he could make 20½ miles on a straight track.——The match between men and horses will commence next Wednesday at the Pavilion. Its novelty will ensure its success.

Coursing. The regular fall meeting of the California Pioneer Coursing Club will be held at Merced on Wednesday, November 5th. This meeting will be attended with considerable interest, as the stakes are only open to greyhounds belonging to members of the Club, which comprises all the best dogs in the State—many of them being imported stock. There will also be a run for the Puppy Stakes—that is, greyhounds under eighteen months old. These having never met before on the coursing-field, afford room for a large amount of speculation to pick out the winners. The stakes to be run for at this meeting are far in excess of what has ever before been offered. Mr. Bless has written to the Club that the people of Merced will give a liberal purse toward the prizes. The entrance fee has been fixed at ten dollars for the Old Dog Stake, and five dollars for the Puppy Stake, besides considerable added money given by the Club. The reports received by the Club concering the coursing-ground, and the abundance of hares, are very favorable for one of the finest meetings ever held on the coast. On Tuesday evening, October 21st, the Club will meet for the purpose of making all arrangements for the coursing.

Shooting.—In a late issue we spoke of the poor quality of Winchester cartridge shells. Further inquiry among sportsmen and gunmakers shows that we dealt too leniently with what one gentleman calls the biggest swindle ever puffed into notoriety. The universal complaint is that Winchester shells are very uneven in size—so much so that a No. 12 will often no more then enter a No. 10 gun. The heads are badly made, often dropping off before loading; and many sportsmen have spoilt their day's shooting by getting one of these wretched shells so jammed that no one but a smith could remove it.——Reports of good bags of quail come from all parts of the State.——We hear that ducks are rather scarce in San Joaquin and Sacramento counties.

Baseball.—The Hop Bitters of Rochester got an easy victory over the Californias last Sunday; score, 16 to 5.——Games to-morrow at Oakland: Cincinnati vs. California.——At Recreation Grounds: Hop Bitters vs. Knickerbockers.——The advent of the Eastern club, and the disgraceful way in which they have tried to prostitute the game to mercenary ends, will ruin baseball on this coast if not checked.——Nolan is reinstated by the League for obvious gate money reasons.——We advise our readers not to bet on Sunday's game at the Recreation Grounds, as we hear that lots of coin could be made by the Hop Bitters losing.

Swimming.—Dean, Williams, Catton and Melrose will compete for the Neptune Club medal to-morrow.——In Daily's absence his mantle seems to have dropped on Flemming's shoulders, for he pulled another drowner out last week.

Predictions.—The NEWS LETTER is the only paper on the Pacific Coast that has enterprise enough to ascertain the probable winners of sporting events and publish tips for the guidance of its readers' betting. In this we take considerable pride, but have still greater grounds for congratulation in the fact that so far all our predictions have turned out correct, and persons who followed our judgment have made considerable money. Amongst other notable winners that we have named are Edwards for the July walk, Callahan for a place in the same event, McIntyre for the late walk, Rowell for the Astley Belt, and LaChapelle in the six-day walk at Platt's Hall. It remains to be seen whether Von Berg, our selection for the ladies' contest, will win.

AGGREGATE ASSETS, $38,789,065.

Imperial Fire Insurance Co., of London..... .....Instituted 1803.
London Assurance Corporation, of London.... .....
.....Established by Royal Charter 1720.
Northern Assurance Corporation, of London.....Established 1838.
Queen Insurance Company, of Liverpool.....Established 1857.

A JOINT POLICY ISSUED BY THE FOUR COMPANIES.

ROBERT DICKSON, Manager.

W. LANE BOOKER, Agent and Attorney.

317 CALIFORNIA STREET, S. F. [Oct. 11.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

Gila Silver Mining Company.—Location of Principal Place of Business, San Francisco, California.—Location of Works, Reveille Mining District, Nye County, Nevada.—Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 30th day of September, 1879, an assessment (No. 5) of Twenty-five Cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately, in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 7, Safe Deposit Building, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the THIRD DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1879, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on MONDAY, the TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1879, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. W. PARRISH, Secretary.

Office—Room 7, Safe Deposit Building, No. 328 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California. Oct. 11.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Office of the Eureka Consolidated Mining Company, Nevada Block, Room 37, San Francisco, October 4th, 1879.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company will be held at the office of the Company, Room No. 37, Nevada Block, San Francisco, on MONDAY, the TWENTIETH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1879, at 2 P.M. of said day, for the election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented. Transfer Books closed October 15th, at 3 P.M.

Oct. 11. W. W. TRAYLOR, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Belvidere Mining Company will be held at the office of the Company, Room 26, No. 203 Bush street, San Francisco, California, on TUESDAY, the twenty-first day of October, 1879, at 1 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. [Oct. 11.] C. VAN DYCK HUBBARD, Secretary.

ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE.

Notice.—The Trade and the Public are informed that we receive the genuine LOUIS ROEDERER CARTE BLANCAE CHAMPAGNE, direct from Mr. Louis Roederer, Reims, over his signature and Coonsular Invoice. Each case is marked upon the side, "Macoodray & Co., San Francisco," and each bottle bears the label, "Macondray & Co., Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast."

Oct. 11. MACONDRAY & CO., Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

CRADLE, ALTAR, AND TOMB.

CRADLE.

BUSCH—In this city, October 4th, to the wife of J. J. Busch, a son.
FONTANA—In this city, October 2d, to the wife of M. J. Fontana, a son.
FULLER—In this city, September 20th, to the wife of W. H. Fuller, a daughter.
GEYER—In this city, October 2d, to the wife of Louis P. Geyer, a son.
GLASER—In this city, October 1st, to the wife of Peter Glaser, a daughter.
GOLDSMITH—In this city, October 4th, to the wife of A. M. Goldsmith, a son.
HYMAN—In this city, October 7th, to the wife of Jacob Hyman, a son.
LUHMENSEN—In this city, October 6th, to the wife of N. Luhmensen, a son.
MAYER—In this city, September 25th, to the wife of Bernard Mayer, twins.
POHLMANN—In this city, September 28th, to the wife of O. Pohlmann, a son.
SARGENT—In this city, October 6th, to the wife of J. C. Sargent, a daughter.
SWETT—In this city, October 2d, to the wife of George L. Swett, a daughter.
VAN NESS—In this city, October 1st, to the wife of W. H. Van Ness, a daughter.
WERLITZ—In this city, September 24th, to the wife of H. Werlitz, a daughter.

ALTAR.

DRIGGS-HOLT—In this city, October 2d, Wm. H. Driggs to Julia M. Holt.
HALL-CALHOUN—In this city, October 2d, Edward S. Hall to Emma T. Calhoun.
JOHNSTON-NICE—In this city, October 3d, E. McD. Johnston to Ella M. Nice.
KENNEDY-GILLESPIE—In this city, October 2d, E. H. Kennedy to Annie Gillespie.
LABELLE-CHENETTE—In this city, October 7th, J. Labelle to Ellen Chenette.
MEYER-RUSS—In this city, October 4th, Emil Meyer to Marie Russ.
RABJOHN-WOOD—In this city, October 6th, Thos. H. Rabjohn to Evelyn E. Wood.
RICHMOND-DONAHUE—In this city, October 4th, John Richmond to Flora Donahue.
RICK-STRAUSS—In this city, 2d, John G. Rick to Clara Strauss.

TOMB.

BOWLES—In this city, October 1st, Harry Harding Bowles, aged 24 years.
BAIRD—In this city, October 4th, James S. Baird.
CHERRY—In this city, October 1st, John B. Cherry, aged 60 years.
CROWLEY—In this city, October 1st, Dr. Walter Crowley, aged 40 years.
COLGROVE—In this city, October 5th, S. W. Colgrove, aged 31 years.
DONOVAN—In this city, October 1st, Sarah A. Donovan, aged 40 years.
HAMILL—In this city, October 6th, John Hamill, aged 49 years.
JANSEN—In this city, October 2d, Matis Jansen, aged 20 years
JOHNSON—In this city, October 3d, James Johnson, aged 66 years.
KATZ—In this city, October 6th, Solomon P. Katz, aged 51 years.
LINDEGAARD—In this city, October 3d, Cecilie Lindegaard, aged 38 years.
LELAND—In this city, October 5th, Pierre E. Leland, aged 26 years.
MARRIOTT—In this city, October 7th, Dr. Henry Marriott, aged 42 years.
ROBERTS—In this city, October 6th, Charles J. Roberts, aged 57 years.
WARD—In this city, October 3d, Fannie A. Ward, aged 24 years.
WILLIAMS—In this city, October 5th, Charles H. Williams, aged 36 years.

CETEWAYO.

New York, October 5th.—A cable dispatch to the New York *Herald* from Capetown, September 16th, via London October 5th, says: Cetewayo is a fine specimen of the noble savage—big, black, about fifty years of age, and standing nearly six feet high. He is well proportioned, has a fully-developed physical frame, and a good-natured, open face. He was accompanied to Capetown by four of his wives, four followers and a little girl. Major Poole speaks of the King's amiability, and says he gave very little trouble, except on one or two occasions, when he demanded to have an entire ox roasted for his daily meal. In Simon's Bay he was taken on board the *Boadicea*. There he saw the soldiers at drill, and expressed wonder and admiration, remarking: "Oh, I was only born yesterday. I am a mere baby. I never should have fought against such good men as the English, who intended to take away my country and govern it so much better than I could. They shot us to make us Christians. I ask pardon for shooting back at them." In an interview between the Premier of the Cape Government and King Cetewayo, the latter said: "I was the child of the British Government, and my father (the English) came to chastise me for wrong-doing. I caught the stick with which he wished to beat me, and broke it. I did wrong to fight him, and am punished. I am no longer King. The English are a great people. They will not kill those who fought with them. I hope the great Queen will pardon me, and allow me to return to my country, and give me place and permit me to build my kraal." When informed that the Government intended to treat him with consideration, in view of his valor and previous distinction, and that the English officials desired to supply him with everything necessary for his comfort, Cetewayo asked that ten more of his wives he sent for at once, giving the names of his favorites.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

St. Louis, October 7th.—Jay Gould arrived here to-day from Colorado, and left for the East by the Wabash Railroad to-night. In a consultation between himself, Benj. W. Lewis, President of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, and A. L. Hopkins, of the Wabash, it was finally and for the first time determined that the two roads should be operated under one management, and that its headquarters should be in St. Louis. Mr. Gould was questioned regarding the situation of his affairs in Colorado, but would state nothing, except that he will not part with either the Colorado Central, South Park, or Denver and Rio Grande railroads, and that he means to stand by them.

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.—The following named governments have signified acquiescence in the new International code of ocean and river signals and the rule of road at sea: France, Germany, Russia, the United States, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, the Netherlands, Austro-Hungary, Greece and Chile. The new rules and signals are to come in use everywhere on the 1st of September, 1880. The regulations relate to the lights which vessels should carry at night, the sound signals which they shall make in a fog, their speed in fog, mist or snow, and the method of steering when approaching one another.

LONDON, October 8th.—The *Times* reports that two mills, which have been closed for some time, have reopened in Preston, though the depression is keenly felt throughout North Lancashire. Spinners and manufacturers are more hopeful than for months. Cotton is decreasing in price, and there is a prospect of large arrivals, and a better selling margin for manufactured goods is expected. In East Lancashire, too, the prospect is more hopeful. The Operatives' Association urges a general adoption of short-time working.

During the past week shipments of pig iron from Cleveland have been on a scale unprecedented during the history of the trade, averaging 5,500 tons daily. This was caused by the demand in the United States.

FACING THE HIGHTS.

Since the one song that we sing is What? Is this our strait? and truly
But a sad one! Is all lost?
Since the presence that we bring is Is hope given up and duly
Not a bad one: Shrived and crossed?
Must we—you, my heart, and I— Come, heart! Can not you and I
Stay to watch the world run by, Yon untrodden country try,
While we two sit back and cry— Rather than lie down and die—
Wearily? Drearily?

Seems to me, the hills glow greenly
Over there.
If our fate has served us meanly,
Can't we hear?
Let us trudge it, you and I,
Heart, to where these new lands lie;
Let us bid the old good-by—
Cheerily!

—*Howard Glyndon in October Appletons'.*

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS LETTER.

SUBSCRIPTIONS:

United States.....$5 a Year. | Foreign.....$6 a Year.

☞ Postage Prepaid ☜

The following firms are authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the San Francisco *News Letter:*

LONDON, ENG.—W. H. Smith & Sons, 186 Strand, W.C.; George Street & Co., 30 Cornhill, E.C.; F. Algar, 8 Clement's Lane, E.C.; American Exchange and Reading Rooms, 449 Charing Cross, W.C; Delizy, Davies & Co., 1 Cecil street, Strand, W.C.; Wm. Wilson, 0 Talbot Court, Eastcheap, E.C.

PARIS, FRANCE.—Charles Legay, 1 Rue Scribs; "Anglo-American Bank," 19 Boulsvard de la Madelaine.

NEW YORK.—S. M. Pettengill & Co., 37 Park Row; George P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce street; A. Brentano, 37 Union Square; MacKenzie, Phillips & Co., 115 and 117 Nassau street; E. Duncan Sniffen, 31 and 32 Astor House offices; John F. Phillips & Co., 27 Chatham street.

BOSTON, MASS.—S. M. Pettengill & Co., 10 State street.
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PHILADELPHIA, PENN.—S. M. Pettengill & Co., 701 Chestnut street.
CINCINNATI.—E. N. Fleshman & Co., N.E. corner 4th and Race streets.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.—H. P. Hubbard.
VICTORIA, B. C.—T. N. Hibben & Co.
SACRAMENTO.—A. S. Hopkins. [February 2.

ARMY STREET.

Notice.—The undersigned, the Mayor, Assessor and Surveyor of the City and County of San Francisco, appointed and constituted Commissioners by an Act of the Legislature of the State of California entitled "An Act to confer additional powers on the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, to provide for the opening of Army Street and the condemnation of private property therefor," approved March 16th, 1878, do hereby give notice, in conformity to the provisions of said Act and the other Acts of the said Legislature referred to therein, that the report of the said Commissioners required by the provisions of the Acts aforesaid is completed and will be open for the inspection of all parties interested, at the Mayor's Office, New City Hall (the same being the office of the said Commissioners), daily, for thirty days, commencing on WEDNESDAY, October 1st, 1879, between the hours of 9 o'clock A.M. and 4 o'clock P.M. of each day.

Dated San Francisco, September 29th, 1879.

A. J. BRYANT, Mayor,
ALEXANDER BADLAM, Assessor,
WM. P. HUMPHREYS, Surveyor,
Army Street Commissioners.

Oct. 4.

JOHN JENNINGS

Hooper's South End Warehouses, corner Japan and Townsend streets, San Francisco. First-class Fire-Proof Brick Building, capacity 10,000 tons. Goods taken from the Dock and the Cars of the C. P. R. R. and S. P. R. R. free of charge. Storage at Current Rates. Advances and Insurance Effected.

EDWARD BOSQUI & CO.,

Printers, Engravers, Lithographers and Bookbinders,

Leidesdorff street, from Clay to Commercial.

FOR PORTLAND AND ASTORIA, OREGON.

The Oregon Steamship Company and Pacific Coast Steamship Company will dispatch every five days, for the above ports, one of their new A1 Iron Steamships, viz.: OREGON, GEORGE W. ELDER, and STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Sailing Days

Oct. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, and 29. | Nov. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, and 28.

At 10 o'clock A. M.

Connecting at Portland, Oregon, with Steamers and Railroads and their connecting Stage Lines for all points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories, British Columbia and Alaska.

K. VAN OTERENDORP, Agent O. S. S. Co.,
No. 210 Battery street, San Francisco.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Agents P. C. S. S. Co.,
No. 10 Market street, San Francisco.

Oct. 4.

CUNARD LINE.

British and North American Royal Mail Steamships between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, sailing from New York EVERY WEDNESDAY.

ABYSSINIA.....Nov. 5
BOTHNIA.....Nov. 12
GALLIA.....Oct. 15..Nov. 10
ALGERIA.....Oct. 22.....
SCYTHIA.....Oct. 29.....

Passage can be secured and all information given on application to
WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,
218 California st.

Oct. 11.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Steamers of this Company will sail from Broadway Wharf for PORTLAND, Oregon), every 5 days, direct, and for LOS ANGELES, SANTA BARBARA, SANTA CRUZ, SAN DIEGO, SAN LUIS OBISPO and other NORTHERN and SOUTHERN COAST PORTS, leaving SAN FRANCISCO about every third day.

For Day and Hour of Sailing, see the Company's Advertisement in the San Francisco Daily Papers.

Ticket Office, No. 214 Montgomery Street, near Pine.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Agents,
No. 10 Market street.

March 15.

MY BOYHOOD'S LOVE.

My boyhood's love! I see her still,
All radiant in her girlhood's prime,
And feel again my pulses thrill
With joy, as in the olden time.

Again I walk the village street,
The lights upon the lamp-post shine,
I hear the coming of her feet,
And soon her arm is linked in mine.

Her hand I for a moment press,
As o'er the flags we slowly glide,
And then one lingering caress:
She's promised to become my bride.

'Tis strange these scenes can seem so new,
So long she's slumbered with the dead;
But time seems brief as I review
The moments which so sweetly sped.

She passed away, my boyhood's pride,
With youth's bright sunlight on her brow:
It seems but yesterday she died,
Though wide the space 'twixt then and now.

Perched on the pinnacle of age,
I look back through the misty years,
To read her life's half-written page;
The blank I fill up with my tears.

For me, these years have wrought decay.
Just look at these poor shrunken hands:
These once brown locks are turned to gray;
Spent, nearly, are life's flowing sands.

But, though I'm ripening for the tomb,
With cloudless faith I look above;
For there, in all her youthful bloom,
I'll meet again my boyhood's love.

THE LABOUCHERE-LAWSON TROUBLE.

In this country an assault committed by one editor upon another creates little sensation and no surprise. Such occurrences, disgraceful as they are, have become so common among us that we take them as an inseparable adjunct to journalism of the "live" sort. It must not be imagined on this account, however, that American editors are more sensitive to insult or more quick to resent it than their European brethren. On the contrary, the offensively personal character of our Press is such, that if an editor were to resent every insult hurled at him by his rivals, he would have a fresh fight on his hands for every hour in the day; consequently he has to sit down under nine hundred and ninety-nine insults out of every thousand, and content himself with throwing back mud for mud; but, if he makes the thousandth a *casus belli*, his broils are still too numerous to have any novelty about them. In England it is different. Personal journalism is, or has been till lately, unknown there, or, at least, unpracticed by any reputable journal. When, therefore, the editors of two such newspapers as the London *Telegraph* and *Truth* first abuse each other in their periodicals and then come to blows, the affair not only takes a great stir in England, but is thought of sufficient importance to be telegraphed to the four corners of the earth. It is greatly to be deplored that such a shameful quarrel should have come about, but there is little doubt as to who is most to blame. Henry Labouchere, the editor and proprietor of *Truth*, has, ever since he started his journal, indulged in a strain of personality which is often offensive, sometimes abusive, and always in bad taste. Bright, clever and readable as *Truth* certainly is, this feature has always been a stain upon its pages. Among the objects of its most bitter attacks was Levy Lawson, proprietor of the *Telegraph*, and any one who has read the incessant abuse to which he was subjected, cannot wonder that at last he resorted to the *argumentum baculinum*. But he, too, since his intimate relations with the New York *Herald* began, has not always been as careful of the dignity of the Press as might have been expected from the proprietor of the mightiest newspaper in the world; and if Labouchere had only slapped his face in return the Londoners would have been well pleased.

"THE NATION" ON GRANT'S RECEPTION.

General Grant's reception at San Francisco forms in every way a pleasing contrast to what it was at the beginning of the year feared it might be. Instead of being seized on the wharf by a crowd of political jobbers and converted into a Presidential candidate a year in advance of the election, partly in ostentatious preparation for civil war or some sort of illegal "salvation of society," and partly in covert preparation for the return to power of the corrupt gang who brought disgrace on the Administration, he has come back amidst the enthusiastic welcome of men of all parties, as a great general who has deserved well of his country and whose military talents have met with much respectful recognition abroad, and to whom a return to honored repose in his own land is very grateful. When one sees how passionately the people desire a hero whom they can admire and applaud simply and heartily as a man, and not as a candidate, and how desirable it is in the existing condition of American life that there should be such a hero in American society, it is difficult to find words of condemnation sufficiently strong for the plans, both past and present, for using this simple soldier as the head of the Machine, or as the pea with which the managers did their thimblerigging. Grant's true, as the war left him, was one of the national treasures. The politicians did their mortal best to destroy it, and bad he been an older man they would have succeeded. It has happily survived their suares, and nothing should now be done to keep it intact during the remainder of his life.—*The Nation.*

Seattle, September 23d.—The salmon run this season has proven an entire failure, both on Puget Sound and in British Columbia. The product of Fraser River this season will not exceed 25,000 cases, against 75,000 last year. The Puget Sound cannery, located at Muskeltio, has put up only 1,300 cases so far this season, against 7,000 cases put up at this time in 1877.

Sterling Silverware.—A large assortment of elegant designs at Ran dolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

INSURANCE.

HUTCHINSON & MANN,
INSURANCE AGENCY,
No. 322 & 321 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Fire Insurance.

GIRARD.....of Philadelphia.	LA CAISSE GENERALE.....of Paris.
HOME.....of Columbus.	ST PAUL.....of St. Paul.
NEW ORLEANS ASSOCIATION.....	TEUTONIA.....of New Orleans.
PEOPLES.....of Newark.	BERLIN COLOGNE.....of Berlin.
REVERE.....of Boston.	LA CONFIANCE.....of Paris.

Marine Insurance.

PARIS UNDERWRITING ASSOCIATION.....of Paris.
LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.....of London.
Capital Represented.....$23,000,000.
All Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. OF CALIFORNIA.

Principal Office, 406 California Street, San Francisco.
Cash Assets, January 1, 1877, $595,291; Liabilities, $5,952; Surplus for Policy Holders, $589,339. J. F. Houghton, President; L. L. Baker, Vice-President; Charles R. Story, Secretary. R. H. MAGILL, H. H. BIGELOW, General Agents.

DIRECTORS.—San Francisco—L. L. Baker, John H. Redington, J. F. Houghton, R. B. Gray, Robert Watt, John Currey, L. L. Baker, W. F. Whittier, C. C. Burr, E. M. Root, W. H. White, J. L. N. Shepard, W. M. Greenwood, George S. Mann, Cyrus Wilson, W. T. Garratt, C. Waterhouse, A. P. Hotaling, A. Block, A. K. P. Harmon, G. S. Johnson, W. G. Wilson, A. W. Bowman, H. L. Dodge, Charles R. Story. Alameda County Branch—V. D. Moody, Chauncy Taylor, A. C. Henry, Robert S. Farrelly, Joseph B. Martin, W. B. Hardy, T. B. Simpson. San Diego—A. H. Wilcox. Sacramento—Mark Hopkins, D. W. Earl, Julius Wetzlar, James Carolan. San Jose—T. Ellard Beans, B. D. Murphy, A. Pfister, J. H. Dibble, J. S. Carter, Jackson Lewis, Jacob Rich, John Auzerais, John Balbach. Stockton—H. H. Hewlett, Chas. Belding, J. D. Peters, A. W. Simpson, H. M. Fanning. Marysville—D. E. Knight. Grass Valley—Wm. Watt, T. W. Sigourney. Portland, Oregon—W. S. Ladd, C. H. Lewis, P. Wasserman, B. Goldsmith, D. Maclcay. Virginia City, Nevada—John Gillig, Isaac L. Requa. March 17.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.--UNION INS. CO. OF S. F.

The California Lloyds.---Established in 1861.---Nos. 416 and 418 California street. Cash capital $750,000 in Gold. Assets exceed $1,000,000 Coin. Fair Rates! Prompt Settlement of Loses!! Solid Security!! DIRECTORS.—SAN FRANCISCO—J. Mora Moss, N. G. Kittle, M. J. G'Connor, R. S. Floyd, Moses Heller, Adam Grant, Daniel Meyer, Antoine Borel, Charles Kohler, E. L. Goldstein, I. Lawrence Pool, A. Weill, Joseph Brandeustein, Charles Baum, James Moffitt, Benjamin Brewster, L. Cunningham, W. M. Hoag, Nicholas Luning, John Parrott, L. A. Bootb, Julius Baum, Myles D. Sweeney, Jas. M. Goewey, Edward Cadwalader Bartlett Doe, Gustave Touchard, J. H. Baird, J. G. Kittle, George C. Hickox, C. Ducommun, Wm. Scholle, John Conly, Ig. Steinhart, W. B. Stone, J. G. Eldridge, A. B. Phipps.

GUSTAVE TGUCHARD, President. N. G. KITTLE, Vice-President.
CHARLES D. HAVEN, Secretary. GEO. T. BOHEN, Surveyor. Aug. 31.

THE STATE INVESTMENT AND INSURANCE CO.
FIRE AND MARINE.

Cash Assets, $450,000.---Principal Office, 218 and 220 San-some street, San Francisco. OFFICERS:—A. J. BRYANT, President; RICHARD IVERS, Vice-President; CHARLES H. CUSHING, Secretary; H. H. WATSON, Marine Surveyor. BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—Peter Donahue, James Irvine, C. D. G'Sullivan, A. Bocqueraz, R. Harrison, A. H. Rutherford, R. Bailey, E. W. Corbett, George G. McMullin, A. J. Bryant, Frank M. Pixley, E Burke, H. H. Watson, Dr. C. F. Buckley, P. J. White, E. M. Root, M. Maybhun, Richard Ivers, John Rosenfeld, Daniel Callaghan. P. H. Russell, Sacramento. John G. Downey, Los Angeles. Wm. Hood, Sonoma County. H. W. Seale, Mayfield. Geo. Rutherford, San Jose. Feb. 16.

THE MARINE INSURANCE CO. OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
[ESTABLISHED 1836.]

Whole Amount of Joint Stock and Guaranteed Capital..$5,000,000.
Whole Amount of Capital paid up..... 900,000.
Cash Assets December 31, 1876..... 3,710,000.

The undersigned have been duly authorized to issue Policies at current rates on Freight and Shipments to or from England, Europe, New York, Japan, China, Australian Colonies, Sandwich Islands, and Northern Coast Ports. If desired, policies made payable at port of termination.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., Agents,
Aug. 10. 218 California street.

THE SWISS MARINE INS. COMPANIES COMBINED.

Switzerland, of Zurich, Capital 5,000,000 francs; Helvetia, of St. Gall, Capital 10,000,000 francs; Baloise, of Basle, Capital 5,000,000 francs. These three Companies are liable jointly and severally for all losses that may be sustained. Losses made payable in all the principal seaports of the world. In the settlement of all claims under an English policy, these Companies will strictly adhere to the conditions and customs adopted at Lloyds, and submit to English jurisdiction.

June 9. HARRY W. SYZ, Agent, 225 Sansome st., S. F.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSUR. CO. OF BOSTON.

Has transacted the business of Life Insurance for nearly thirty-five years. Its assets amount to over FOURTEEN MILLION DOLLARS. The law of Massachusetts makes all its Policies nonforfeitable. It is a Purely Mutual Company, dividing every cent of surplus among Policy-holders. This is the ONLY Company on the Pacific Coast governed by the Massachusetts Lapse Law. This company has complied with the new Insurance Laws of California.

WALLACE EVERSON, General Agent.
Sept. 22.] 328 Montgomery street.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF TORONTO.
Incorporated 1851.

Total Assets, 1st January, 1879.....$1,670,400.41.
BUTLER & HALDAN, General Agents for Pacific Coast,
413 CALIFORNIA STREET. [Sept. 13.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INS. CO. OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital $5,000,000.---Agents: Balfour, Guthrie & Co., No. 316 California street, San Francisco. Nov. 18.

ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY,

No. 310 Sansome street, San Francisco, Wholesale Dealer in Furs. Sept. 21.

OUR HOTELS; WHAT THEY OUGHT TO BE, AND WHAT THE BALDWIN IS.

San Francisco is, perhaps, better supplied than any other city on this continent of its size with large hotels. These great hostelries are availed of as homes by the best of families. When decently and properly kept, they are agreeable to many of our most worthy people, who prefer their comforts to the worry and trouble of housekeeping. Hotel proprietors and managers owe it to themselves, to the houses they keep, and to the respectable families who patronize them, that decorum and a decent regard for the proprieties of life shall be strictly maintained. If hotels are to be firmly established as substitutes for homes, then they must be what a good home is, namely: decent, orderly and quiet. Their surroundings must be unobjectionable to the moral sense of the wives and mothers who make them their permanent abiding place. Whatever affects the social life of the people affects them in a most serious matter. In this view our hotels are properly subjects of criticism. They have, perhaps, hitherto enjoyed an immunity from adverse remark, on the part of the press, which they have not always earned. In short, the conclusion is forced upon us that the focussing of a little light upon those institutions will be for their own good and the public benefit. We begin that duty this week by making some very pointed allusions to the BALDWIN. Our attention has very frequently of late been called to that house. In it there are many families of wealth, of culture, and of the highest respectability. But it is also permitted to be frequented by people who have no business to be there. The reading-room is a place of resort for what are known as hotel loafers and sports, to an extent that almost excludes the better residents of the hotel. There are females in the house who sometimes excuse their late entries and exits as being necessitated because of their pretended connection with the theatrical profession, and whose constant companions are men of fast repute, who go to and from the rooms of these females at extraordinary hours of the night, leading other occupants of the house to believe that these women are fitting themselves for another and very different profession from that of a theatrical star. There are females occupying rooms in secluded portions of the house, in close proximity to the rooms of gentlemen, and whose behavior toward those gentlemen is highly calculated to mislead verdant people as to the nature of the legal relationship they bear to each other. There have been regular boarders among the females, whose escapades while in the house, and since, have been such as to stamp them as members of the Cyprian class, and they are now known as such by the fast men of the city, as well as by the keepers of the hotel. Men have been known to keep the house, as far up as the sixth floor, in a hawdy roar all night, when a proprietor or clerk could not be found to quell it. Bells have been rung by decent occupants at three o'clock in the morning, and the favor asked that quiet might be restored, but without effect. Rooms have been divested of their furniture during the absence of boarders, and without their knowledge or consent. A man was shot dead in his own room on a Sunday morning, on the principal floor of the hotel, and no one heard or knew anything about it until the body was found, several hours after the deed was done. If the principal floor is thus left to run itself to death or destruction, what may be imagined in regard to the upper ones? One of our well-known citizens was reported in a city print as being confined to his room in this hotel, by reason of injuries sustained from a cowhiding given to him by a lady boarder, whose name was stated. The clerk at the office saved his life by throwing up his arms and having them broken by hoodlum habitués of the place. Fast men, men about town, racing men, gamblers, who are on the lookout for country greenhorns, sports, hangers-on to the outskirts of the theater, loafers and bilks generally, crowd around the hotel, fill its reading room, make appointments in its parlors, aye, and in its more private places, loiter about its corridors and entrances, associate with manager and proprietor, and give it characteristics that are anything but in keeping with the decorum and good order essential to the home of good families. The Manager, McAhee, has been reported of in various positions, at one time as a carpenter and wheelwright, at another as the associate of the forger Saville, and as being intoxicated about the hotel in the presence of ladies. Some months ago a gentleman visitor there was swindled out of a considerable sum at a game well known to gamblers. It is rumored that something or other has given the Manager, McAhee, a strong hold on Baldwin, the proprietor, and that, as a consequence, the former does pretty much as he pleases with both the hotel and theater. Neither McAhee nor Baldwin are men of such experience, moral elevation, or gentlemanly instincts as to constitute them the kind of persons best fitted to run so important an institution. Men who cannot take care of their own social lives can hardly be expected to cater wisely and well for the social lives of others. It is one thing to keep a livery stable and quite another to keep a first-class hotel, as Baldwin must be made to know. He may take his Lennie McCormicks where he pleases, and even have it shamelessly told in courts where he takes them, but he owes it to his better class of patrons that neither he nor his congenial friends shall take their Lennies to the Baldwin—some people are now pronouncing it THE BAWDY.

THE AUSTRALIAN EXHIBITIONS.

The Exhibition at Sydney is likely to be considerable of a success, all nations being represented. The one, later on, at Melbourne, will undoubtedly surpass it. Not a little regret is felt that the United States have not made a greater show. Dr. Cox, who was sent as Commissioner from this country, is reported as not being the right man in the right place. He is old and slow, and evidently fails to realize the importance of his mission. This is so keenly felt by the American residents in the colonies that they have virtually superceded Cox, having organized and appointed a manager from among themselves, who is doing his best with such exhibits as come to hand. We do a large trade with the colonies, which might be greatly increased by availing ourselves to the utmost of this favorable opportunity to make known what we have to sell. There is yet time to make a fair display at the Melbourne Exhibition, and the people there are exceedingly desirous that we should. Our Government might well send a man-of-war with such articles as may now be hastily gathered together. This attention is only what other governments have shown, and would be highly pleasing to our trans-Pacific neighbors. A gentleman, eminently qualified to look after the matter, arrived from Melbourne by the *Zealandia*, and is already on his way overland to stir up the manufacturers East, as well as the authorities in Washington. The Hon. George C. Levy, C. B., who represented Australia at the Philadelphia, London and Paris Exhibitions, is the gentleman we allude to. After a necessarily hurried tour through this country, he proceeds to London.

"HURRAH! HURRAH! MERITT HAS COME."

The telegraphed account of the trials and rescue of Captain Payne's little command makes wonderfully exciting reading. Take it all in all, few episodes in Indian fighting exceed it in interest, which is saying not a little. The officers and men have covered themselves with glory, and deserve far greater rewards than, we fear, will be theirs. No mistakes were made, but everything appears to have been done at the right time and in the right way. Major Thornburg was selected because of his known prudence as an officer, and the result proves the wisdom of his selection. To his care and forethought the fact is owing that his command was not utterly taken by surprise and annihilated on the spot. As it was, he was drawn somewhat into the toils of the red devils, but that was unavoidable and owing to the nature of the country. Had he not been the cautious man he was, the plan to crush him was so well laid that he had otherwise been overwhelmed and his little band had bitten the dust. He lost his own life, but saved the lives of a large majority of his men. He died a brave man, in the faithful discharge of his duty. His sorrowing widow and little ones remain behind. Let us hope that a grateful country will see that they want for nothing, and that a better allowance will be less grudgingly provided than in the case of the brave Custer. The soldiers on the frontiers who preserve the lives of our countrymen against the deviltry of the Indians, have much hard fighting and but little glory. Theirs is not an enviable lot. The wonderful defense made by Captain Payne and his comrades during those six weary days and nights excites our warmest admiration. Payne, by the death of his superior, was suddenly left in chief command. It was a trying moment. The men were separated into two parties, and were distant from their wagon train of supplies. To bring these together was an immediate necessity. That it was accomplished successfully was, under the circumstances, a great feat. Surrounded by greatly superior numbers, the very best thing was done when barricades were erected, pits dug, and arrangements made for resisting a siege. This move saved the command. Who can fail to get excited in imagination over the weary waiting and dangers of those six days and nights until relief came? If evil had happened to the messenger who stole away in the darkness of the night, the little command had still been besieged. No wonder that, at the sight of relief, they broke out into cries of "Hurrah! hurrah! Meritt has come." The brave heroes were saved.

WATER RATES.

There is something very inequitable about our present method of collecting water rates. A few thousand taxpayers contribute the whole sum. The balance of the population pay nothing, property pays nothing, and the city pays nothing. The Water Company is entitled to reasonable interest upon its outlay. That is its just due, which may not honestly be denied to it. To attempt to force it to accept less would be to confiscate private property, which the law would not permit. There is such a thing as honesty toward a corporation, as well as toward an individual. A corporation is many individuals instead of one. It represents the rights of an aggregation of private individuals. To filch its just income is to rob the poor man, the widow and the orphans, who may be stockholders. Not that it is morally right to steal from the rich man any more than from them. We make the distinction merely to show that robbery of a corporation generally means robbery from classes that it is not very popular to steal from. We reach the conclusion that common honesty requires that the Water Company should be allowed a just income. The question is as to who ought to pay that income. Should it be paid solely by the ratepayer? The poor man with his little cottage has a considerable contribution to make. Montgomery Block, or even say Nevada Block, being made up of offices, pay little or nothing. Why should this be so? The existence of the water supply greatly reduces insurance, and, therefore, benefits all property, and hence property should pay for that advantage. That is the principle adopted by all other cities with which we are acquainted. Again, the city is a great consumer of water, and it is so for the benefit of the whole people. The streets are sprinkled, the sewers are flushed, the parks irrigated and the Fire Department supplied, and all this is done, not at the cost of the many but at the expense of the few. Some seventeen thousand taxpayers bear a burden that ought to be equitably distributed among all those who in any way are advantaged by the water supply. That is a principle so fair and just that it appears most extraordinary that it has not been sooner adopted. It is a marvel that housekeepers have not broken out into open rebellion against so grievous a wrong. The Legislature should apply the remedy.

PUBLIC POLICY.

It is understood that a suit is about to be entered to test the validity of the election of several of the Workingmen's candidates for office. It is claimed that the promise to return a portion of the legal salary amounts to bribery of the voters, and renders the election of the men who made the promise null and void. There are decisions in Missouri and Massachusetts which sustain this view of the law. A very great deal may be said against such promises. That they are corrupt in their inception, and demoralizing in their effect, is beyond a question. If this kind of bidding for office is once encouraged, there is no telling where it will stop. Unscrupulous men will promise anything in order to get their hands into the public treasury. That accomplished, they will sooner or later get even in some way or other. The people, through their representatives, have declared what the salaries shall be, and it is a violation of the law and an assault upon public policy to seek to lower them by indirection. Besides, if this kind of bribery of the voters is once commenced, where is it to stop? Candidates will be driven to the necessity of out-bidding each other in many scandalous ways. Men will be found to promise that gas shall be supplied for nothing, that water shall be as free as the air, and that fares and freights shall be reduced to the bare cost of running the locomotive. Indeed, this very evil had its beginning at the last election. The Workingmen were the first to hold their convention. They promised that fares and freights should be reduced. The Republicans came next, and were asked to name a specific reduction of twenty-five per cent. The New Constitution Party followed, and made the bold bid of a reduction of thirty-three and one-third per cent., and if there had been any more conventions to hold, the promises would doubtless have been still larger. Thus is a most demoralizing element injected into our political system. If it can be destroyed before further harm is done, we may well be thankful for the means by which that end is reached.

THE TOWN CRIER.

"Hear the Crier" "What tha devil art thou?
"One that will play tha devil, sir with you."

"He'd a sting in his tail as long as a flail,
"Which made him grow bolder and boldar."

A private telegram from New York informs us that Mr. John W. Taylor's report of the conversation he held with President Eliot has created horror and dismay in the minds of the teachers in New York; and a great public meeting is called to consider the question of abandoning altogether any attempt at educating the youth of the city. They say, with great show of reason, "What is the use of trying to teach our boys? Already President Eliot's bosom-friend, Taylor, tells us the San Francisco scholars are ahead of us; and what will it be when this monster of learning and friend of presidents takes his place as Superintendent of Schools? Better close at once." The same thing, we are told, is likely to be done in Boston. We are sorry for these cities, but we have our Taylor to guide us in our triumphant march through the long glories of the future.

The energy of the Superintendent of Streets is still the theme of admiring comment in the neighborhood of Washington and Mason streets. One week ago a hole, large enough to take in a barrel of sugar, opened suddenly in the very middle of Washington street, by the large school. It was left there unprotected for three days, no zealous inspector took the poor thing in at night to save it from the cold, and, during the day, the small boy from the school actually spit in its face unchecked. At last, on the fourth day, a railing was put round it, and there the hole stays, with nothing to shelter its modesty, nothing to comfort its loneliness, while it grins behind its cage.

Kate Newell Daggett (Miss, or Mrs., unknown to the telegraph) has made an address to the National Association for the Advancement of Women, and complains therein of the exclusion of women from almshouses and penal institutions, as well as Boards of Education. We heartily sympathize with this cry of indignation, so far as regards the almshouses and the prisons, to the hospitality of which we think a number of women have a natural right; but we cannot tolerate the idea of their advancing backwards to the point of sitting in a Board of Education. We are proud to say we have seen no women quite low enough to deserve this.

Two Polish Jews, who recently arrived in New York, took a walk around the city on a tour of exploration. The first thing necessary was, of course, to find a lodging, and one of them, who understood a little English, speedily struck a sign in the window, "Rooms Furnished." "*Das ist aber a Medinah*" (a good country), he cried to his friend. "Rooms for *nichts!* that vos they don't cost a single pfennig." And then his smile vanished, as he saw underneath the words "To Let"; and he turned sadly to his companion, and added: "Dot fellow's making damphools of us! He says ve can have bis rooms for *nichts*, but ve come too late."

"Closed until the walking match is over" is confidently expected to be the next sign posted over all the theaters, churches, and other rational places of amusement very shortly. Mr. Oscar Weil, acting on this suggestion, is re-writing *Pyramus and Thisbe* on the six-day plan, with the entire Olympic Club as scorers. Madame La Chapelle will play "Thisbe," and Mr. McIntyre "Pyramus," with Bowman, Scott, Santos and Chenowith, and a large five mile an hour chorus. The proprietor of the Bush-Street Theater says if business does not revive this winter there will be a dead Locke in his establishment.

Our favorite black-and-tan came home, the other day, rather out of sorts. He would not eat, sulked under the table, moaned, and conducted himself generally in a disagreeable manner. As he had always been a jovial dog, we were greatly concerned, and worried ourselves to discover what ailed him, but in vain, until a little boy, the son of a neighbor, told us he had seen the pet stop at a wall and nose an advertisement, which he offered to show us. It proved to be an offer of $10—reward for arrest and conviction of any person found stealing the *Morning Call*. The dog still refuses to be comforted.

There is a good deal of monotony, after all, in this confounded walking business. Most people have legs, and one walk is a good deal like another. Why not vary the performance a little? Crowds would go to see a match of any kind, but how much more taking it would be if the walking were done on the bands, or on the knees. There would be some real endurance in either of these, and the spectators would be entertained. Even a match on hands and knees would have its charms. There's money in it, and we charge nothing for suggestions.

The first heavy rain of the season descended early this week, and has left us in the intoxication of clear skies, and balmy airs, and open sewers, and boundless stinks in every street. The sweet influences of Orion and the Pleiades are more than enough to make us love our native land; but the passion is nothing less than maddening when the breeze is strong enough to knock down a Street Commissioner.

When General Grant saw the *Chronicle* map of Belmont, made up of parenthesis marks and dashes, he is said to have remarked, under his bated breath: "This beats anything I ever *did* see, ever *dreamt* of seeing, or ever *hope* to see again as long as I live." He is a great admirer of newspaper enterprise—thinks an eight-page *Chronicle* the best paper in the world when Mrs. G. is packing.

We ought to have our elevated street railroads as well as other places. The traveling public hardly know what they are missing all this time in the unexpected vistas through second-story windows as the train glides along. New Yorkers are said to pine for this innocent recreation, even amid the joys of Paris. Why are we to be left out in the cold?

We remark with pleasure that the *Call* is still published. It's tremendous efforts to increase it's circulation must have strained it, but the native toughness of the creature, we are proud to say, has survived; and California still bangs the world in the most tremendously unreadable paper that ever dulled the morning.

When a man cries, "Stop thief!" suspect him. For the last six or seven years—that is, ever since the *Bulletin* began to be a frightful bore to the public—it has been urging the people to bore Artesian wells, in the hope, of course, that one bore would be as much as anybody could stand. So it is; but it's not the Artesian.

The committee engaged in getting up the grand sawing-wood match have not as yet decided on the date. Some dissatisfaction has been manifested—the match is not open to ladies. We think ladies should be content to act as spectators. If it were once discovered that the gentle sex could saw wood, we believe it would upset the whole social fabric. One facetious young gentleman writes to us, objecting to oak wood, and says if he enter he will require *beech*, and his motto will be:—

"I saw from the *beech!*"

The Chicago "Inter-Ocean" is very savage against the National Board of Health, because it has done nothing to arrest the yellow fever. Lord bless you! where did you come from? Boards are not elected for that sort of thing. We always put ignoramuses into Boards of Education, men who can't take care of their own bodies into Boards of Health, peanut venders into Boards of Trade, and solid blocks into any other boards. The staff of the *Inter-Ocean* must be supplied from some of this old stock.

The following advertisement is clipped from the *N. Y. Herald:*

"An intelligent and refined young gentleman (a stranger, aged 30) will give guitar lessons to an amiable and pleasing young lady just for the pleasure of her company; a sweet singer preferred. Please address "Friendship, box ——, Herald office."

If the advertiser will take sound advice he will come straight to California on the first train. There are thousands of ladylike sweet singers here, just dying to learn the guitar, and very few of them have any big brothers to speak of.

According to the local papers the British success in Afghanistan is only a barren success, and brings with it an endless train of dangers and troubles. We deeply regret this, for the sake of the British, and can see no way out of the business for them but to make Pickering Emir and Fitch Grand Vizier, on condition that they publish the *Morning Call* at Cabul. Six months' subscription to that cheerful journal will make the Pathans themselves as mild as white of egg.

Some men are not to be taught. Here is Beecher, not satisfied with all the glory he acquired in the Tilton business, coming out in New York on the stump, "against scratching." This may be all well enough for him, and we have no inclination to peer into any man's private affairs; but we should like to know what a fellow is to do, when the wicked flea has him by the small of the back? If Mr. Beecher knows a more excellent way than scratching, let him come out with it.

Some of the New York journals, it appears, are almost in the neighborhood of common sense, if we may believe our own superior papers; and here the reflection comes in how much more simple life would be for these outsiders, if they ceased trying to see anything for themselves, and subscribed to our daily Press. We have to teach them now at a great disadvantage, puffed up, as they are, by the possession of what it pleases them to call their own organs.

It is wonderful what a cataplasm an Indian divested of his tomahawk is, and how many thousand people these red blisters will draw when they run against time at the Pavilion; and this reminds us that as far as the running is concerned, it is exactly what the white people are doing in the Utes' country just now—the only difference being that instead of speeding round a track to wild applause for gate money, our countrymen are making pretty lively time across country to save their scalp.

Elder Erastus Snow told the Mormons last Monday that, rather than submit to the Government, or to the President, or to the judges, the Mormons would see them all in Hell. Now, this is a little rough on the devil, and we can't stand by and see it. He's a tough old sinner, no doubt, but he leads a quiet life, anyway, and behaves like a gentleman, and it's brutal to think of turning our Government loose on his premises.

The union between Bismarck and Pope Leo is freely commented on in political circles. Mr. B. has promised His Holiness not to eat meat on Friday on the condition that the Pope will get privately married and join the Free Masons. If this understanding is happily arrived at it is probable that further concessions will follow.

A Philadelphia school-teacher has refused to allow a child in her class, on account of her having sung in *Pinafore*. This is a step in the right direction, and an evidence of love of good music, which only wants to be widely known in order to kill "Little Buttercup" and the entire gang forever.

The Autumn brings its usual crop of sea-serpent and wild man stories. The wild man this time is from Yolo and Colusa counties. He is a desperate looking Esau, and articulates nothing but a hoarse cry for "'backy." That's the country form of the affliction. In town he strikes you for two bits, and, like Death, he has all seasons for his own.

It is remarkable enough that, though the Agricultural Fairs are in full blast all over the Union, and there's no end of premiums to be had, not a single demand has yet been made at this office for the grand prize offered early in the year for the fattest hog. None but principals dealt with.

A priest in Jersey City refuses to allow more than twelve carriages at any funeral, on the ground of unnecessary extravagance. It is believed that he will be excommunicated at once by Jimmy McGinn, as a warning to contumacious and penurious divines.

Somebody says that the American youth ripples with blaspbemy as spontaneously as the nightingale trills forth her gushing melody to the moon. This is what comes of education and founding Young Men's Christian Associations.

Who can, day after day, read a journal and not be greatly informed thereby? This question is triumphantly asked by a distinguished contemporary, which no man, woman or child can read without being asphyxiated; and this is our triumphant answer.

The Rev. J. L. Lodge, of Jersey City Heights, has excommunicated a fireman for heating up his engine on Sunday; and properly, too, for the clergy have the exclusive right to everything hot, on the Lord's Day.

A Chicago paper says that a Michigan man has cars for a railroad, with gearing to run by wind, when favorable. Why not? The Chicago papers run that way, and nobody ever caught one of them—in a lie.

What would this world be without the *Morning Call?* "A bowling wilderness!" said the Sunday edition of my two papers, both daily. Just so! But let her howl, we prefer it.

Gen. Grant will not visit Sacramento. He has stood fire, has been under it, but he must draw the line somewhere.

C. P. R. R.

Overland Ticket Office: Ferry Landing, foot of Market street.--Commencing Monday, May 19th, 1879, and until further notice, Trains Boats wil leave SAN FRANCISCO:

7.00 A. M. (daily), Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Landing — Connecting with Trains for Napa (Stages for Sonoma), Calistoga (the Geysers), and Sacramento. Connecting at Davis (*Sundays excepted*) for Woodland and Knight's Landing, and at Woodland for Williams and Willows.
(Arrive San Francisco 8:10 P.M.)

7.00 A.M. (daily) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) and via Livermore arriving at Tracy at 11:30 A.M. and connecting with Atlantic Express. Connects at Niles with Train arriving at San Jose at 10:15 A.M.
(Returning, train from Tracy arrives at 6:05 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (daily), Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland (Or.), Colfax, Reno (Virginia City), Palisade (Eureka), Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Oalt with train arriving at Ione at 3:40 P.M.
(Arrive San Francisco 5:15 P.M.)

Sunday Excursion Tickets to San Pablo and Martinez at Reduced Rates.

10.00 A.M. (daily) via Oakland Ferry, Local Passenger Train to Haywards and Niles.
(Arrive San Francisco 4:05 P.M.)

3.00 P.M. (daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry and Niles), stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 5:20 P.M.
(Arrive San Francisco 9:35 A.M.)

3.00 P.M. (daily) Northern Railway Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to San Pablo, Martinez and Antioch.
(Arrive San Francisco 9:35 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (daily) Arizona Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) for Lathrop (and Stockton), Merced, Madera, Visalia, Sumner, Mojave, Newhall (San Buenaventura, and Santa Barbara), Los ANGELES, "Santa Monica," Wilmington, Santa Aua (San Diego), Colton aud Yuma (Colorado River Steamers), connecting direct with Daily Trains of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Arizona for Maricopa (Daily Stages for Phœnix and Prescott), and for Casa Grande (182 miles east from Yuma), aud end of Track (Daily Stages for Florence and Tucson).
"Sleeping Cars" between Oakland, Los Angeles and Yuma.
(Arrive San Francisco 12:35 P.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Lauding), connecting with trains for Calistoga, (the Geysers), Woodland, Knight's Landing and Sacramento; and at Sacramento with Passenger Train, leaving at 9:35 P.M. for Truckee, Reno, Carson and Virginia.
"Sleeping Cars" between Vallejo and Carson.
(Arrive San Francisco 11:10 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Wash'n St. Wharf), for Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.
(Arrive San Francisco 8:00 P.M.)

4.00 P.M. (daily), Through Third Class and Accommodation Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) connecting at Lathrop with Train arriving at Los Angeles on second day at 11:55 A.M. (Arrive San Francisco 9:05 A.M.

4.30 P.M. (daily) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to Haywards, Niles and Livermore. (Arrive San Francisco 8:35 A.M.)

5.00 P.M. (daily) Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland Ferry and Northern Railway) to Ogden, Omaha and East.

Public conveyance for Mills Seminary connects at Semnary Park Station with all trains, Sundays excepted.

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS

From "SAN FRANCISCO." Daily.

TO OAKLAND.	TO ALAMEDA.	TO FERNSIDE.	TO EAST OAKLAND.	TO NILES.	TO BERKELEY	TO DELAWARE STREET.
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
B 6.10	12.30	7.00	B7.00	B 6.10	7.00	7.30	B 6.10
7.00	1.00	8.00	B9.00	7.30	10.00	8.30	8.00
7.30	1.30	9.00	B10.00	8.30	P. M.	9.30	10.00
8.00	2.00	10.00	P. M.	9 30	3.00	10.30	12.00
8.30	3.00	11.00	B5.00	10.30	4.30	11 30	P. M.
9.00	3.30	12.00	.....	11.30	FROM SAN JOSE.	P. M.	1.30
9.30	4.00	P. M.	.....	P. M.		1.00	3.30
10.00	4.30	1.30	.....	12.30		3.00	4.30
10.30	5.00	2.00	.....	1.00		4.00	5.30
11.00	5.30	*3.00	.....	3.30	TO	5.00	B 6.30
11.30	6.00	4.00	.....	4.30		6.00	.....
12.00	6.30	5.00	.....	5.30		B 6.30	.....
.....	7.00	6.00	.....	6.30			
.....	8.10	B*7.00	.....	7.00			
.....	9.20	B*8.10	.....	8.10	A. M.	Change Cars	
.....	10.30	*1030	.....	9.20	7.00	at	
.....	B11.45	B*1145	.....	10.30	P. M.	West Oakland	
.....	.....	.....	.....	B11.45	3.00		

To "SAN FRANCISCO," Daily.

FROM DELAWARE STREET.	FROM BERKELEY.	FROM NILES	FROM EAST OAKLAND.	FROM FERNSIDE.	FROM ALAMEDA.	FROM OAKLAND. (Broadway.)	
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
B 5.40	B 5.40	7.00	B 5.10	B8.00	B*5.00	B 5.20	12.20
B 6.30	B 6.30	8.00	B 5.50	B10.00	B*5.40	B 6.00	12 50
8.00	7.30	P. M.	6.40	B11.00	*6.25	6.50	1.20
10.00	8.30	2.35	7.40	P. M.	7.00	7.20	1.50
12.00	9.30	4.30	8.40	B6.00	8.03	7.50	2.50
P. M.	10.30	.....	9.40	.....	9.00	8.25	3.20
1.30	11.30	FROM SAN JOSE.	10.40	.....	10.03	8.50	3.50
3.30	P. M		11.40	.....	11.03	9.20	4.20
4.30	1.00		P. M.	.....	12,00	9.50	4.50
5.30	3.00		12.40	.....	P. M.	10.20	5.20
B 6.30	4.00		1.25	.....	1.00	10.50	5.50
.....	5.00		2.40	.....	3.00	11.20	6.25
.....	6.00		4.40	.....	*3.20	11.50	6.50
			5.40	.....	4.00	.....	8.00
		A. M.	6.40	.....	5.00	.....	9.10
Change Cars		7.10	7.50	.....	6.03	.....	10.20
at		P. M.	9.00	.....	B*7.20	.....	.....
West Oakland.		1.30	10.10	.....	B*8.30	.....	.....
			.....	.....	*10.00	.....	.....

B—*Sundays excepted.*
*Alameda Passengers change cars at Oakland.

Creek Route.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*Daily*—B5:40, B6:30, 7.20, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A.M. 12:15, 1:15, 2:25, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6.15 P.M.

FROM OAKLAND—*Daily*—B5:30, B6:20, 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A.M. 12:05, 1:05, 2:15, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05 P.M. —*Sundays excepted.*

"Official Schedule Time" furnished by RANDOLPH & Co., Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St., S. F.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt.
A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.

SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD

Commencing Monday, Sept. 15th, 1879, and until further notice, Boats and Trains will leave San Francisco (Washington-st. Wharf) as follows:

3.00 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted), Steamer "James M. Donahue" (Washington Street Wharf), connecting with Mail and Express Train at Donahue for Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Cloverdale, and way stations. Making stage connections at Lakeville for Sonoma; at Geyserville for Skaggs' Springs; at Cloverdale for Ukiah, Lakeport, Mendocino City, Highland Springs, Bartlett Springs, Soda Bay and the Geysers.
☞ Connections made at Fulton on following morning for Korbel's, Guerneville and the Redwoods.
(Arrive at San Francisco 10:30 A.M.)

Sunday Excursions at Reduced Rates.

8.15 A.M., Sundays only, via Donahue, for Cloverdale and Way Stations.
Fares for Round Trip: Donahue, $1; Petaluma, $1.50; Santa Rosa, $2; Fulton, $2.50; Windsor, $3; Healdsburg, $3; Litton's, $3.50; Geyserville, $3.50; Cloverdale, $4.50.
(Arrive at San Francisco 7:00 P.M.)

Freight received from 7 a.m. till 2.30 p. m., daily (except Sundays).
Ticket Office: Washington st. Wharf.

A. HUGHES, Gen. Manager. JAS. M. DONAHUE, Gen. Pass & Tkt. Agt.

SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Round the World Tickets.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will issue Round the World Tickets, giving first-class accommodations for the entire route, at the low price of **$650.** For particulars apply to
WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,
General Agents,
Aug. 9. Corner First and Brannan streets.

Natural beauty surpasses anything which can be imparted by artificial means. PHOSPHATE SOAP gives health to the skin simply by removing impurities and eradicating the poisons which give rise to skin diseases.

Not only for daily use on the face and hands, but for bathing the entire body, there is nothing equal to PHOSPHATE SOAP. It is a thorough disinfectant and removes offensive odors of every kind.

☞ Ask your Druggist for it.

NORTHERN DIVISION SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Commencing Monday, April 21, 1879, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave San Francisco, from Passenger Depot on Townsend street, between Third and Fourth streets, as follows:

8.20 A.M. daily for San Jose and Way Stations. ☞ Stages for Pescadero (via San Mateo) connect with this train only.

9.30 A.M (Sundays only) for San Jose and Way Stations. Returning, leaves San Jose at 6 P.M.

10.40 A.M. daily for San Jose, Oilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad and all Way Stations. ☞ At PAJARO, the Santa Cruz R. R. connects with this train for Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz. ☞ At SALINAS the M. & S. V. R. R. connects with this train for Monterey. ☞ STAGE connections made with this train. (Pescadero Stages via San Mateo excepted.)

Parlor Car attached to this Train.
(SEATS AT REDUCED RATES.)

3.30 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose, Gilroy, Pajaro, Hollister, Tres Pinos and principal Way Stations.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The trains of the Santa Cruz R. R. and the M. & S. V. R. R., which have been connecting with this train on Saturdays at PAJARO and SALINAS respectively, have been withdrawn for the season. Those intending to visit Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz or Monterey, will take the train leaving San Francisco at 10:40 A.M. daily.

3.30 P.M. (Sundays only) for San Jose and Way Stations.

4.25 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose and Way Stations.

5.00 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

6.30 P.M.—daily, for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

Second-Class Fare.
Between San Francisco and San Jose.....$1.00.
On Freight Trains only, leaving San Francisco at 4:00 A.M., San Jose at 8:30 P.M. (daily, Sundays excepted).

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates
To San Jose and intermediate points sold on Saturdays, and Sunday mornings, good for return until following Monday inclusive.

Also, EXCURSION TICKETS to Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Monterey, sold on Saturdays only—good for return until the following Monday inclusive.

☞ Principal Ticket Office—Passenger Depot, Townsend street. Branch Ticket Office—No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Supt. H. R. JUDAH, A. P. & T. A.

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.
Commencing Monday, May 19th, 1879.

☞ Passengers for points on the Southern Divisions of the road will take the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad via OAKLAND, leaving SAN FRANCISCO via Ferry Landing, Market street, at 4:00 P.M. daily (Arizona Express Train), and making close connection at OOSHEN for Sumner, Mojave, Los Angeles, Wilmington, Anaheim, Colton, Colorado River, YUMA, Maricopa and Casa Grande (182 miles east from Yuma). May 31.

Ladies who have injured the skin by the constant use of cosmetics may do much to restore their faces to that beauty which nature alone can give by constantly using PHOSPHATE SOAP.

For chapped hands the constant use of PHOSPHATE SOAP will be recommended by all who give it one fair trial.

If you want a nice article of Toilet Soap and something that is beneficial to the skin, buy PHOSPHATE SOAP.

Ladies who wish to make the skin look beautiful and natural should use PHOSPHATE SOAP.

Manufactured by "Standard Soap Co.," 204 Sacramento St., San Francisco.

NOTABILIA.

THE PEDDLER'S SONG.

Lawn as white as driven snow;
Cypress black as e'er was crow;
Gloves as sweet as damask roses;
Masks for faces and for noses;
Bugle-bracelet, necklace, amber;
Perfume for a lady's chamber;
Gold quoips and stomachers,
For my lads to give their dears;
Pins and poking-sticks of steel.
What maids lack from head to heel:
Come buy of me, come; come buy, come buy,
Buy, lads, or else your lasses cry.
WILLIAM SHAKESPEARS.

One of the most delightful excursions is to be secured by a trip to the Sonoma vineyards and fruit orchards, now in their full ripened glory. Every day the steamer *Herald* leaves Washington-street wharf at 9 A.M. for Norfolk, where passengers take the new railroad to Lyons, and from there reach Sonoma by two miles coaching, over a splendid road. Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, boat excursion; and another on Sunday at 8 A.M. Fare but $1.50, and a day of the most entire enjoyment within reach of every one. At Winkle's vineyard the scene is now extraordinarily attractive. The vines are loaded with their fruit, and the vintage is just begun, with splendid prospects for an unequaled year.

It has been well said that nearly all the very modern poets have sufficient fancy, but that many of them sadly need to ballast with a good strong body of thought. The only way to supply this is to furnish the body with wholesome, pure, invigorating food, done to a turn by the best cooks, and served up in style becoming civilized men; and all these are met with at the Original Swain's, 213 Sutter street, where the generation of poets, thinkers, statesmen, divines, men of wit and learning, and brilliant women, who are to form the society of this metropolis, are now building up their physical and intellectual natures.

Immediately after the gigantic review of the thirty thousand school children at Woodward's Gardens, two weeks ago, Gen. Grant, it was remarked, looked pale, and declared himself more fatigued than after a day's warfare. He was assisted to his carriage, and driven at a foot's pace to the Palace Hotel, where he lay down on a lounge till a bottle of Landsberger's Gerke Wine was brought. A glass of this so refreshed the General, that he sprang to his feet and walked for three hours' sight-seeing, and read through the last school report, without assistance, by midnight.

There is serious danger of a collapse in the efforts now making at Washington to find a way for restricting Chinese immigration. So many independent minds are at work on the problem that it is feared the result will be like that recorded in song and story, of the broth cared for by too many cooks. In all such affairs there should be but one cook; and yet such is the superiority of Montanya's Union Range that even three or four cooks simultaneously toiling cannot keep it from cooking a perfect dinner.

The famous Boston artist, Hunt, whose recent suicide is deplored by all, was asked by Schoff, the engraver, to touch up for him a London photograph of Geo. McDonald, so that it could be engraved. This Hunt did with six or seven brief strokes; but if the photographs had been one of Bradley & Rulofson's we should have lost this characteristic incident. Schoff could only copy with exactness everything he found in Bradley & Rulofson's pictures, declaring that it was always better than nature herself to work from.

Carlotta Patti, sister of the great *prima donna*, has just been married to M. de Munck, in the presence of the Marquis de Caux, who gave away the brids and also a good many blessings on the happy occasion. The bridegroom's name sounds like a satirical commentary on his changed condition; but he is indifferent to satire, not so much on account of his Carlotta as because his neck-gear and underclothing were supplied by Carleany & Crosett, 25 Kearny street, and he feels that he is dressed at last.

When a Chinese witness takes the chicken oath in Court, he says: "If I tell a lie, may my life be as this chicken's." And off goes the head of the bird, and out comes the truth in Chinese. Visitors from the East and from Europe are strongly impressed by this heathen ceremony in our courts, but yet more so by the magnificent display of the finest styles and shapes of hats at White's, 614 Commercial street.

The Neptune and Mermaid Baths, North Beach, foot of Hyde street, are the most health-giving resort within miles of the city. The water comes in fresh from the ocean, and rolls in breakers on the natural beach, sloping gradually to every depth, so that beginners and accomplished swimmers can equally be suited. Prof. Mohor, a perfect master of the art, gives lessons in swimming.

$25 in Doctors' visits will do you less good than one bottle of Hop Bitters. Read Advertisement.

The Rev. Robert Collier, in his farewell discourse at Chicago, said that he had always believed that the nearer a minister could come to his people in every wholesome human way, the more surely he could help them and they could help him. These noble words of the blacksmith preacher naturally recur to the mind when one thinks of the benefits secured to the sufferers with consumption by F. & P. J. Cassin's delicious Cordial of Old Rye Whisky and Pure Rock Candy, the most delicious and soothing compound known.

In his address to the Home Rulers at Waterford, Mr. Parnell is said to have used this language: "Why is it that the sons of the Green Isle who remove to California are almost invariably found to be the brightest and bravest of their race? I have learned that, one and all, they habitually drink of Napa Soda, the cheeriest and most lively of nature's unspoiled fountains of health."

A dry, rasping Cough irritates and endangers the Lungs, and greatly debilitates and annoys the patient. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant removes constriction of the bronchial tubes, promotes easy expectoration, heals all inflamed parts, and brings about a speedy cure of the most stubborn Cough or Cold. Sold by Crane & Brigham, San Francisco.

Tapestry Brussels, $1 per yard and upwards; fine new patterns. Call and see them. Window shades, 75 cents and upwards. Window lace, 12½ cents and upwards. Cornices, wall paper, etc. Oilcloths, 50 cents per yard and upwards. Hartshorn & McPhun, 112 Fourth st., near Mission.

See advertisement of T. Leeds Waters, of New York. He sells new pianos and organs at low prices.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,

City and County of San Francisco, September 9, 1879.

Redemption of San Francisco Bonds, ISSUE OF 1858.

Holders of Bonds of the City and County of San Francisco, issued under "An Act to provide for the Funding and Payment of the outstanding Unfunded Claims against the City of San Francisco, and against the County of San Francisco, as they existed prior to the first day of July, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six," approved April 20, 1858, are hereby notified that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the above named Bonds will receive sealed proposals for the surrender of any portion thereof, at the City and County Treasurer's office, New City Hall, San Francisco, until 12 o'clock noon,

Wednesday, December 31st, 1879.

The amount to be applied to the Redemption of these Bonds is more or less, One Hundred and Eighty Thousand Dollars (**$180,000**).

Bidders will state at what rate they will surrender their Bonds, for payment in United States gold coin.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent. of the Bonds offered, or their equivalent in coin, or certified checks, and should the Bonds tendered not be presented within ten days after the award, the next lowest bid will be accepted.

No proposal above par will be entertained.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for surrender of Bonds, issue of 1858."

A. J. BRYANT, Mayor,
COLIN M. BOYD, Auditor,
CHAS. HUBERT, Treasurer,
Commissioners of the Funded Debt.

Sept. 13.

AVERILL MIXED PAINT,

The Best, Most Durable and Beautiful of All Paints.

PREPARED READY FOR USE,

AND OF ANY SHADE OR COLOR DESIRED.

O. S. ORRICK, General Agent,
Sept. 27. *329 Market st., Opposite Front.*

MADAME WALOO COHEN,

Finishing Lessons--Piano. $3 Per Lesson.
Sept. 20. *507 Hyde Street, San Francisco.*

QUICKSILVER.

For sale---In lots to suit, by Thomas Bell & Co., No. 305 Sansome street, over Bank of California. Nov. 16.

NOTICE.

For the very best photographs go to Bradley & Rulofson's, in an Elevator, 429 Montgomery street. Oct. 29.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF CAL.

Attendance, daily, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., by the undersigned, to receive subscriptions and donations, and to furnish all information relating to the Society. J. P. McCURRIE, Secretary,
Oct. 23. 730 Montgomery street.

COKE CHEAPEST FUEL.

Reduction in Price: Wholesale Price, 50 cents per barrel; Retail Price, 60 cents per barrel, at the works of the SAN FRANCISCO GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, Howard and First streets, and foot of Second st. Jan. 12.

SCHWAB & BREESE,

New Art Gallery, 624 Market street, opposite Palace Hotel. Oil Paintings, Engravings, Wax and Artists' Materials.
☞ ADMISSION FREE. Sept. 13.

SNOW & CO.,

No. 20 Post street, opposite Mechanics' Institute, Importers and Manufacturers of Pictures, Frames, Mouldings, and Artist's Materials. Established 1849. Sept. 20.

W. Morris. **MORRIS & KENNEDY,** J. F. Kennedy.

Importers and Dealers in Moldings, Frames, Engravings, Chromos, Lithographs, Decalcomanie, Wax and Artists' Materials, 21 Post street, nearly opposite Masonic Temple, San Francisco. Feb. 4.

R. H. LLOYD,

Attorney-at-Law, Room 13, Nevada Block.

"BIZ."

Ships and the tonnage market, particularly that suited to the Wheat-carrying trade of the port, have occupied and received during the week more attention than aught else in commercial circles. The exciting state of the English market is the occasion of this uprising in both Wheat and freights. Wheat cargoes on passage have been run up to 55 shillings in Liverpool, and Wheat charters here have risen to 65 shillings, paid for small vessels soon to arrive. These advances are about ten shillings on each within the past few weeks, and this rapid advance was anticipated by few, owing chiefly to the unexpected had weather for the English Harvest and a greater European scarcity of Breadstuffs than was anticipated.

Our available spot tonnage supply at this writing has been reduced to less than 10,000 tons, and during the week it had diminished to 5,000 registered tons. The opportune arrival of three first-class ships from New York—the "Great Admiral," "Alemeda" and "Armenia"—these large American ships, with that of the "Valparaiso," from Callao, checked the momentary alarm and activity of the market, and there came a pause.

Ship-owners now are confident of holding the call of the market for the balance of the season, and are now holding the few ships in port at 70s. to the United Kingdom, feeling well assured that Freights will soon touch this point, and before the close of the year look for engagements as high as 80s. for Wheat to the United Kingdom.

The Breadstuff Question.—The next important query to solve is, as to the effect upon the Wheat market of this rise in freights. The price of shipping Wheat with us has now touched $1 85@$1 90 ₱ ctl., while millers have already paid within a small fraction of 2c, ₱ pound. The above shipping rate for Wheat was freely paid for some 10,000 tons for the loading of ships secured at 55@57s. 6d. But at 60@65s. freight no such prices for Wheat can safely be paid on this coast, much less when freight engagements are written at 70s. and upwards, as now predicted by some. Farmers, under these circumstances, would do well to consider the question whether it is not now their time to sell and secure present rates. Our Wheat receipts from the interior (exclusive of Flour) now aggregate for the current harvest year 4,300,000 ctls., against 4,450,000 ctls. same time last year. Our exports appear to be in about the same ratio. Our Wheat fleet now on the herth numbers 45 vessels, of 69,000 registered tons, and this fleet is having quick dispatch for Europe. The disengaged fleet in port only numbers 9 vessels, only a part of these suited to the grain carrying trade.

The fleet to arrive within the next five months, so far as we are advised, does not vary materially from 150,000 tons' register, and the most of these ships are far off, while some few of the near-by vessels have been already chartered.

The first rain of the season fell on the 6th of October, exceeding one-half inch in quantity. This rain was quite general throughout the State. It is not believed that any damage was caused thereby to the many thousand tons of exposed Wheat stacked upon the river banks, awaiting transportation to tide water. The effect, no doubt, will be to hurry up its shipment as fast as possible. The trouble is the lowness of water in the river and the scarcity of boats suited to its transportation in shallow water. These early rains, unless followed by continuous rains, destroy the dry field pasturage, and leave the cattle with poor feed-picking until the new grass appears. It is feared that this rain may have injured the Raisin Grape, and done damage to those curing sun-dried fruit, but, so far as we hear of, no real damage, but rather a benefit, to the Apples and Grapes now being harvested, by washing off the Summer dust accumulations.

Wheat Exports to Europe.—Since July 1st, we have dispatched to Europe a fleet of ninety ships, carrying 3,305,525 ctls Wheat, valued at $5,890,176; same time last year, one hundred and seven vessels, with 3,929,200 ctls, valued at $6,784,970. We have yet a large reserve of unsold Wheat in store at Stockton and other landings in the interior, quite sufficient in quantity to load all the ships now headed to this port. The present spot price of Wheat is $1 60@1 95 ₱ ctl.

Flour Exports.—Our shipments to all ports since July 1st now aggregate 103,394 bbls, valued at $501,791; same time last year, 128,683 bbls, valued at $671,316. China continues to be our largest buyer. Europe has taken few—very few—cargoes the present season, a large falling off as compared with former seasons. The City of Tokio, for China and Japan, carried 13,612 hhls, chiefly to Hongkong. The present price of standard Superfine is $4 25@4 50; Extra Superfine, $4 75@5; best Family and Bakers' Extra, $5 25@6 ₱ 196 lbs.

The Barley Market.—There is beginning to be some call for choice Brewing at the low price ruling, say at 87½@90c. ₱ ctl. Feed can be readily purchased at 70c., while Chevalier is very scarce, and wanted for export, at $1.50@1.70 ₱ ctl. The Florence, hence for Liverpool Oct. 8th, carried 13,354 ctls., making our total exports for the season, dating from July 1st, at 314,741 ctls., valued at $476,906, against same time last year of 114,946 ctls., $173,119. It is fair to say that overland shipments this year have been less, as compared with last season, to equalize the above outward movement.

Corn and Oats.—There is no export demand for these feed grains; the former worth 80@90c. per ctl., the latter $1.25@1.50 ₱ ctl.

Hops are coming in more freely, and sell readily from 28 to 32c., according to quality.

Hides.—The market is strong for all sorts. We quote Dry at 17@18c.

Wool.—The market is active at 12@13c. for Burry and Earthy; Southern, free, 14@17c.; Northern, 14@15c. for heavy Burry, and for Free 20@24c.; latter for choice long Staple.

Leather.—The market is strong for all descriptions, and prices hardening.

Bags and Bagging.—The combination have taken another turn in the screw, and advanced prices for Standard Grain Sacks to 12c. The demand, however, is so small as to amount to a retail trade only, while their stock for the season is immense. The "Belgic," from Hongkong, brought 320 bales assorted Calcutta Gunnies, said to be hop cloth—ore and coffee Bags. But what of the 4,000,000 Grain Sacks said to be on the "Evelyn," to arrive from Calcutta?

Case Goods.—The export demand for Canned Apricots and other fruits is good, and the requirement steadily increasing. We note an increased inquiry for Salmon, with sales during the current month of 10,000 cases Columbia River fish at $1 07½@$1 10 per doz. of 1-lb. tins. Holders of best brands now ask $1 12½@$1 15. At the rise in freights, it is thought shipments to England will be greatly diminished.

Coffee.—The market is strong for Guatemala first at 17c@17½c; Costa Rica, 16c@16½c; O. G. Java, 25½c; Rio, 15c@15½c. Our stock, October 1st, way of C. A., 4,500 bags, against 31,725 bags same time last year.

Metals.—We note a further rise in Pig Iron, Iron Pipe, Copper, Sheet, Bar and Ingot, the rise in Copper from the start about 4c. ₱ lb. The market for Pig Lead shows firmness. The Zealandia, from Sydney, brought 364 ingots Pig Tin, worth 17@17½c. Pig Iron, $28@$32.

Nails.—Arrivals from New York liberal, with sales 1,000 kegs from store, at $3 75.

Oils.—There is no movement, and Whale continues to rule low. Coal Oils are plentiful and cheap.

Provisions.—The market for Meats and Lard shows firmness, with a fair trade. Butter and Cheese are in favor of seller.

Quicksilver.—The market has collapsed, with sales for export at 34@34½c. The City of Tokio, for Hongkong, carried 400 flasks. Our exports since January 1st aggregate 45,800 flasks; value, $1,321,750. Same time last year, 23,900 flasks; value, $794,576, showing an increase this year of 21,900 flasks; value, $527,173.

Rice.—The market for Hawaiian is strong at 6¼c, with sales. The Zealandia, from Honolulu, brought only 548 bags. There is more tone to the China market, with sales 10,000 mats Mixed at $4 55@4 65, and the price advanced to $4 70. We quote No. 1 China $5 75; No. 2, $5 50. The City of Tokio, from Hongkong, brought 10,054 mats.

Sugar.—The market is without change; 1,200 bags of Hawaiian Grocery grades sold at 8½@8¾c. The Zealandia, from Honolulu, brought 6,639 bags. The City of Panama, from the Isthmus, brought 300 hhls New York Refined. We quote Whites 10½@10¾c; Golden C, 9¼c; Yellow, 8¾c.

Salt.—The market is strong for all descriptions.

Teas.—Markets are firm at the late rise. The Belgic, from China and Japan, brought for this city 4,587 pkgs, and in transit for the East by Central Pacific Railroad, 22,096 pkgs.

HIGHEST STOCK QUOTATIONS
For the Week Ending Oct. 10th, 1879.
COMPILED BY GEORGE C. HICKOX & CO., 230 MONTGOMERY STREET.

NAME OF MINE.	SAT.	MONDAY.		TUESDAY.		WEDNESDY		THURSDAY.		FRIDAY.	
		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Argenta	3/8	—	—	—	3/8	—	3/8	—	3/8	—	—
Andes	1 3/4	1	—	1 1/8	—	1 1/4	1 1/8	1 1/8	1	—	—
Alpha	10 3/4	16	15 1/2	10 3/4	17	17 3/4	17 1/8	17	—	—	—
Alta	5 3/8	5 1/2	—	5 1/2	—	5 1/2	—	5 1/2	—	—	—
Alps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bullion	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	9 3/8	16	9 1/4	9 3/4	8 5/8	8 1/2	—
Belcher	3 5/8	3 5/8	—	3 3/4	—	3 5/8	—	3 5/8	—	—	—
*Best & Belchcr.	17 1/2	17	—	17	17	17 1/2	17 3/8	17 1/2	17	17	17 1/2
*Benton	3	2 5/8	—	2 5/8	2 3/8	2 5/8	—	2 5/8	—	—	—
Bodie	11 1/2	—	10 1/2	—	13 1/4	—	12 3/4	—	—	12 1/8	—
Cons Imperial	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
'Crown Point	4 3/8	4 1/2	—	4	4	4 3/8	—	4 3/8	4	—	—
*Chollar	—	6 3/8	—	6 5/8	—	7	—	7	—	—	—
California	5 3/8	5 3/8	—	5 3/8	5 1/2	—	—	5 3/8	5 1/2	5 1/2	—
Con. Virginia	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	5 1/2	—	5 3/8	5 1/2	5 5/8	—	5 5/8	—
*Caledonia	2 1/2	2 3/8	2 1/8	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	—	—	—
Confidence	9 1/2	—	—	9 1/2	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Eureka Con	24 1/2	—	25	—	25 1/2	—	24	—	26	—	—
Exchequer	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	5 3/8	5 1/2	6 1/2	5 3/4	5 5/8	5 1/2	5 1/2	—
Fairfax	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Gould & Curry	10 1/2	9 7/8	—	10	—	10 3/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	9 3/4	—
'Gila	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
'Grand Prize	—	—	2	—	2 1/2	—	2	—	—	—	—
*Hale & Norcross	12	11 3/4	11 1/8	12	—	12 1/2	—	12 3/4	12 1/2	13 1/2	—
Julia	4	3 5/8	—	3 5/8	3 3/4	4	—	3 3/4	—	3 3/4	—
Justice	3 1/2	3 3/8	3	3 1/2	3 3/8	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3	3 3/8	—
Jackson	—	—	—	—	4	—	4 1/2	—	—	—	—
Kentuck	4 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
'Leopard	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Lady Wash'n	1	7/8	—	7/8	—	7/8	—	7/8	7/8	—	—
Leviathan	5/8	—	—	5/8	—	1/2	—	1/2	—	—	—
Leeds	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
*Mexican	32 1/2	32 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 3/8	31 1/2	31 1/4	31 1/2	35 1/2	32 1/2	—
Modoc	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Manhattan	—	—	—	2 3/8	—	2 3/8	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Belle	3 1/2	—	—	3 1/2	—	3 3/8	—	—	3 3/8	—	—
Ophir	36 1/2	36	32 3/8	33 1/2	32 1/4	33 3/8	33 3/8	34	33	34	—
Overman	9 1/2	9	—	9	—	9	—	9	—	—	—
*Potosi	5 5/8	5 5/8	5 1/2	5 5/8	6	6 1/2	6	6	—	5 3/8	—
*Raymond & Ely	1 3/8	—	—	—	1 1/2	—	1 1/2	—	1 1/4	—	—
*Savage	12 3/8	12 1/2	12	12	11 7/8	12 3/8	—	12 3/8	12 1/4	—	—
'Sierra Nevada	43	49 1/2	46 1/2	49	—	49 3/8	—	48 3/4	—	49	—
*Silver Hill	—	—	—	—	—	1 1/2	—	1 3/8	1 1/2	—	—
Seg Belchsr	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Solid Silver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Succor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Silver King, Ara	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	6	—	—
Silv King South.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tip-Top	—	—	—	—	1 1/2	—	1 1/4	—	1 3/8	—	—
Union Con	65	65 1/2	61 1/2	65 1/2	63 1/2	67 1/2	67 3/8	68 1/2	—	69	—
Utah	20	20 3/4	19 1/2	20	—	20	—	20	—	19 3/4	—
Yellow Jacket	15 3/4	15 1/2	—	15 1/2	—	16	15 1/2	15 7/8	—	—	—

Assessments are now due on the Stocks above marked thus *

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.,

For Japan and China, leave wharf, corner First and Brannan streets, at noon, for YOKOHAMA AND HONGKONG, connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghai.

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For Freight, apply to GEORGE H. RICE, Freight Agent, at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Wharf, or No. 218 California street.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger Agent.
LELAND STANFORD, President. Sept. 20.

CUMBERLAND MINE.

Confirmation of its Most Wonderful Richness and Extent!--Captain Daniel Hanlon, the new Superintendent, after Thorough Inspection, Pronounces it a Property worth Many Millions!--Ore in Sight, of Highest Grade and Quality, Sufficient to Last Many Years!--Mill Site Selected!

The latest news from the Cumberland Mine, of Yavapai county, Arizona, is of a most *positive* and *confirmatory* character possible. All the glowing statements of the late Superintendent, Robert Collins (now Assistant Superintendent), made from July 1st to present time, have been most *thoroughly substantiated* and *indorsed* by the new Superintendent, Captain Daniel Hanlon, "late of the U. S. Custom House department of this city, under Collector T. B. Shannon, and well known to over twenty thousand (20,000) of the best citizens of this community as a gentleman of absolute *honor, truthfulness* and *integrity*." He is likewise father of the eminent young attorney, Charles F. Hanlon, of 310 Pine street, who is also esteemed as highly as the elder Hanlon—so that the truthfulness of the statements made under the handwriting of Capt. Dan'l Hanlon can be substantiated and *proven* by the testimony of thousands of our most prominent citizens. In a letter to the President, Geo. M. Ciprico, 417 California street, he pronounces the Cumberland property to be a marvelously rich mine! of inestimable value—worth upwards of millions of dollars. Speaking of the ore sent by the late Superintendent, from Shaft No. 1, (down eighty feet), and which, from 52 assays, made by Professor William Irelan, made an average of over $2,000 to the ton, Captain Hanlon says:

"The ore in *sight* is all of the *same quality* and *grade* as that sent you from Shaft No. 1. You may break it off the face *anywhere*, and find it all of nearly the same grade. I believe you cannot exhaust the *ore in sight*, with a ten-stamp mill, in SEVERAL YEARS, as it will pay from the croppings down."

Capt. Hanlon goes on to say that the hanging and foot-walls are clearly defined; that the mine has plenty of wood for milling purposes within a radius of five miles, and that a mill site has been selected two miles from the mine, where an abundance of water suitable for its requirements has been discovered. With a marvelously rich mine—showing a record unparalelled in the history of mining upon this coast—and a superabundance of wood and water within easy reach, the Cumberland property is inevitably certain to take rank as one of those startling *bonanzas* that within the last decade have electrified the world with their millions of wealth.

A 10-stamp mill is in process of manufacture at Col. Savage's foundry, on Fremont street; also, a fine engine, feeders and rock-crushers. These may be shipped to Arizona some time next month, and a large force put to work to bring the mine into a hullion-producing property. This district also contains the Martinez and Gnome mines, which are on the same ledge, and are extensions from the Cumberland. The latter is 1,500 feet long. All these mines contain *high grade* ore, like the Cumberland; and Cumberland City, where the mill-site of the Cumberland Mine is being located, may have a similar future to that of *Leadville*, when these startling facts become fully known and comprehended by the vast world of fortune-seekers. In a short time Cumberland lode may be more famous than the Comstock lode, with this condition in its favor: that the mines of the Cumberland lode begin from the surface down, and have, therefore, very light expenses for raising ore, while they avoid entirely the obstacle of water-flooding! Shares of the Cumberland Mining Company are now assuming a very high value, which is likely to increase as the time approaches when the mine will he dividend-paying. The stock is held very close, in large hodies, hy private parties. There has heen no assessment upon the stock, and, from preseut indications, there is not likely to be one. As the stock is not manipulated upon the Stock Boards, the only place for ohtaining reliahle information regarding the same is at the Company's office, 417 California street. Holders of stock, leaving the State, occasionally sacrifice a few shares hy placing the same in the hands of the President for sale, hut the lucky ones who find this out generally manage to gather them in with alacrity. From what we learn, the stock is held at various prices, ranging as high as ten dollars per share. If the statements made above—so thoroughly proven and substantiated hy the reports from expert Craib, the late Superintendent Robert Collins, and the new Superintendent, Captain Daniel Hanlon—are true (and of that fact there can he *no doubt*), surely the stock is intrinsically worth ten times the highest of these present quotations. A map of the great mines of the Cumberland lode—the *Cumberland*, *Martinez* and *Gnome*—including Cumberland City, will he issued next month.

Among the costly and heautiful dresses at the late Carnival Ball, it is remarkahle that the finest were made hy Mrs. Lewis. The grand first prize, a diamond cross, offered for the hest costume in taste and make, was carried off hy her. Triumphs of this kind are Mrs. Lewis' ordinary experience, when her work is hrought into competition with that of others; and at the late Sharon reception, the most striking among the hrilliant dresses were from her estahlishment. Particularly noted were a heavy hlack satin and an exquisite white satin, in whose folds the shadows lay like a fainter light; a lovely hlue velvet, hrocaded, and a gendarme hlue silk and embossed velvet, marvelously effective. Mrs. Lewis is the accepted arhiter of taste and fashion, and seconded hy her cutter and fitter, the very hest in the State, she produces unrivaled work. She has constantly employed upwards of forty girls—none too many for the throng of daily visitors from the upper ten thousand of our critical and fastidious leaders of society.

It is with deep regret we learn that Mrs. J. C. Duncan is now lying ill with the most serious form of typhoid fever, at the residence of her father, in this city. This lady's unceasing devotion to her husband, from the time of the calamity which overtook them, is known to every one in the community, and the illness that now endangers her life is the result of the ceaseless anxiety and strain, bodily and mental, through which she has passed. It adds keenness to the suffering she has to hear to know that her four little ones must he kept away from her, and that her husband is not allowed even to approach what there is too much reason to fear may he the dying hed of the wife whose unbounded affection has so hlessed and comforted him.

ART JOTTINGS.

It is truly appalling, the rapidity with which teachers in drawing, painting, etc., are increasing in this city. In nearly every shop window one sees specimen pictures, and placards announcing that Mr. or Miss So-and-So will impart instructions in some branch of the fine arts. At 31 Kearny street are to be seen not less than three examples from as many of these pedantics.

One is a colored picture of some sort. The subject looks as if it might he a Zulu mummy. It is by one A. E. Wilson, now residing on Turk street. At the last Academy exhibit a Mrs. A. E. Wilson displayed a number of outrageous daubs, which were a disgrace to the institution which accepted them; yet we are told that this person, who evidently has not the least knowledge of art herself, presides over a very large class of pupils. The second is a portrait of our friend Smith, of the Palace Hotel. It is a crayon, and the artist announces that it is made without the aid of a solar. Had he announced that it was drawn by holding the *porte cayon* with his toes, instead of his fingers, it would have been something of a curiosity; as it is, there is just enough of the likeness in it to point unerringly to a well-known citizen, and so the simple gulls are taken in, and, of course, apply to Mons. Hecht for lessons.

The third exhibitor in this one shop is a Mr. August Scheffer, who paints in oil, and is also desirous of imparting his knowledge to the uninitiated. His examples display more ability—certainly—than the two first named, but still, were he to be subjected to the rigid rules of drawing and color, it is plain to be seen that no beginner would have to commence lower down the steps.

Now, San Francisco is full—to overflowing—with these nomadic pedagogues, and it is high time that their ability—or, rather, ignorance—was exposed. Many of them, too, are old-timers, who have been bleeding this community for well nigh a quarter of a century. It will he the special province of "Jottings" to call attention to these frauds, and warn the public against them. And, let it he understood, that in this, as in other matters, not one word of injustice will he written.

At times the strictures in this column appear to he severe—they may be—hut they are *just and honest*. We have in our midst a School of Design, which in a measure is a public institution, and, from the apparent success of this, this swarm of charlatans have sprung up. Its Directors are men of knowledge and experience in art affairs, and at the head of it is a professor of great ability, one who has made the fine arts a study from hoyhood, is familiar with the tenets of art as taught in its great centers, and we propose to show, to the satisfaction of all, why it is that these humbugs so well succeed in fleecing the public at the expense of the San Francisco School of Design.

J. Macdonough, 25 Market street, has the largest stock of coal on the coast, of every kind. He has just received 100 tons of the famous "Red Ash," the first that has been imported in the last 20 years. All over the East this is the favorite coal for house use, in grates and furnaces. It burns clear, with little flame, heing anthracite, and leaves a friable ash, perfectly free from clinker or lumps. Red Ash always commands $1 a ton more than any other coal in the market, so clean and pleasant is the fire it makes. 1,500 tons Hamilton Scotch Splint, and 1,000 tons Davisson's West Hartley have also heen yarded this week, and orders are flowing in.

Nearly $2,500,000 of the sum paid out under the Pension Arrearages Bill has gone South, the Southern States furnishing 300,000 white men to the Union forces, not so very many less than New England, whose pensioners receive $3,600,000 under the same bill, those in New York receiving $3,230,000, and in Pennsylvania $3,050,000.

St. John's Presbyterian Church, Post street, hetween Mason and Taylor. Rev. Dr. Scott, Pastor, will preach Sunday morning at 11 o'clock; also at 7½ P. M. Sunday School and Bihle Classes at 9½ A. M. Prayer and Praise Service at 6½ P. M.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES AT THE PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO, FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 9, 1879.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSEL.	MASTER.	WHERE FROM.	CONSIGNEES.
Oct 7	St'r City of Panama	Connolly	Panama	Williams, Blanchard & Co.
.. 7	St'r Belgic	Meyer	Hongkong	O. & O. S. S. Co.
.. 7	St'r Great Admiral	Thompson	New York	George Howes & Co.
.. 7	St'r Thomas Stephens	Richards	Port Chalmers	Master.
.. 7	Ship Valparaiso	Woodward	Callao	George Howes & Co.
.. 8	St'r Zealandia	Chevalier	Sydney	Williams, Blanchard & Co.
.. 8	Ship Armenia	Carter	New York	Williams, Blanchard & Co.
.. 8	Ship Alameda	Otis	New York	George Howes & Co.
.. 8	Ship Dunnottar Castle	Hinks	Newcastle	George J. Theobold & Co.
.. 9	Ship America	Gedge	Newcstle NSW	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
.. 9	Ship Wm. O. Davis	Brooks	Rio Janeiro	Master.
.. 9	Bark Omba	Robinson	Shanghai	Dickson, DeWolf & Co.
.. 9	Bark Victoria	Dresco	Otago, N Z.	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.

CLEARANCES.

DATE.	VESSEL.	MASTER.	WHERE BOUND	BY WHOM CLEARED.
Oct 4	St'r City of Tokio	Maury	Yokohama	Williams, Blanchard & Co.
.. 4	St'r Granada	Cavarly	Panama	Williams, Blanchard & Co.
.. 4	St'r Newbern	Rogers	Guaymas	J. Bermingham.
.. 4	Ship G. C. Trufant	Thomas	Queenstown	R. Sheehey.
.. 4	Bark Aequator	Wallis	Cork	Hy. Lund.
.. 6	Ship St. David	Scribner	Liverpool	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
.. 6	Ship Cambrian Prince	Davies	Cork	Degener & Co.
.. 7	Bark Mauhegan	Luce	Liverpool	G. W. McNear.
.. 8	Ship Florence	Kelly	Liverpool	Parrott & Co.

$25 to $5000 Judiciously invested in Wall St. lays the foundation for fortunes every week, and pays immense profits by the New Capitalization System of operating in stocks. Full explanation on application to ADAMS, BROWN & Co., Bankers, 23 Broad St., N. Y.

Artistic Novelties, manufactured from California quartz, at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

"The World," the Flesh, and the Devil.

[By a Truthful Penman.]

The Lancet remarks that Lord William Beresford, in addition to his distinction as a gallant and chivalrous soldier, will he distinguished in history as the owner of a horse which was poisoned hy tea. The *Veterinary Journal* reports the "case," and characterizes it as "unparalleled in the annals of veterinary or even human toxicology": A staff cook having left some pounds of tea in a sack, a Kaffir groom filled it with corn, and serving out the contents to a troop of horses, gave Lord William Beresford's charger the bulk of the tea, which was eaten greedily, and produced the most startling results. The animal plunged and kicked, and ran hackward, at intervals galloping madly around, finally falling into a donga, where it lay dashing its head on the rocks, and was dispatched hy an assegai thrust through the heart. The *post mortem* appearances indicated extreme cerebral congestion. The occurrence as an accident is prohably unique. The phenomena exhihited were, however, characteristic of the action of caffeine—namely, cerebral excitement, with partial loss of sensihility, convulsions and death. The sensory nerves are paralyzed without any corresponding paralysis of the motor nerves, so that the muscular action, which proceeds from ideation and volition, remains unaffected. The reversal of limh movements, which produces running hackward in quadrupeds, is a common symptom of hrain disturhance, frequently witnessed, for example, in the case of puppies with unclosed crania. The case is one of great interest, and may help to throw light on the action of tea, which has not heen sufficiently studied, and must he still classed as unexplained.——A singular instance of the effect of reciprocity treaties is reported in a recent telegram from Washington. The United States has a special reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands —a treaty which tells most unfairly against us as one of the guaranteeing Powers. It now appears that there is a strong suspicion that a great deal of sugar is shipped to the Sandwich Islands and then reshipped to San Francisco under this favorable treaty, thus escaping the heavy Customs duties imposed on other sugar. This is a sort of traffic hy no means easy to trace in a group like the Sandwich Islands, where there are so many harhors and so many sugar plantations. If the truth could he got at as to the amount of smuggling which has gone on for the last few years under the high tariff, especially with articles easily transported, it would prove a strong argument in favor of a reduction of duty.—*Pall Mall Budget.*——It is satisfactory to find that, notwithstanding Mr. De Young's unfortunate attempt on Mr. Kalloch's life, the Republican party will prohably he ahle to defeat the combination of the Democrats with the Workingmen's party in California. Mr. Kalloch, it is true, has heen elected Mayor of San Francisco, and some of the judges nominated on the Workingmen's ticket have heen carried hy the vote of that party; hut, as a whole, the Repnhlicans have been successful, having elected the Governor and two out of the three members of Congress in the districts where the return has heen made up. There can he little douht that the combination of the Democrats with the lahor party has thrown many moderate men into the arms of the Republicans. Such a programme as that put forward hy Mr. Kearney, and carried hy the popular vote, would frighten most of those who had anything to lose; and it can scarcely he wished that communistic experiments should be commenced in California, if commenced at all, hy a virulent persecution of the Chinese. What is more remarkahle than the rather unexpected success of the Republicans is the peace and quietness which seemed to have prevailed. Such a shooting affray as that between Mr. De Young and Mr. Kalloch might easily have given rise to a popular outhreak.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*——One of the 80-ton guns constructed for the *Inflexible* was tried recently at Woolwich, with a charge of 445lhs. of powder and a projectile weighing over 1,760 lhs., when the velocity at the muzzle was ascertained to he 1,657 ft. per second. The gun is stated to he competent to pierce a vessel coted with 32 inches of iron. This result has heen attained after the enlargement of the gun, ordered in consequence of the performance of the German gun designed hy Herr Krupp to surpass the Woolwich ordnance, and the British gun is now superior to its German rival.——Only the other day, M. Sarcey related how a schoolmistress in the Vaucluse, Sister Pacifique, was dismissed for having a map hung up in her schoolroom representing Europe, with such inscriptions as these on it: The Empire of Satan, the Ocean of Divine Love, the Harhor of Obstinacy, the Sea of Self-Ahnegation, the Province of Frivolity; and underneath this map devils armed with pitchforks tossing the lost into flames. M. Sarcey also relates that a prize book recently given at a Congregationalist school was entitled, "Means of Transport to Heaven." In the first illustration a pious-looking youth is represented as going to Paradise in a palanquin; in the second, in a gondola; in the third, on a donkey; in the fourth he is standing on a locomotive which is heing driven by a Jesuit. In another picture he is climhing a ladder; in another, swimming; and in the last he is heing shot up to Heaven hy a volcano.——It is understood that one of the conditions imposed hy the Russian Government in connection with the surrender of Kuldja to the Chinese is that the Kirghiz Nomads, who have fled from Kuldja and its environs to China since the invasion of the former hy Russian troops, are forcihly sent hack hy the Chinese authorities.——Teaching in Germany is a very active operation, if the facts reported of a lately deceased German teacher arc true. During the 51 years 7 months of his official life, he had, hy a moderate computation, inflicted 911,527 hlows with a cane, 124,010 hlows with a rod, 20,989 hlows and raps with a ruler, 136,715 hlows with the hand, 10,235 hlows over the mouth, 7,905 boxes on the ear, 1,115,800 raps on the hand, and 22,763 *notabenes* (*i. e.*, knocks) with the Bible, catechism, singing-book and grammar. He had 777 times made boys kneel on peas, and 613 times on a three-cornered piece of wood, and made 5,001 "wear the jackass," and 1,707 hold the rod up; not to mention other punishments devised on the impulse of the moment.

A GOOD PLAN.

Anybody can learn to make money rapidly operating in Stocks, by the "Two Unerring Rules for Success," in Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s new circular. The combination method, which this firm has made so successful, enables people with large or small means to reap all the benefits of largest capital and best skill. Thousands of orders, in various sums, are pooled into one vast amount and *co-operated* as a *mighty whole*, thus securing to each shareholder all the advantages of the largest operator. Immense profits are divided monthly. Any amount, from $5 to $5,000, or more, can be used successfully. *N. Y. Baptist Weekly*, September 26th, 1878, says: "By the combination system $15 would make $75, or 5 per cent.; $50 pays $350, or 7 per cent.; $100 makes $1,000, or 10 per cent. on the stock, during the month, according to the market." *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, June 29th: "The combination method of operating stocks is the most successful ever adopted." *New York Independent*, Sept. 12th: "The combination system is founded upon correct business principles, and no person need be without an income while it is kept working by Messrs. Lawrence & Co. *Brooklyn Journal*, April 29th: "Our editor made a net profit of $101.25 from $20 in one of Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s combinations." New circular (mailed free) explains everything. Stocks and bonds wanted. Government bonds supplied.
July 26. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, 57 Exchange Place, N. Y.

GEO. C. HICKOX. E. C. MCFARLANE.

GEORGE C. HICKOX & CO.,

Commission Stock Brokers (San Francisco Stock Exchange, No. 230 Montgomery street, San Francisco. May 4.

J. A. RUOKIN,

Member S. F. Stock and Exchange Board, 423 California street. STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Active Accounts. Oct. 26.

E. E. EYRE.] Members S. F. Stock and Exchange Board. [J. H. JONES.

EYRE & JONES,

Stock Brokers,
320 PINE STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. [Sept. 27.

ANDREW BAIRD,

Negotiator of Loans and Commercial Paper,
Broker in Local and State Securities,
No. 312 California Street.....San Francisco.
[*P. O. Box 1,208.*] July 19.

D. V. B. Henarie. Edward Martin.

E. MARTIN & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Wines and Liquors.
Proprietors of Miller's Extra Old Bourbon and J. F. Cutter Extra Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies.
April 5. *408 Front Street, San Francisco.*

HIBERNIA BREWERY,

Howard Street, Between Eighth and Ninth.
Dec. 7.] *M. NUNAN, Proprietor.*

TABER, HARKER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,
108 and 110 California St., S. F.
[April 19.]

Henry B. Williams. Henry B. Williams.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 218 California st., S. F. [July 27.

NEWTON BOOTH, C. T. WHEELER, Sacramento. | J. T. GLOVER, W. W. DODGE, S. F

W. W. DODGE & CO.

Wholesale Grocers, corner Front and Clay streets, San Francisco. April 1.

J. M. Neville. **REMOVAL.** Geo H. Bryant.

BAGS, TENTS AND HOSE.

NEVILLE & CO.,
No.'s 31 and 33 California Street, S. E. corner of Davis,
SAN FRANCISCO. [Aug. 2.

CASTLE BROTHERS,

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1850.
Importers of Teas and East India Goods, Nos. 213 and 215 Front street, San Francisco. Jan. 13.

L. H. Newton. **NEWTON BROTHERS & CO.,** M. Newton.
Importers and wholesale dealers in Teas, Foreign Goods and Groceries, 204 and 206 California street, San Francisco, Cal May 25.

INSTRUCTION FOR MIDWIFERY.

The undersigned will begin October 1st, 1879, a course of instruction for females in midwifery. Instruction will be in accordance with the plan prescribed by the Prussian Government, and be both didactic and clinical. Certificates of character required. C. F. A. NICHELL, M.D.,
Sept. 20. 706 Post street.

WM. F. SMITH, M.D.,

Oculist and Aurist, 313 Bush Street.
Aug. 16.] *Office Hours, from 12 M. to 3 P.M.*

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN PATENT OFFICES.

C. W. M. Smith, Counselor and Advocate in Patent Cases, 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco. Established 1862. Specialty: Patents, Trade-Marks, Patent-Law. Sept. 20.

CALIFORNIA SUGAR REFINERY,

Manufacturers of the Standard Syrup, a superior article put up in barrels expressly for home consumption. Also, Extra Heavy Syrup in barrels for Export. Refined Sugars at lowest market rates. Office, 215 Front street, up stairs. Dec. 21.

J. C. MERRILL & CO.,

Shipping and Commission Merchants, Agents for the Sand-wich Islands Packet Lines, 204 California street, S. F. April 13.

HER CONQUEST.

Muster thy wit, and talk of whatsoever
Light, mirth-provoking matter thou canst find;
I laugh, and own that thou, with small endeavor,
Hast won my mind.

Be silent if thou wilt—thine eyes expressing
Thy thoughts and feelings, lift them up to mine:
Then quickly thou shalt hear me, love, confessing
My heart is thine.

And let that brilliant glance become but tender—
Return me heart for heart—then take the whole
Of all that yet is left me to surrender;
Thou hast my soul.

Now, when the three are fast in thy possession,
And thou hast paid me back their worth, and more,
I'll tell thee—all whereof I've made the cession
Was thine before. —*October Scribner.*

BOOK NOTICES.

Mr. Phillips' Gnneness. By James M. Bailey (the Danbury-News Man). Lee & Shepard, Boston. For sale by all booksellers.

A sketchy story of ordinary folk, who go about their business in a matter-of-fact style, with hardly more sentiment than is just necessary. This is the way Mr. Phillips and the charming widow come to the point:

"Do I understand, Mr. Phillips, that this "much" refers to your regard for me?" "Yes," he eagerly answered.

"That you really love me?" "Yes, yes."

"That you want to marry me?" "I do, I do."

"Then I am your ticket, Mr. Pbillips," promptly confessed tbe blushing widow.

A Tight Squeeze; or, the Adventures of a Gentleman who, on a Wager of Ten Thousand Dollars, undertook to go from New York to New Orleans in Three Weeks, without Money, as a Professional Tramp. By "Staats." Lee & Shepard, Boston. For sale by all booksellers.

A book worthy of its title-page. The gentleman meets witb most snrprising adventures; is lost on an island in the Mississippi, wbere he meets his future wife; they are both swept away by a freshet, and picked up by a cotton boat; the lady is affianced to another, and actually reaches the church to be married, when the god suddenly comes out in the shape of a gentle dame in man's attire, and familiarly known as Tommy. Tommy is the lawful wife of the wretch who is about to marry the lady of the island and the ducking; and the intending higamist dies with borror in the church, which makes everybody comfortable. When it is added that tbere is considerable orthodox piety in the book, and tbat the grammar, like the gentleman, is of, the professional tramp order, no one can douht that this is a lively and original work.

Appleton's Journal, for October, bas tbe continuation of "Vivian" and "The Seamy Side," an admirahle paper by Sidney Colvin on "Art and Criticism," a satisfactory sketcb of Moliere, Karl Blind's third article on "Conspiracies in Russia," Mallock's "Dialogue on Human Happiness," Matthew Arnold's charming and provoking notice of "The Frencb Play in London," a few poems, and the usual Editor's Table and book notices. Mr. Arnold's conviction of the Frencb unfitness for bigh poetic thought vitiates much of his otherwise excellent criticism; and his readers must frequently find themselves irritated by the sweet way in whicb he darkens counsel instead of enlightening it. When he wishes to sbow bow inferior is the Frencb alexandrine to the verse of Shakspeare, he selects from Victor Hugo a passage far below his best, and compares this with one of Shakspeare's most poetical passages. In this way almost anytbing could be proved of almost any poet; and Mr. Arnold would be far from merciful toward any critic wbom be detected in such practices.

The Dialogue on Happiness should he interesting to three-fourths of tbe people, wbo have got so far with their culture as to be very unhappy hecause tbeir is no issue anywhere out of tbis perplexing maze of life. It may be unteeling to say so, hut we must recommend tbese sigbing souls to meditate tbese lines from "Don Juan":

So thank your stars tbat matters are no worse,
And read your Bible, sir, and mind your nurse.

The best paper in the *Portfolio*, for September, is G. A. Simcox's "Handicraft," which is full of thought and suggestion with regard to the present status of art in the education alike of tbe workman and of the public. Mr. Lang's "Oxford" deals with the spirit of discontent which pervades tbe University atmosphere; and Mr. Hamerton continues his instructive "Notes on Aestbetics."

Among tbe items in the "Art Cbronicle" is a notice of an exhibition of 500 oil sketches of India by Marianne Nortb. These are said to show the most extraordinary skill and labor, while tbe general impression left hy them is less grandiose than that produced by Mr. Veretstchagin's work in tbe same line.

Mr. Poynter's "Ten Lectures on Art" (Chapman and Hall) are praised as the most important recent contributions to tbe literature of art. The ninth, which deals with Ruskin's treatment of Micbael Angelo, is said to hs very vigorous and damaging.

The Pre-Historic World. By Elie Berthet. Translated from the French by Mary J. Safford. Porter & Coates, Philadelphia; Billings, Harbourne & Co., San Francisco.

This book gives, in three tales, tbe history of man's supposed development from the savage life of the Stone Age, through the gathering of the tribes into tbe Lacustrian City, or lake dwellings, on to tbe Age of Metals and the life of the Gallic people several centuries before the conquest of Cæsar. Needless to say that all the incidents, the struggles with wild beasts, the warfare between the rude men, the beginning of social existence, the occupations, the tools, the daily concerns, are fair deductions from comparison and study of the relics preserved in museums. M. Berthet has wrought up his facts with a great deal of ingenuity into a series of pictures, which cannot but serve the purpose of popularizing the discoveries of recent times, though the fiction interwoven with the facts is far from interesting to the reader. We are told what has been discovered, in a story instead of a treatise; and tbe usefulness of the work is necessarily impaired for those who do not choose to have tbeir information, like their pills, sugar-coated.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Recorded in the City and County of San Francisco, California, for the Week ending October 7th.

Compiled from the Records of the Commercial Agency, 401 California St., S.F.

Wednesday, Oct. 1st.

GRANTOR AND GRANTEE.	DESCRIPTION.	PRICE
F McCansey to Jas L Hicks	E Columbia, 300 n 21th, n26x100	$ 693
Jno Gorman to B J Shay	E Mission, 30 s 21th, s 28x5, ne 137, n 26:6, w 115 to commencement	5
Will Rennie to H L Hutchinson	E Pierce, 103 n Sacramento, n 25x109:6, subject to mortgage	2,100
Daniel Jones to Andrew Langdon	Ne Folsom Ave, 100 se Folsom, 25x62:6	900
Henry Hay to Winnifred Jennings	E Mission, 75:8 s 26th, 78x25, being in M Block 150	2,000
Isidor Levey to Lewis Abel	Und half e Fillmore, 137:6 u Post, 27:6x119, W A 310	825
Bridget Prunty to Wm R Briggs	N Tyler, 150 e Van Ness, 33:6x120	5,850
La Society Francais to H Blanchet	E 3d, 55 s Harrison, 25x77:6	5,000
Edwd Pique to Jno Byrnes et al	E Stevenson, 110 s 19th, 25x80, subject to mortg for $700	1,100
Henrietta M Cox to Cath Dunn	Sw 7th, 205 nw Bryant, 25x85	3,500
Thos Yonng to Merchants Ex Bnk	W Jones, 122:6 s Satter, s 15, w etc	3,486
Geo L Bradley to Augusta Harris	S O'Farrell, 114 e Scott, 23:6x106:6, being in W A 490	5
Lee Leong to Cni Chinese Free Mas	E Spofford, 110 s Washington, 18:4x47:8	2,500

Thursday, Oct. 2d.

Wm Thomas to Emma A Thomas	N Pacific Ave, 137:0 e Scott, 68:9x127:8, W A 422	$ 7
J M Wood to Wm R Briggs	N Tyler, 159:e Van Ness, e 32:6x120, W A block 64	1
Isaac C Ellis to H H Ellis	Und half lot 11, blk 190 and lot 12 block 364 Golden City Hd	200
Wm M Seaton to Kiernan Kelly	W Boyce, 100 n Pt Lobos Ave, n 54, w 111:7, etc, O L	900
Tally R Wise to Adelaide L Holt	Nw Stockton and Greenwich, 22:8x81:4; 50-v 498 and P N block 155 and nli int in Winter Ranch	Gift

Friday, Oct. 3d.

Michael Walsh to Cath Walsh	N Precita Ave, 75:8 e Bernal St, e 44:3, n 147, w to a point s 136:6 to beg	Gift
Lucy A Fisher to E A Engelberg	Se Grove and Baker, 139x105	1,000
E Burg to Geo Dawson	W Castro, 40 s 19th, s 30, H A 193	1,400
Louis DeSilva to F H Dullnski	Lot 19 blk 6, College Hd	175
M Reese to E D Keyes	Und 1-3 e Battery, 43 s Washington, s 72x68:9	10,000
Fredk Raab to Joseph McMath	Lots 1, 8, blk 52 Excelsior Hd	5
Jos McMath to F Raab	Same	5
Jas McKenley to Wm Boyd	S Pine, 181:3 e Fillmore, 25x127:6	1,500
Wm Boyd to Henry Hinkel	Same	1,500
Lacy A Fisher to E A Engleberg	Se Grove and Baker, 130x105	1,000
J R Jarhoe et al to O F Swett	Und 1-5th blk No 5 Horner's Addition	5
O F Swett to J R Jarboe et al	Same	5
Pat Leahy to Anna Patten	E Sherman, 75 n 18th, n 37x125	30
Jas P Medley to Chas F Doe	Nw Cal ave, 300 ne Virginia ave, ne 3 x 150—P V 367	75
C F Doe to Jno Bergstrom	Same	1,675
Patk McCarty to Patk Rafferty	Sw Decatur, 125 se Bryant, 25x60—100 v 212 subj to mortg $1,659	300
Jno F Byxbee to Maggie A Byxbee	Lots 1, 2, 3, blk 643 Pt Lobos av Ex Hd	Gift
Jno Hunt Jr to Fred Billings	Sw Taylor and North Point st, w 137:6 x N B 14	1
Geo F Sharp to same	Same	4,500
Phoebe B Isaacs to David Cahn	N Post, 82:6 e Octavin, 55x120, W A 157	5

Saturday, Oct. 4th.

Walter Walsh to Jas Burke	N Mission, 80 e 4th, 25x90—100-v 17	12,000
Robt Murdoch to Jno Kennedy	E Larkin, 49:6 n Vallejo, n 25x110, being in 50-v 1397	1,600
Geo W Frink to Jno Welth	Ne 17th ave and Q street, 25x100 O'Neil and Haley blk 333	300
Robt Murdoch to L Gottig	Sundry lots throughtt the city	5
Jas Spanton to Mary S Walker	Ne Day and Church, n 64x80	600
Wm M Edgar to Kittie McLeod	Lot 40 Sec 21, North Addition to Mason Cemetery	....

Mnnday, Oct. 6th.

Jos M Douglas to J O B Gun	Und half se Franklin and Clay, 100x60, W A 89	$4,000
J C Hampton et al to same	Same	4,000
Same to Henry T Scott	Und half e Franklin, 100 s Clay, 27:6x87 being W A blk 89	2,000
Jos M Douglas to same	Same	2,000
Alden W Jackson to M E Morrison	W Shotwell, 250 s 25d, n 59x122:6	4,000
G C W Heuer to R Wannenmacher	W Ferrie, 210 n Pt Lobos, 25x125	5
A H Methven to David Hunter	N Geary, 87:6 e Larkin, 50x137:6, being in 50-v 1421	14,500
Peter Dean to Cath Osgood	N Valley, 180 e Noe, 25x114—H A 125	225
Lydia Morton to Saml Crim	Sundry lots throughont city	5
Jas D McCloskey to A Scholle	Lots 44, 45, blk 41 City Land Assn	213
Peter G Peltret to Margaret Shea	Nw Alabama and 26th, 26x190	825
Dennis O'Brien to Geo Lang	Se Franklin and Bay, 50x137:6	470

Tuesday, Oct, 7th.

Real Estate Associates to W Hollis	S Post, 87:6 w Webster, 55:9x137:6	$ 500
Fredk Mason to Jno Bensley	Und 9-10ths P N blk 176	5,500
Same to same	Und half P N blks 165; 164 and und 1-4 of 174	24,000
A T Lawton to A McNutt	N John 160:5 e Mason, 37:9x60	2,500
Wm S Chapman to B'k California	Und half lots 4, 5, 6, sec 36 T 2, sr 6 w contalning 56:07-100 acres	10
W J Gunn to Wm Worthington	E Dolores, 230 s 24th, s 30x125	5
Wm Worthington to J Robinson	Lots 2, 8, 9, blk 51 Excelsior Hd	800
Edward F Woodhull to S Haslett	S Clay, 27:6 e Broderick, 27:6x100	2,100
Lorenzo Peri to Antonio Gotelli	Ne 29th Ave, 200 nw J st, 25x100, subdiv blk 517 Bay View Tract	100
Mas Sav & Ln Bk to C W Welby	Lot 23 blk 210 Gardenville Hd	400
P B Hewlett to J C Layton	N 19th, 105 w Sanchez, w 25x114	500
Chas T Smith to Jno Nconen	N Post, 225 w Stockton, 25x137:6	50
Jno Bays to Jno Best	W Leavenworth, 77:6 s Vallejo, 20x137:6	2,600
Jno Bays to same	Same	1
Henry Hinkel to Anton Fassmann	S Minna, 275 e 7th, e 34x75	7,000
La Societe Francaise to T L Lyons	E cor Folsom and Spear, 137:6x137:6	28,000
E T Crane to same	S Clay, 75 e Davis, e 49:6x119-6	26,500
La Soc Francaise to S Heydenfeldt	Se Sac and Leids, s 93:6, e 55 n 18:6, etc	34,000

A REGAL RECEPTION.

The grand reception in honor of our distinguished guest, Ulysses S. Grant, given hy ths Hon. Wm. Sharon, was in all respects the social event of the year. Tn all those who have on former occasions heen invited to the Belmont mansion, it suffices to say that on this occasion all the arrangements were improved upon. Nothing that could he suggested hy taste and refinement, reinforced by great wealth, was left undone to make the fete a brilliant one in all respects. The decorations were of that richness, utterly devoid of gaudiness, which charms the truly artistic and æsthetic mind. Several trains from San Francisco brought down all that the city contains of heauty, wealth and intelligence. The distance from the depot to the house was easily and rapidly covered hy the multitude of vehicles provided. The road was lined with variegated Chinese lanterns, and here and there huge honfines. Tbe produced effect was an extremely picturesque one. In the way of servants and dressing-rooms, everything was truly regal; the parlors and halls were filled-with a slowly moving throng of handsome women and pretty girls arrayed in silks and diamonds, on the arms of hrave officers in uniform or *distingue* civilians *en frae*. Every one, on entering, was introduced hy the host to Gen. Grant, and hy Mrs. J. D. Fry to Mrs. Grant, and then passed on to join in the ever-increasing multitude of dancers and promenaders. The supper was an agglomeration of all the seasons' delicacies. The wine-room was conducted with a lavishness unheard of. It seemed as if the combined vineyards nf champagne were at one's disposal. Mr. Sharon gave on this occasion a practical example of California hospitality—that hospitality that is only limited hy the desires of tbe guest, and everything is dealt out with a Horn of Plenty.

Tbe festivities were kept up until an early hour in the morning. Commencing at one o'clock, train after train left the depot, freighted with returning lnads of delighted people. The Hon. Senator stood at the portals of his mansion, hidding each and every one a pleasant adieu, and receiving from all the congratulations due him for an entertainment worthy of the distinguished guest, and worthy of our State. Tbe reputation of the Belmont residence for grand displays was more than ever exemplified on this occasion, for nothing that the most fastidious could wisb or desire was wanting.

EXHIBITIONS LEADING TO DEATH.

That was a most shocking accident which occurred to the two halloonists nn Sunday. Two valuahle lives have heen sacrificed to the morhid curiosity of a crowd. Balloons have been sent up Sunday after Sunday from Woodward's Gardens, simply hecause they drew a large attendance, or, in other words, because they made money. The people went to see hecause of an unaccountahle love of witnessing dangerous feats. No useful purpose was served hy the ascensions. The science of navigating the air was in no manner promoted. It was an exhihition fraught with danger. Just that and nothing more. To witness that the people paid their money. To ohtain that money the balloonists endangered their lives. In this instance they gambled with fate and lost. They staked their lives against the gate money, and having lost the one they forfeited the other. Of all games of chance, surely this was the most unequal and the most to he discouraged. We pass laws to save men from tbe consequences of bucking the tiger. We won't allow our citizens, nor the strangers within our gates, to chance their money against the skill of the professional gamhler. We protect men against the loss of their money hy games of chance, why should we nnt protect them against the loss of their lives in dangerous and demoralizing games in which the dice are greatly loaded against them? There are many good reasons why we should so protect them. If they lose, and therehy pay the forfeit hy their lives, the State loses men who might otherwise he useful citizens. Wives and families are liahle to he left as charges upon the elemosynary institutions of the State. Ahove all, these exhihitions are degrading and demoralizing to the puhlic taste. Not long ago, in order to intensify the depraved curiosity of the crowd, certain balloonists in this city fastened a trapeze to their halloon and hung on to it with their toes when in mid-air. That horrible sight drew largely and paid well. The crowd cheered and were happy! What ahominably perverted tastes to he sure! The law ought to step in and prevent every exhihition that is merely dangerous. When they comhine danger with some useful purpose it may he necessary to tolerate them; hut when no good end can possibly he served they ought to he suppressed. While gambling with money is prevented, gamhling with human life ought certainly to he interdicted.

CALIFORNIA MANUFACTURES.

Slowly but surely our native productions are making headway, upon their own merits, against foreign manufactured articles. In fact, one of our largest importers recently admitted that the growing demand for home manufactures is rapidly curtailing the necessity of imports from the Eastern States and from Europe. This is one of the most encouraging signs of the times, and indicates that we are fast ridding ourselves of the foolish prejudice that foreign goods are superior to those made on our own soil. The first and greatest requisites in all manufactures are purity of materials and thorough workmanship. We are glad to say that these qualities are becoming tolerably well known in tbe Pacific States and Territories, as also in the seaboard countries of the Pacific, and even across the Rockies and in Great Britain. In the latter country there is an almost unlimited market for our canned fruits, and we believe that in a few years our wines and hrandies will make such headway as to cause an immense increase in our vineyard acreage. Canued salmon from the Sacramento and Columhia rivers are now heing largely consumed in the British Islands. We are also practically controlling the sugar market in Utah, Nevada, Oregon and the Territories. In Australia, where the New York and Boston merchants had opened up a market for doors, sashes, etc., we have supplanted them, to their manifest disgust. There is no reason why, with our facilities for tanning and manufacturing, we should not have the West Coast trade of America in hoots and shoes. We should also supply Sonora, Sinaloa and Durango with mining machinery. A reciprocity treaty with Mexico would add largely to our annual profits. In Colombia, Peru and Central America a similar course would give us the advantage over European merchants, who now enjoy almost a monopoly of the field. But, above all, let it he remembered that California manufactures have progressed thus far upon their intrinsic merits, and if we expect to maintain and push our position, we must steadily avoid adulteration and inferior workmanship. Discarding these, all is plain sailing.

THE MARCH ON CABUL.

With a loss of some seventy men killed and wounded, General Roberts has won a victory which will bring him in a few hours to the gates of Cahul. By valor and indomitahle perseverance Afghanistan was already conquered; hy forbearance on the part of the conquerors it was left uninjured, save hy the casualties of active warfare, and practically unchanged politically, save hy a change of rulers. By treachery the generous victor was insulted and betrayed. Now, with the gods of hattle and of vengeance the result must rest. That result is not difficult to foresee. At any moment we may expect to hear that Cabul is in the hands of the English. Probably the city will he surrendered; if not, it will be taken *vi et armis*. It is almost to he regretted, in this instance, that the code of civilized warfare prohihits retaliation in kind. A "good old fashioned" massacre would teach the Afghans more in twelve hours than humane treatment will in twelve years. Their conduct from the beginning deserved a worse punishment than they have received, though it is true they acted more like fools than anything else. Granted that tbe former Ameer, Shere Ali, did hate and distrust the Englisb hecause their conquests extended to the limit of his domain. Was not that limit a natural one, heyond which ths British were not likely to go? and had he not, on the other side, an enemy, Russia, who was fast approaching his dominions, and whose interest it certainly was to absorb them? But even apart from the question of actual danger, he had his choice hetween the friendship of a Power which has never hroken its word, and that of nne which has never been known to keep it. Blinded with hlank promises, he sided with the latter and insulted the former. There was no course left for the English but to make war upon him, and they did so with the result which is well known. Then, when the power of the conqueror and the faithlessness of the recreant ally were well known, the Afghans were still foolish and treacherous enough to violate the most sacred of international laws, and massacre an Envoy and his suite, in their nwn capital, with overpowering odds in their favor. For this it is to he hoped they will now suffer severely. England was right in declaring the war, she has been successful iu waging it, and she will now he justified in exercising every severity over the vanquished which the usages of civilized warfare will permit under such aggravated provocation.

CALIFORNIA'S PANDEMONIUM.

There are to-day some fourteen hundred men, the majority under 25 years of age, at San Quentin, who are heing disciplined and trained in the service of the devil, and who are provided by the State with harracks and rations, whilst their training in evil proceeds. That is all the State Prison means at this moment. If it is ever to mean anything hetter, if this reproach is to he lifted from the fair fame of California, it is necessary that a right heginning, under the new Constitution, should he made; for assuredly, as we hegin, so we shall proceed. The nhjects of the punishment of crimes are the deterring and reforming of criminals. It is evident that whatever best effects those objects, must be in the line of more economical as well as purer and hetter administration; and, therefore, as a question of dollars and cents alone, this demands the most serious consideration of the economist. But ahove and heyond the question of dollars and cents, lies the question of right, and on that ground the advantage to-day rests, not with society, hut with the convict. For society has played the tyrant and the harharian with her overhearing physical power. She has not heen content with punishing her criminals. She has insisted on degrading and brutalizing them hopelessly also. In this she has exceeded ber just authority, and put herself in the wrong. She has been faitbless to her progressive and civilizing mission, and insisted in maintaining the practices of a harharous age. She has made her State Prison a mere human menagerie, a hideous den of dehumanized men, whoss worst traits have heen developed under her mismanagement. Not only for her own protection, not only to save her purse, hut because there is a deep and urgent question of justice involved, ought society to remedy this grave ahuse, and place herself abreast of the reforms of the century. The truth is, San Quentin is a disgrace to the State. Men are herded together like so many swine. The ohjects of imprisonment are altogether lost sight of. The youth who enters possessed of one devil leaves possessed of nine. The deterring and reforming influences of such institutions have elsewhere heen brought to a high degree of efficiency. Governor-elect Perkins will soon he called upon to appoint new managers under ths Constitution. We hope he is imhued witb a high and intelligent sense of his duty in tbat regard. California's pandemonium needs a thorough reform.

HAWAIIAN RECIPROCITY.

It looks as if an organized effort is to he made in the East for the purpose of abrogating the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty. Congress will bs asked at the next session to have notice served upon the Hawaiian Government with a view to hring the treaty to an end. The sugar planters of the South and the refiners of the North do not like the loss of the Pacific coast market, which has heen the outcome of the arrangement so generously entered into with Hawaii. We pointed out what the inevitable effects would he when the matter was under negotiation. We foresaw that the bonus proposed to he given the planters in the Island Kingdom would stimulate production there, and enable them to monopolize the markets of this coast. The visit of King Kalakaua and the high sounding phrase of "reciprocity" tickled even representative men at Washington, and an era of good feeling set in, which resulted in a hig thing for the planters and people of Hawaii. We failed at the time to see where the reciprocity came in. We gave much. We ahandoned the sugar duties paid by the Hawaiians, hut maintained them as against all the rest of the world. What we obtained in return it would he difficult to tell. It was said that we would ohtain a larger share of the Hawaiian trade, hut we almost monopolized it at the time. It is trus that our exports thither have increased, but that is only because the treaty has given a sudden impetus to trade in the islands, and increased their requirements for the time heing. It is, however, one thing to grant a concession, and quite another to take it away again. Once commerce has taken a particular groove, and has firmly and profitahly estahlished itself under the fostering care of a national contract, it ought to he suddenly and ruthlessly destroyed. Capitalists from this coast saw the advantages of the treaty and have largely invested in the Islands in consequence. The profits mostly come to this coast, which they would not do if the Louisiana planters were allowed to have their way.

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SAN FRANCISCO NEWS LETTER

California Advertiser.

DEVOTED TO THE LEADING INTERESTS OF CALIFORNIA AND THE PACIFIC COAST.

Vol. 30. | SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCT. 18, 1879. | No. 14.

Office of the San Francisco News Letter, Merchant Street, Nos. 607 to 615, San Francisco

GOLD BARS—890@910—Silver Bars—7@16 ₱ cent. disc. Mexican Dollars, 8@8¼ per cent. nominal.

☞ Exchange on New York. ¼@— per cent.; On London, Bankers, 49½; Commercial, 50⅛@50¼d. Paris, sight, 5 francs per dollar. Telegrams, 35-100 per cent.

☞ Latest price of Sterling, 481½@483½.

☞ Price of Money here, ⅝@1 per cent. per month—bank rate. In the open market, 1@1½. Demand active.

THE STOCK MARKET.

San Francisco, Oct. 16th.—The rich ore encountered in the southwest drift of Sierra Nevada, on the 2,300-foot level, has fairly electrified the stock-dealing public, and the sequence is a grand upheaval in the shares of the North-end stocks. Upon invitation of the managers, quite a number of experts were admitted to the mine yesterday, and the reports, in almost every instance, are of the most flattering and enthusiastic character. The drift is now twenty-five feet in rich ore, showing average assays in the face of from $250 to $300 per ton, while selected samples have been taken, giving returns in the *thousand*. The drift is now being pushed ahead again, and will connect with the Union shaft at the 2,400 level as soon as possible. The progress and appearance of this drift will be watched with the greatest interest and anxiety, and the market will undoubtedly experience some grand and lofty tumbling during that period. Quite a sharp break set in yesterday, occasioned by heavy realizing orders from the outside, and at this writing the market continues weak and unsettled. The liberal purchases made by inside parties to-day would seem to indicate that the worst is about over. While the balance of the list have not participated much in the advance of the North-enders, they have been moderately active and in good request. Outside stocks are comparatively neglected, with the exception of the two Noonday's, which have advanced under confirmed reports of a rich strike on the 300-foot level.

Beerbohm's Telegram.—London and Liverpool, October 17, 1879.—Floating Cargoes, strong; Cargoes on Passage, strong; Mark Lane Wheat, turn dearer; No. 2 Spring off Coast, 55s.@55s. 6d.; Red Winter off Coast, 58s.@59s.; California off Coast, 58s.; California Nearly Due, 58s.; California Just Shipped, 57s. 6d.; No. 2 Spring for Shipment, 55s.; Liverpool Spot Wheat, strong; California Club No. 1 Standard, 12s. 3d.; California Club No. 2 Standard, 11s. 10d.; California Average—Western, 11s. 10d.; White Michigan, 11s. 10d.; Red Western Spring, 10s. 1d.@10s. 3d.; Extra State Flour in London, 15s.; Extra State Flour in Liverpool, 15s.; Liverpool Western Mixed Corn, 5s. 7½d.; Liverpool Canadian Peas, 8s. 4d.; N. Y. St. Ex., ———; English Country Markets, generally dearer; French Country Markets, generally dearer; Liverpool Wheat, 11s.@12s.; Club, 11s. 10d.@12s. 6d.; Corn—Mark Lane, turn dearer; Floating Cargoes, strong; Cargoes on Passage, strong; Liverpool Spot, strong. Market strong.

The Health of the City.—The sanitary condition of the city is unusually favorable for the time of the year. Last week the deaths were 78, and the week before 74. Only 8 were from zymotic causes. There was only one death each from diphtheria and typhoid fever. Diseases of the respiratory organs are on the increase. For two weeks there were no deaths from bronchitis, and but 4 from pneumonia. This week there have been already 1 from bronchitis, 1 from pleurisy, and 8 from pneumonia. Rheumatism is somewhat prevalent, and 2 deaths from it were registered last week. Two deaths occurred last week from inflammation of the womb; and the unusual number of 3 died of the only legitimate cause of death, viz., old age.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of California, held on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year: D. O. Mills, C. Adolphe Low, H. M. Newhall, Wm. Sharon, Charles Mayne, J. C. Wilmerding, H. W. Carpentier, Adam Grant, Jerome Lincoln, George W. Beaver and Wm. Alvord. The capital was reduced on the 1st of October from $5,000,000 to $3,000,000. No dividends have been paid during the year. The Board elected the following officers: President, Wm. Alvord; Cashier, Thomas Brown; Assistant Cashier, Byron Murray, Jr.; Secretary, S. Franklin.

London, Oct. 16th.—Telegram from Berlin says the British Government refuses to discuss with Russia the question of the Afghan War.

PRICES OF LEADING STOCKS AND GOV. BONDS.

San Francisco.....October 16, 1879.

Stocks and Bonds.	*Bid.*	*Asked*	*Stocks and Bonds.*	*Bid.*	*Asked*
Cal. St. Bonds, 6's,'57, (nom)	100	102	Home Mutual Ins. Co	85	90
S. F. City & Co. B'ds, 6s,'58	Nom.	Nom.	State Investment Ins. Co	105	108
S. F. C. & Co. B'ds, 7s (nom)	105	107	Union Ins. Co	108	112
Montg'y Av. Bonds (nom)	65	70	City R. R	35	40
Dupont Street Bonds	80	90	Central R. R. Co	50	55
Sacramento City Bonds	26	28	Clay Street Hill R. R	22	—
Stockton City Bonds, 6's	90	95	Market Street R. R	6	—
Yuba County Bonds, 8's	103	106	N. B. and Mission R. R.	65	66
Santa Clara Co. Bonds, 7's	105	107	Omnibus R. R	30	32
Butte Co. Bonds, 10's, '60	90	—	Potrero and Bay View R. R.	30	35
San Mateo Bonds, 7's	100	—	Giant Powder Co	135	145
Oakland City Bonds, 8's	112	115	S. F. Gaslight Co (ex div)	89	90
Bank of California (old st'k)	70	71	S. V. W. W. Co	83	83½
First National	89	90	Real Estate Associates	—	—
Pacific	120	130	Merchants' Exchange	—	—
California Ins. Co	108	112	Safe Deposit Co	—	—
Commercial Ins. Co	75	80	Nevada Co. N. G. R. R. Bds	93	95
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co	106	110	Virginia & Truckee " "	100	102½

We repeat our remark, made last week, that the Savings Banks are lending money more freely, and the expressions of confidence increase in numbers and strength. First-class securities are difficult to buy at our inside quotations. There is no change in the rates for money, but borrowers have less trouble than they had even a fortnight since.

Andrew Baird, 312 California street.

The Advance in Wheat.—The excitement of Thursday was renewed at the Produce Exchange, yesterday, by receipt of the Liverpool telegram advising a further advance in quotations of 4@6d., and the market here responded; 300 tons Sonoma Seed Wheat changed hands at $2 25, the highest price yet realized, and numerous lots of Shipping and Milling were disposed of at $2 15@$2 20 per cental, the closing rates being $2 15 bid and $2 22½ asked. The highest price on Thursday was $2 10. Our farmers are thus reaping the benefit from the shortness of tonnage and dilatory crop movement. It is now evident that the European deficiency has been underestimated. The advance of the past week amounts to $2,500,000, estimating our export surplus at 500,000 tons. Higher rates are expected.

The C. P. R. R. Company is building out a solid quay from the Oakland shore to the end of the wharf in the bay. Over 100,000 cubic yards of rock and clay have already been dumped, and the work, as planned, will require 1,000,000. The surface is to be wide enough for six tracks for cars, besides a roadway for vehicles and foot passengers. At the end of the wharf a large depot will be erected. Other improvements are in contemplation.

London, Oct. 16th.—A dispatch from Cahul says: Gen. Roberts on entering the city made a speech to the following effect—It will be necessary to inflict severe punishment. The buildings of the Bala-Hissar and of the city interfering with proper military occupation will be destroyed. A heavy fine will be levied on citizens. A Military Governor will be placed over the city and country within a radius of ten miles.

Quicksilver has risen in London to £9, at least this was the figure cabled on the 16th inst. The asking price advanced to 50c and 45c offered and refused. Our spot stock is nil, and since the great rise in price, Chinese merchants have shown a disposition to buy. It is hard to give a reason for this rapid and extraordinary rise in the price of mercury.

The Merchant's Exchange gatherings seem to increase day by day—a good sign of the increasing activity in business circles. The change in this regard, which has been wrought in a few short weeks, is truly marvelous. Our merchants all wear smiling faces, and have a word of good cheer to all. The improvement is marvelous.

London, October 15th.—Lord Salisbury, at an interview with Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador, refused emphatically to allow any Russian interference in the settlement of affairs in Afghanistan.

Gov. Stanford and family left for the East in a special car last Monday morning, intending to travel for a year or two for the benefit of Mrs. Stanford's health.

A description of the new town of Smithville, Arizona, is unavoidably omitted this week, but will appear in our next issue.

London, Oct. 17, 1879.—Latest Price of Consols. 97 13-16.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, Frederick Marriott, 607 to 615 Merchant Street, San Francisco, California.

THE BOATMAN.

A maiden sits in a tiny bark,
Singing so sweetly,
The boatman he is grim and dark,
Rowed so fleetly.

The stream is narrow, the banks are
"Rest thee, good master," [fair;
Idle her longing, vain her pray'r,
He rows the faster.

Anon, they float on a river wide,
A mighty river.
Instead of flowers by the water-side,
Pale aspens quiver.

And lo! a woman where sat the maid
Who sang so sweetly;
The boatman, grim and undismayed,
Still rows fleetly.

On and on, till they reach the sea
That flows forever;
And drift away on the ocean free,
Returning never.

And vain it is for earthly eye
To follow thither!
And vainly mortal tongue may cry,
"Gone—whither, whither?"

PRESIDENTIAL RIVALRIES IN AMERICA.

The periodical demoralization which precedes the Presidential election every four years in the United States has begun. It is the more conspicuous and contagious because there are no great political issues to arouse and divide the country. There are neither principles nor men for whom any enthusiasm can be evoked, and the politicians are therefore compelled to expend a vast amount of ingenuity, as unscrupulous as it is carefully directed, upon the manufacture of political war-cries. In this temper a democracy which has given itself over to the workers of political machinery is always exposed to danger. There are in the United States, as in older countries, inflammable elements which any spark of agitation may light upon. During the railroad riots in Pennsylvania a couple of years ago, the middle classes, the owners of property, the taxpayers, the educational professional men, and the capitalists large and small, got a momentary glimpse of what was in store for them if, some day or other, the tail of the democracy succeeded in mastering the head. The campaign of General Butler and his ally, Kearney, in Massachusetts, revealed the same peril in another form. It is true the railway rioters were put down with the strong hand and the Kearneyite supporters of Butler were fairly beaten in Massachusetts, as the same piratical mob have been again defeated in still more remarkable circumstances at the recent Californian elections. But American society, unless it deliberately closes its eyes to the most patent facts, must now be aware that it is threatened at every national crisis with a revolt of the "Have-nots" against the "Haves." The "Have-nots," indeed, are more formidable in the United States than in older countries. They have emancipated themselves from the ancient restraints of reverence which were wont to hold them back from assailing social, religious and political institutions and ideas. They have experienced the coarse pleasure of trampling on the refinements of the educated and of exacting those refinements from competitors for political power. And with all this they have numerical superiority armed with the electoral franchise on their side. It will be surprising if they do not push forward and make some notable conquests.

The contest for the Presidency opens the sluices to this torrent of disintegrating and defacing selfishness. In the first or the second year of a Presidential term, American politicians, whether in office or in opposition, are able to bestow some care upon the public interest and to offer some resistance to the audacity and cupidity of a mob; but in the third year they grow timid and reticent; and in the fourth year, if they have not altogether abandoned decency and accepted the shibboleths of the mob-leaders, they are in all probability occupied in framing such arrangements of oratorical commonplaces as may seem to concede much while really surrendering as little as possible. But the cleverest of politicians is, in this conflict of wits, at a disadvantage compared with the mobs he is striving to cajole and deceive. He may win the game for the time, and get into power without, as he thinks, committing himself; but his concessions stand against himself, his party and his country. He has familiarized the electorate with dangerous views, and sooner or later he will be called upon to give them effect.

If we are not much mistaken, the campaign now begun in the United States will compromise the reputations of many public men, whether they are successful or whether they fail. The State elections which will be decided within the next few weeks are scarcely of less importance than those which will immediately precede the Presidential contest next year. The State of New York and the State of Ohio are the centers of the keenest interest; for in these the two most conspicuous competitors on each side are to show their strength. Mr. Tilden is still, if not the favorite, the indispensable candidate of the Democratic party. The keystone of Mr. Tilden's power is his influence in the State of New York. If it can be shown that his strength in the Empire State is declining, his claim to the Democratic nomination at the National Convention of the party next year will be seriously impaired. If New York, or the Democratic majority of its voters, is faithful to him, his title will scarcely be disputed. The hostility of the Republican, which manifests itself, in the ordinary American fashion, in the manufacture of slanders more or less piquant, does not hurt but rather helps Mr. Tilden. What is really injurious to his chances is neither this nor the prevailing belief that he is politically and otherwise tricky, but the growing feeling among Democrats with regard to him that he is the "Old Man of the Sea" of their party, of whom they cannot get rid. The fraud by which the Republicans "counted out" Mr. Tilden has given him what is called, by a sufficiently amusing twist of language, a "moral claim" upon the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, and this claim is found very galling and inconvenient by many Democrats. Some of these may be crossed in their personal ambitions by Mr. Tilden; others may consider him not the best candidate to unite the Democratic vote and to secure unattached supporters in 1880. At any rate, it is possible his supremacy in the State of New York may now be challenged and shaken; and if so he must probably give way to some rival, as yet unknown, in the Convention next year. Unfortunately, though Mr. Tilden did not take high rank as a statesman and though his political morality was not of an elevated kind, the Democratic politicians who wish to get rid of him have less respect for "capital" and more inclination to borrow from the vocabulary of the "Greenbackers" and the "Friends of Labor."

The Republican party have been more successful in getting rid of General Grant. The ex-President, whose "social successes in Europe" were used by a political "combination" in the United States as a pretext for a new "third-term" movement, has thrown over his agents, authorized or unauthorized, and left them in the most ridiculous position. A "Grant movement" without General Grant would not be easily worked, even in American politics; and General Grant's conversation with the Chinese statesman, Li Hung Chang, as well as Admiral Ammem's explicit statement that he had accepted the presidency of the Nicaragua Canal, can only mean that he is anxious to escape from a false position. Nothing could be more destructive of political virtue in the United States than a Grant "third term," which would be regarded, and rightly, as the achievement of a victory over Civil Service reform and all the other reactions against the "politicians." But from another point of view the project is less satisfactory. General Grant had a popularity of a certain kind which, in a democratic country perhaps, was the least mischievous. The masses looked upon him as the personification of the great struggle for the Union—the most ennobling political idea with which the American democracy has ever come into contact. General Grant would have had less need than other Republican politicians, and from his habit of mind less inclination, to pander to the passions of the mob. Now that he has left the leading place vacant, there seems to be no doubt that Secretary Sherman is the coming man on the Republican side. Mr. Sherman is an able financier; but, like most of his rivals, he lacks political backbone. "His natural tendencies," says the *Nation*, "are sound. In fact, when he thinks nobody is looking he usually creeps stealthily in the right direction; but when he thinks 'the people' is watching him he often jumps up and pretends that he is just as foolish as anybody, and can swallow as many lies as anybody." Such a man, when he encounters the seething folly of the West, is not likely to hold his ground firmly.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Emily Faithful, in her London *Express*, says: "The object of Arctic exploration seems likely, in this dead season, to divide the columns of some of our contemporaries with the terrible news from India. We have more than once questioned the utility of these passages through seas of icebergs, and we have never yet met with any exposition that proved the game to be worth the candle. The passages could only be used during a short period of the year; the climate kills all but exceptional people. What in the world is to be gained by discovering routes through such regions?

"'Cham,' the famous caricaturist of the *Charivari*, is dead. The quaint son of the Marquis de Noe was meant for the army, but the pencil was plainly his vocation, and he gave himself up to it. For forty years 'Cham' has charmed France with his clever drawings, and his yet more brilliant letter-press. Always funny, never ill-natured, never coarse, 'Cham's' drawings could offend no one, and not one of his many hundred caricatures was unfit to lie on the drawing-room table of the most scrupulous. He was passionately fond of animals, and his favorite dog was his master rather than his slave. In taking an apartment, he always secured a garden, not for himself, but for his pet. 'Cham' was a universal favorite—every one loved him, and he will be widely and deeply regretted."

AGGREGATE ASSETS, $38,789,065.

Imperial Fire Insurance Co., of London..... .....Institnted 1803.
London Assurance Corporation, of London.... .....
.....Established by Royal Charter 1720.
Northern Assurance Corporation, of London ....Established 1836.
Queen Insurance Company, of Liverpool.....Established 1857.

A JOINT POLICY ISSUED BY THE FOUR COMPANIES.

ROBERT DICKSON, Manager.

W. LANE BOOKER, Agent and Attorney.

317 CALIFORNIA STREET, S. F. [Oct. 11.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

Gila Silver Mining Company.--Location of Principal Place of Business, San Francisco, California.—Location of Works, Reveille Mining District, Nye County, Nevada.—Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 30th day of September, 1879, an assessment (No. 5) of Twenty-five Cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately, in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 7, Safe Deposit Building, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the THIRD DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1879, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on MONDAY, the TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1879, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. W. PARRISH, Secretary.

Office—Room 7, Safe Deposit Building, No. 328 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California. Oct. 11.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Office of the Eureka Consolidated Mining Company. Nevada Block, Room 37, San Francisco, October 4th, 1879.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company will be held at the office of the Company, Room No. 37, Nevada Block, San Francisco, on MONDAY, the TWENTIETH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1879, at 2 P.M. of said day, for the election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented. Transfer Books closed October 15th, at 3 P.M.

Oct. 11. W. W. TRAYLOR, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Belvidere Mining Company will be held at the office of the Company, Room 26, No. 203 Bush street, San Francisco, California, on TUESDAY, the twenty-first day of October, 1879, at 1 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. [Oct. 11.] C. VAN DYCK HUBBARD, Secretary.

ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE.

Notice.--The Trade and the Public are informed that we receive the genuine LOUIS ROEDERER CARTE BLANCAE CHAMPAGNE, direct from Mr. Louis Roederer, Reims, over his signature and Consular Invoice. Each case is marked upon the side, "Macondray & Co., San Francisco," and each bottle bears the label, "Macondray & Co., Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast."

Oct. 11. MACONDRAY & CO., Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Home Mutual Insurance Company will pay its regular monthly dividend of One (1) Dollar per share on its capital stock on October 10th, 1879. CHARLES R. STORY, Secretary,

Oct. 11. 406 California street.

$777 a year and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address, June 7.] P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

FATE.

...knocked; I barred the door. But ere long from every room ... I cried, "and come no more; Vanish'd light and warmth and bloom ... guests who, gay and sweet, Hope and joy and young love went, ... bear thy face to meet." And, late lingering, sweet content.

Then my door I opened wide:
"Sorrow, haste to come," I cried;
"Welcome now, no more to roam:
Make henceforth my heart thy home."

L. Clark, in Atlantic Monthly.

HAWAIIAN RECIPROCITY.

The "San Francisco Merchant" of the 10th inst. publishes elaborate statistics, compiled by the Hawaiian Consul, H. W. Severance, Esq., almost entirely from official, and, consequently, reliable sources. Mr. Severance states that, in any case where estimates are made of the profits to California of this trade, the figures are under rather than over the mark. The survey comprises a period of thirty-two months, from October, 1876, to May, 1879, inclusive, and the recapitulation is as follows: 1. Average annual value of ship and steamer freights, inward and outward, $210,500. 2. Average annual value of passenger traffic, $87,200. 3. Average annual commissions (including guarantee) 5 per cent. on $457,960, imports from Islands, $122,898. 4. Average annual profits on imports to Islands, say 10 per cent. on $1,339,968, $133,996. 5. Average annual value of vessels built in California for Island account, $15,2,500. Total annual profit to San Francisco, average, $666,497. In the three years before the treaty, our domestic exports amounted to $1,461,839; in the three years since the treaty they have risen to $4,702,029, showing an increase in our favor during that time of $3,230,190. From September, 1876 to September, 1879, we imported from the Islands 100,548,536 pounds of brown sugar, worth $6,810,627, as against 39,450,040 pounds, worth $2,004,640, in the previous three years. It is noticed that China has been the chief loser by this treaty, because, while she furnished us with 32,-[illegible],668 pounds of brown sugar in 1873-76, we purchased of her in 1876-79 only 300,761 pounds, but whereas we are compelled to settle our balances with China in coin, we settle with the Hawaiians in the products of American or Californian labor, and our Capitalists are rapidly extending their influence in the Islands. These figures, which are a very brief summary of the *Merchant's* tables, prove conclusively that the treaty is of great benefit to the contracting Powers. It is silly for Eastern refiners to imagine their interests are endangered by any possible production of the Hawaiian Islands. Their capacity for production is limited, while that of Louisiana, Texas, and other Southern States, is practically unlimited, notwithstanding which the United States annually import between *forty and fifty million dollars' worth* of foreign sugar—in spite of protective duty. This Eastern idea of keeping our commercial wings clipped, or extracting our pin feathers, is about used up. We may stand the protective bundle on iron and cotton manufactures, but the line must be drawn somewhere, and we draw it at sugar. Meanwhile, as the treaty has yet [illegible] years to run, we suggest to Eastern refiners the wisdom of taking it kindly. Their purpose is altogether too transparent.

THE BEACONSFIELD TESTIMONIAL.

A writer in the "Manchester Guardian" ventures some assertions in regard to the Beaconsfield testimonial, which emanated from this city, that are entirely imaginary. The testimonial fund was contributed by British residents in San Francisco, the testimonal was designed and manufactured here, and its presentation was entrusted to gentlemen in London, more or less associated with California. It was a souvenir intended to express the high admiration in which the noble Lord's services to his country are held by British residents of California. Contributions were given freely, and with great spontaniety. Every Britisher gave something, and gave it cheerfully and heartily, the warmest approval of the movement being expressed by all. Emanating from this distant quarter of the globe, there is no possible room for questioning the motive of the subscribers. It was truly what it purported to be, *i. e.* a heartily outlowed token of respect to Lord Beaconsfield from his countrymen [illegible]bouts. The truth is Lord Beaconsfield's services are better appreciated abroad than at home. His idea of a homogenous empire comes closer home to the hearts of Britishers who have traveled, than it does to those who have not. It is a notable fact that colonists are more British than the Britishers themselves. They are in entire accord with the sentiments that would bind the various parts of the empire closer together. It is because they believe the present English cabinet cherishes those sentiments, that the existing government is popular in the colonies. We know whereof we speak. We come into contact with Englishmen from many parts of the world, and we find that they feel on this point just as the British residents of California do. England has yet to derive the greatest benefits from her colonies. She has gone through her last trying days with them. They have been nurtured through their infancy, and in their manhood propose to help their parent. They now are England's best markets, and in times, not far ahead, they will contribute money and men to fight for every right of their common empire. They believe that Lord Beaconsfield grasps their idea better than any other public man at home. Hence his popularity abroad.

Sir Frederick Hughes has announced his intention of becoming a candidate for Wexford. In his address he says: "I don't care three rows of pins whether you return me or not, but should you think proper to do so, I believe I can represent your interests without discredit, and peradventure with some credit to myself. I am a gentleman, I trust, with a sprinkling of housety."

Sandy, delighted with his countrymen for having won the Elcho Shield, was boasting of it to an Irish friend, who replied: "An' sure an' we'd bate you clean if we had volunteers in Ireland an' got practice." Sandy thus responded: "I'm share ye needna' complain o' want o' practice; ye got plenty o' that, shooting landlords."

A telephone has been placed in a Presbyterian church, the wires leading to the houses of several aged and invalid persons. The first communication from the minister was: "The Word is nigh unto thee. His word runneth swiftly."—*Court Journal.*

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital..... $5,000,000
WM. ALVORD..... President.
THOMAS BROWN, Cashier | H. MURRAY, Jr., Ass't Cashier

AGENTS.

New York, Agency of the Bank of California; Boston, Tremont National Bank Chicago, Union National Bank, St. Louis, Boatman's Saving Bank; New Zealand, the Bank of New Zealand; London, China, Japan, India and Australia, the Oriental Bank Corporation.

The Bank has Agencies at Virginia City and Gold Hill, and Correspondents in all the principal Mining Districts and Interior Towns of the Pacific Coast.

Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world. Draw direct on London, Dublin, Paris, Berlin, Bremen, Hamburg, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Antwerp, Amsterdam, St. Petersburgh, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Christiania, Locarno, Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama. Nov. 4.

FIRST NATIONAL GOLD BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Paid up Capital $2,000,000, Gold. President, R. C. Woolworth; Vice-President, D. Callaghan; Cashier, E. D. Morgan.

DIRECTORS:—R. C. Woolworth, D. Callaghan, C. G. Hooker, C. Adolph Low, Peter Donahue, Isaac Wormser, Edward Martin, James Moffitt, N. Van Bergen.

CORRESPONDENTS—London: Baring Bros. & Co. Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China. Dublin: Provincial Bank of Ireland. Hamburg: Hesse, Neuman & Co. Paris: Hottinguer & Co. New York: National Bank of Commerce. Boston: Blackstone National Bank. Chicago: First National Bank. This Bank is prepared to transact a general Banking business. Deposits in Gold, Silver and Currency received subject to check or on special deposit. Exchange for sale on the principal cities of the United States, Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Commercial Credits issued available in Europe, China and Japan. Collections attended to and prompt returns made at the lowest market rates of Exchange. Jan. 19.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.---Capital paid up, $1,800,-000, with power to increase to $10,000,000. Southeast corner California and Sansome streets. Head Office--28 Cornhill, London. Branches—Portland, Oregon; Victoria, New Westminster and Cariboo, British Columbia.

This Bank transacts a General Banking Business. Accounts opened subject to Check and Special Deposits received. Commercial Credits granted available in all parts of the world. Approved Bills discounted and advances made on good collateral security. Draws direct at current rates upon its Head Office and Branches, and upon its Agents as follows:

New York, Chicago and Canada—Bank of Montreal; Liverpool—North and South Wales Bank; Scotland—British Linen Company; Ireland—Bank of Ireland; Mexico and South America—London Bank of Mexico and South America; China and Japan—Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and Oriental Bank; Australia and New Zealand—Bank of Australasia, Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, and English, Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank.

May 18. FREDERICK TOWNSEND, Manager.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

Capital, $5,000,000, of which $3,000,000 is fully paid up as present capital. Reserve Fund, $360,000. San Francisco Office, 424 California street; London Office, 22 Old Broad street. Manager, ARTHUR SCRIVENER; Cashier, WILLIAM STEEL. London Bankers, Bank of England and London Joint Stock Bank; New York, Drexel, Morgan & Co.; Boston, Third National Bank. This Bank is prepared to transact all kinds of General Banking and Exchange Business in London and San Francisco, and between said cities and all parts of the world. March 30.

THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital Paid Up..... $10,000,000.
Reserve, U. S. Bonds..... 3,500,000.

Agency at New York, 62 Wall street.
Agency at Virginia, Nev.

Buys and sells Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers. Issues Commercial and Travelers' Credits. This Bank has special facilities for dealing in Bullion. July 5.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

GUARANTEE CAPITAL, - - - - - - $300,000.

Officers: Vice-President, Jerome Lincoln; Secretary, W. S. Jones; Attorney, Sidney V. Smith. Loans made on Real Estate and other Approved Securities. Office: No. 215 Sansome street, San Francisco. Oct. 14.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.

Deutsche Spar und Leihbank, No 526 California street, San Francisco. OFFICERS: President, L. OOTTIO. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—Fred. Roeding, Chas. Kohler, Edw. Kruse, George H. Eggers, N. Van Bergen, H. L. Simon, Peter Spreckels, Ign. Steinhart. Secretary, OEO. LETTE; Attorney, JOHN R. JARBOE. May 18.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, LIMITED.

422 California St., San Francisco.

London Office, 3 Angel Court; New York Agents, J. W. Sel-igman & Co., 21 Broad street. Authorized Capital Stock, $6,000,000. Will receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.

FRED. F. LOW, IGN. STEINHART, Managers.
P. N. LILIENTHAL, Cashier. Sept. 13.

WAKELEE'S AUREOLINE

Produces the Beautiful Golden Hair so Much Admired.

SUPERIOR TO THE IMPORTED ARTICLE

—BY REASON OF ITS—

FRESHNESS AND CARE USED IN ITS PRODUCTION.

PRICE, LARGE BOTTLES, $2.

Manufactured by H. P. WAKELEE & CO., Druggists, corner Montgomery and Bush streets, S. F. [Aug. 2.

REMOVAL.

Bullion and Exchequer Mining Companies have removed to Room 3, Safe Deposit Building. Oct. 4.

IRVINE & LE BRETON

Have Removed their Law Offices to No. 217 Sansome Street.

[March 15.]

"PLEASURE'S WAND."

"We Obey no Wand but Pleasure's."--*Tom Moore.*

Baldwin Theater.—A comparatively large house assembled on Monday evening for the the first performance of *The Girls.* This piece is supposed to he a companion play to *Our Boys*—H. J. Byron's great success. It is said to have run in London one hundred and fifty nights. This run is simply inexplicable, if based upon the merit of the play itself, and can only he accounted for through the great excellence of the acting. The plot commences very naturally, with indications of clever possihilities as regards development and elaboration. It is the old story of the contest hetween refined poverty and vulgar wealth, rather neatly and humorously pictured. The characters all seem fresh and natural in their plausihility. The lines are in Byron's usual style—short, sharp and facetious—full of puns and innocent double-entendres. At times these sayings possess depth and power, and assume the shape of pungent truisms and witty aphorisms. It is true that in real life people do not generally conduct conversation on Mr. Byron's basis of funny things, but then it may he said that real life could stand this improvement. It may also he noticed that the working up of these jokes is too apparent, and the humor thus hecomes forced instead of spontaueous. The play has three acts. The first and the opening scenes of the second are entertaining and amusing, but from thence on the play is idiotic and absurd. The thread of the story, which so far has heen cleverly and delicately woven, seems, at the little episode of the baby, to change to thrum, for it hecomes coarser and coarser, ending in a tangle of ridiculous improhahikty. The last act is so tedious and mentally dispiriting in its primitive dramatic action, that the amusing effect of the earlier scenes is totally ohliterated, and the parting impression is one of *ennui.* The principal character is that of "Plantagenet G. Potter," a rich cad. It is played in Loudon hy Henry James, an actor of merit. He is said to represent this specimen of the largely extant class of vulgar, ill-educated, over-dressed city men, to perfection. This talented impersonation must he the cause of the play's success. Mr. Bishop fails totally in carrying out the author's purpose. In manner, dress and make-up, as well as in speech, there is nothing to indicate the nationality, and much less the local and class idiocyncrasies. It is evident that to the average democratic mind the line between the gentleman and the snob is imperceptihle. These strictures may be considered hypercritical, for, in the character under review, Mr. Bishop is received with shouts of laughter. But these are solely due to the gentleman's physical peculiarities, which constitute most of his stock in trade. It is a pity that the condition of the drama in this country does not permit Mr. Bisbop to confine himself to Shakesperean comedy, for in that line he shows dramatic ahility of a high order, founded upon intelligent research and study. Miss Carey's welcome was a warm aud cordial one. She was as graceful and pleasing as ever, and will prove a valuable acquisition to the company. Miss Lewis did her share satisfactorily, although displaying a want of taste in dress and *coiffure.* Her handling of the haby seemed natural to all the males, hut failed to he orthodox in some peculiar respect, for a matronly-looking lady seated hehind me, on Monday night, ohserved: "Dear, dear! how she holds it! One can see that she never was a mother." This criticism was, perhaps, correct, from the nursery point of view; hut as I, too, never was a mother, I viewed the scene with that *naif* hliss which is the offspring of ignorance. The apparent artificiality of the haby was a slightly awkward matter, and I wondered that the juvenile member of the company, who appeared so satisfactorily in *Chums,* was not included in the cast. But perhaps it was also one of Herne & Belasco's "original" works, and has gone with the *Millionaire's Daughter,* etc. Messrs. O'Neill and Bradley, particularly, and the rest of the cast, generally, were in "good form." *Forget-Me-Not,* a late London novelty, is in preparation. The same mysterious, inexplicahle forces that governed the London public seem to he at work here, for the audiences during the week have heen large, and *The Girls* is up for another week. If left to me, I should say: Six months!

California Theater.—The apathy our public is showing toward Miss Cavendish's acting is another evidence of its lack of artistic appreciation. That public patronage should he withheld from artists, whose talents run to delicate portraitures, or finely traced sketches of character requiring for thorough mental digestion the exercise of intelligence and intellectuality, is something that is not very surprising in this peculiar community. Miss Cavendish appeals, though, to all classes, for she possesses all possihle gifts of attraction. Besides the thorough knowledge of all stage business, guided hy intelligence, her mental and physical individuality is of that character that charms and pleases; her style of acting is of the same school as Miss Coghlan—vigorous, fresh and natural in manner, and healthy in tone. It must he that our poeple prefer the namhy-pamhy, milk-and-water actresses, for they neglect the others and favor these—Miss Varian, etc., for instances. I consider Miss Cavendish's "Lady Clancarty" a most admirahle piece of acting. It is an impersonation thoroughly artistic iu form, and elahorated with a wealth of detail that maintains a continuous interest. The strong characteristics of Miss Cavendish are well suited to the representation of the high-spirited "Lady Clancarty." There is an ardent impetuosity and a fascinating quickness about her every word and gesture. In the scene where her husband takes refuge in her chamher, and discloses his identity, her acting was delightful. The womanly modesty and tenderness, with the suhsequent transition to poignant despair at her futile attempts to save her lord, Miss Cavendish depicted with wonderful passion and truth. To the few who have witnessed her performances, Miss Cavendish's acting has been a rare treat, and the same regrets expressed at Miss Coghlan's departure are in order. The efforts of the stock company in support call for no particular mention, except in the case of Miss Stauhope. This actress played "Lady Betty Noel" with charming grace and verve, and was a delightful second to her sister artist. A word must he said about the elegant costumes displayed, particularly hy Misses Cavendish and Stanhope; these, besides heing gorgeous, were also chronologically correct.

Standard Theater.—Considering the universal depression in theatrical matters, the houses that Mr. Owens succeeds in drawing are remarkably large. The hill this week, consisted of "The Victims" and "Forty Winks." His assumptions of Butterhy and Spriggins are hoth jolly and laughter provokiug. They are full of Owens' innate humor, and characterized by his nice individuality. In Joshua Butterhy, his free, huoyaut style is shown at its best. His fun is unceasing and vivacious in the extreme. I wouder whether it has ever heen noticed that many of W. H. Crane's characteristics are ohservahle in Owens. A certain outward curvature of the legs, a species of hlowing and puffing, and particularly a peculiar strangled laugh. In Mr. Owens' these peculiarities are not ohtrusive. They fit in with a lot of other humorous traits. Mr. Crane, who must evideutly have studied Owens, makes these hits too prominent hy ever-recurring repetitions, and sbould also have studied Owens' moderation. With due deference to the star's high position on the stage, it may be said that he is too prone to indulge in private amusement. Mr. Kennedy's stock company contains some good actors, and if there is bere and there an inexperienced novice, or a wildly stage-struck amateur, this fact does not warrant Mr. Owens in audihly reproving any of the cast. "Dot," "Paul Pry," "Toodles" and "The Live Indian," are in rehearsal.

Herold's Concerts.—There was a good attendance at the second concert of the series. Lachner's Suite No. 1, Op. 113, was well played in all respects. Gade's overture, "In the Highlands," a beautiful work, was rather indifferently performed. The third and fourth French horns made some awkward hreaks, and in the accelerando passages the strings lacked unanimity. Schuhert's Am Meere was given as a concert solo. It is far grander, and more in keeping with the subject, to give the air to the tromhone, especially with such a soloist as Moore. Ruhenstein's Ballet music, from the Opera *Feramors,* is decidedly picturesque. The opening hars were sadly marred hy the hrass instruments. What this orchestra lacks is simply a sufficient amount of rehearsals. The conductor is excellent, and the material of the hest, hut pecuniary agencies prevent the members from coming together often enough to insure a perfect ensemble.

Authors' Carnival.—On Thursday next, at the Pavilion, will be given the first of the evenings in this grand display of literary and inventive talent. The hooths, designed under the direction of Jules Tavernier, embrace studies from Dickens, Cervantes, Bulwer, Longfellow, Irving, Tennyson, Goethe, Shakespeare, "The Arabian Knights," Moore, and many famous historical and poetical characters. The tableaux and groupings, in the midst of the fairy gardens and wonderful effects of light, will be rendered hy 600 ladies, 400 gentlemen and 300 girls and hoys, in heautiful costumes. The proceeds of this most intellectual entertainment will he divided among six charitable institutions. Tickets for sale at Gray's, Sherman & Hyde's and Kohler & Chase's music stores.

At Platt's Hall, on Tuesday next, at 10 A. M., E. S. Spear & Co. will sell a full assortment of magnificent Paris and New York made furniture, embracing parlor and chamher sets, dining-tahles and chairs, sideboards, armoires, library furniture, writing-desks, card-tahles—in short, every elegant and useful article that could find a place in refined and cultivated homes. There is also a vast variety of goods suitahle for Christmas and New Year's gifts, in ebony, satinwood, rosewood, walnut and other material. No such opportunity has heen presented, and, taking into consideration the rapid advance iu prices at the East, this will he the last for some time to come.

Chit-Chat.—Teresa Singer, Strakosch's new prima donna, is said to have a wonderful voice.——Scott Siddons has resumed readings.——Lizzie Harold will prohahly travel during the winter with Rohson and Crane.——Ada Cavendish is playing on a certainty.——As it is impossible for managers to expect a successful competition with the Authors' Carnival, some of them will close during the week of its existence.——*Pinafore* has heen translated into Russian.——Max Maretzek's opera, *Sleepy Hollow,* will be produced in Paris, and the libretto is undergoing translation into French.——In Kansas they call fifty cents for theater tickets "war prices," and won't pay it.——"Tell me," whispered Miss Prude, hehind her fan, at the London Gaiety; "tell me, Charles, which of the girls is naughty?" And Charles replied, under his voice: "I'll tell you, dear, when we come to one that is not."——The different theaters have been very liheral in the matter of loaning costumes, properties, etc., to the Authors' Carnival. This a clear case of self-destruction.——Cavendish is a very handsome woman, and her appearance causes many an eye to glisten, and many heart to heat.

The Fall styles of gents' furnishing goods are coming on the market and J. M. Litchfield & Co., 415 Montgomery street, have just received a choice assortment of the latest patterns. This well-known firm make suits to order and guarantee a perfect fit.

THE BALDWIN THEATER.

Thomas Maguire, Manager.--The Success of the Season.
Crowded Houses. This (Saturday) Evening, and Every Evening (including Sunday), Henry J. Byron's successful Comedy,

THE GIRLS!

Now playing at the Vaudeville Theatre, London, where it has already reached its 150th representation. Messrs. James O'Neill, C. B. Bishop, A. D. Bradley, Harry Thompson and Logan Paul, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis, Miss Eleanor Carey, Miss Jean Clara Walters and Miss Mollie Revel in the cast. New Music by Widmer and the Baldwin Grand Orchestra. First "Girls" Matinee this (Saturday) Afternoon, at 2 o'clock. In preparation, the last London sensation, FORGET ME NOT. Oct 18.

STANDARD THEATER.

M. A. Kennedy, Manager.--This (Saturday) Evening, Oct 18th. Second Week. Houses Crowded. Great Success of the world-famed Comedian, MR. JOHN E. OWENS, who will appear as JOSHUA BUTTERBY in the Delightful Comedy of

THE VICTIMS!

"When you wear it, think of me"- and HORATIO SPRIGGINS in FORTY WINKS Every Evening during the Week. Second Owen's Comedy Matinee this (Saturday) Afternoon. Seats secured six days in advance at Box Office. Oct. 18

VIENNA CONCERT GARDENS,

Corner Sutter and Stockton streets (formerly the Tivoli)
The Great Family Resort. Grand Opening, SATURDAY, September 20th, 8 P.M. The Celebrated VIENNA LADIES' ORCHESTRA has been engaged permanently for Instrumental and Vocal Concerts. The enlarged Hall and Gardens have been thoroughly renovated, beautified and fitted up as a FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESORT. [Oct. 4.] RIECK & CO., Proprietors

WOODWARD'S GARDENS.

Special Announcement.--Sunday Afternoon, October 19th
Grand Benefit tendered to the Family of the late MR. CHARLES H. WILLIAMS, Manager. A Great Bill will be presented. Over One Hundred Volunteers. Every care will be taken to make the occasion a memorable one. Full particulars and names of volunteers in a few days. The Entertainment will be under the management of MR. M. A. KENNEDY, of the Standard Theater. Oct. 18

SPORTING ITEMS.

Pedestrianism.—The result of the six days' walk for ladies was a genuine surprise to every one, although we know many would-be wiseacres who say they expected Belle Sherman to win. That lady is as shrewd as an old jockey. She started out with a fast gait, but walked in such poor style that no one thought she could last, and thereby enabled her friends to make a fortune in bets. Von Berg's sickness was genuine, and was the only thing that prevented her making good the expectations of her friends. She has been confined to her bed ever since the race, and is not expected to recover for some time. Of course, people who bet must expect to lose; but we think that Belle Sherman's trick of telling inquirers she would make 340 miles, and then, after they had backed the distance, refusing to do it, was a mean trick, and one that should cause her to be ruled out of any future competitions. Following is the score: Sherman, 337 miles; J. Donley, 321 miles; C. Maynard, 308 miles; A. Donley, 286 miles; M. Greenleaf, 233 miles; M. Tourtelotte, 249 miles; S. Wiley, 203 miles; A. A. Santos, 177 miles.——King Hedley and an Apache Indian ran a half-mile race Wednesday. Hedley made a false start and winded himself. The Indian won; time, 2 min. 20½ sec.——The race between men and horses is hardly a thorough test of their relative merits, as no really first-class pedestrians compete. We believe that in a fair contest a good man could easily beat any horse; but the result of this race is an impenetrable mystery. The betting is about even—Brodie being the favorite man, and Controller the favorite horse. But the ways of horsemen and professional pedestrians are sometimes very devious.——All the talk about Howell coming here was unfounded, but we expect some first-class pedestrians from the East will come and try conclusions with McIntyre and Platt.——We hear that all the winners in the six-days' walks are perfectly satisfied that they had their fair share of the gate receipts when they investigated the accounts. It seems that they had confounded receipts with profits, and forgotten that advertising and printing cost money. Mr. Lawton's reputation as an honorable man is of itself sufficient answer to the groundless talk of disreputable hangers-on to pedestrians.

Baseball.—San Francisco must be regarded as a Paradise by Eastern clubs, of which three are in town and two on the road.——The Chicago Club arrived here last Tuesday. They are in charge of Mr. Spalding, who stables his team at the Palace.——The Hop Bitters play the Cincinnattis at the Recreation Grounds Sunday. The former Club have telegraphed East for permission to stop here another month.——The Chicagos open their hall at Oakland with the California Club Sunday. Betting 100 to 1 on Chicago.——Ed. Williamson, of the Chicagos, can throw the ball 130 yards. He will give exhibitions during his stay.——The Recreation Grounds are being much improved. A new fence is being built, and a much-needed stand for reporters and scorers erected.——Charles Locke has secured the lease of the new grounds corner Seventh and Townsend streets. They will be the finest in the State.——The Chicagos and Cincinnattis will play together before they leave. Their game will be a rare treat.——The rumor about the Hop Bitters selling the game, last Sunday, started through one of their team being seen in company with a notorious black-leg sporting man. Visiting clubs must keep out of bad company if they desire to retain their reputation for honesty.——The Hop Bitters beat the Californias, last Sunday, at the Recreation Grounds; score, 9 to 5.——The Cincinnattis beat the Californias, at Oakland, last Sunday; score, 5 to 0.

Rowing.—Elliott is out in a card, in which he states that should Boyd consent to row him, he is willing for the winner to meet Hanlan. Should Elliott win, or Boyd refuse to row him, he will try and make a match with Hanlan, and should Hanlan return the cup to England, he will go to Canada and row him on Toronto Bay for a stake. In order to settle the question as to which is the best man, he will meet Boyd on the Tyne, and has already drawn and signed articles, which he has sent to Newcastle for approval.——The winning crews in the St. George Regatta have received their medals, all of which are very handsome trophies.——The rumor about a challenge cup for barges is authentic, but the donor desires his name suppressed for the present.——The Dolphin Club have agreed to purchase Griffin's new barge. It is in order for the Pioneers to get one as good or better.——The Hanlan-Courtney race did not come off as fixed. Courtney's boats were sawed up by some ruffian, who broke into the boathouse during the night.

Coursing.—Why did the Pacific Club fix their meet for the same date as the Pioneer Club?——The meeting of the Pioneer Club at Merced, November 5th and 6th, will be a grand affair. Sixteen entries for old dogs and eight for pups guarantees splendid sport.——There is a great deal of talk about a wonderful pup by "Speculation," out of Queen's "Messenger." It is looked upon as a sure thing for the puppy stakes at Merced.——It looks as if "Bulldozer's" friends will be disappointed, as the dog does not come into condition well.——We don't think "Tunstead's nomination will be heaten, bar accidents.——Following are the principal nominations for the old-dog stakes up to date: "Minnehaha," "Thornhill," "Speculation," "California Boy," "Lady Alice," "Branch," "Lady Anne," "Bulldozer," "Master Joe," "Tamalpais."——The Club will hold a special meeting on Tuesday evening next, at 539 California street.

Yachting.—The season will close with a performance of *Pinafore*, October 25th, on board the *Azaline*, which will he moored off the Club house at Saucelito. The fleet will he arranged round her hows out, so that the spectacle can be viewed from the quarter decks of the different yachts. After the opera, the yachts will take a trip to Vallejo.——The *Chispa* is proving a very fast yacht. Last week she made Vallejo in 1 hr. 45 m.; distance, 28 miles. Mr. Bowie wants to give the *Clara* a race with his new yacht, but the *Clara* declines.——A model yacht race is talked of, to come off next week on Oakland Creek.——The *Lively* has just made a trip to Sacramento, with a hunting party on board.——Collins is building a new sloop.——Will the *Chispa* ever meet the *O'Connor?*

Shooting.—We are thankful to our readers who have complimented us for our exposure of the miserable quality of Winchester cartridges. It is our pride as well as our duty to expose fraud in sport whenever brought under our notice.——T. Tunstead, I. Duffy and another shooter bagged nine dozen quail last week in the gulches north of San Rafael; they only shot for five hours.——Snipe and duck bunters are looking anxiously for rain, to drive the birds to their regular Winter haunts.——Messrs. Liddle and Kaeding are supplying their frieuds with Greener's work on choke boring. It contains lots of information of great value to sportsmen.

Archery. The rage for this sport seems on the increase, and the practice of our local clubs shows great improvement. As telegraphic matches are fashionable East, why not try conclusions with some clubs like the Merry Bowman or the Highland Park Archers'——Mr. Spalding, the Eastern Archery and Base Ball authority is in town, he says California scores are regarded as remarkably good where he comes from.——San Francisco and Oakland clubs talk of trying conclusions at the double American round, to fix the positions of the different clubs.

Swimming. The monthly contests for the Neptune Club badges came off last Sunday. Dean won the swimming race for the third time, and is now entitled to hold the badge. He had a close shave for it, beating S. Williams by a bare six inches, in the excellent time of 12 min. by 55 sec., the best on record for that course, which is reckoned a little over half a mile. J. Taylor won the diving match, with a score of 21¾ out of a possible 25. S. Williams and Melrose will swim over the club course, Tuesday, Oct. 21st, 6:30 A.M., for a handsome gold medal.

THE HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

When the public shall come to put a proper value on sanitary administration the annual report of the Officer of Health will he read with as much avidity as the last murder or divorce. The gain of so many lives or the diminution of so much sickness will be considered as important as a political victory or a reduction of taxation. The annual report just issued by the medical officer of health presents features of unusual interest and affords positive proof of a marked and steady improvement of the public health and of the great value of good sanitary organization. Never in the history of this city has the death rate been so low as it was during the year ending in June last. On the estimated population of 305,000 the mortality was 14.75 per thousand. In 1877-78 the mortality was 16.59 per thousand, and in 1876-77 it was 20.56 per thousand. Last year there was a saving of 484 lives, as compared with the previous year, and of 1,677 as compared with 1876-77. Nor is it less remarkable that nearly this whole gain of human life is due to the diminution of diseases which have always been described as preventable, that is, diseases of the zymotic class. As compared with 1876-77 there is, in this class alone, a diminution of 1,677 deaths, or considerable more than 100 per cent.; and the Officer of Health fairly claims that this saving of life and health is undoubtedly due to the greater efficiency of the sanitary laws, which have enabled the Board of Health to remove some of the most dangerous sources of disease.

For example, Mission Creek, which gave forth, unchecked, its filthy germs of zymotic disease, has been filled in and rendered comparatively harmless. Old sewers have been cleansed and new ones constructed. During the past year alone 2,661 nuisances have been reported by the Inspectors, and nearly all remedied. Many thousands of new drains have been constructed or re-made, and the cost of the entire administration, something less than $20,000, has been repaid fivefold by the saving of doctors' bills, nurses, and those other expenses which follow in a sickly household. These facts should encourage the completion of the sanitary works still remaining to be done. The first and great want of the city is an intercepting system of drainage, whereby the present clogging of the lower level sewers may be put an end to. These sewers would remove the sewage away from the water frontage, and to this end it is necessary to employ a skillful engineer. House drains ought to he under his control. No sewer should be constructed except in accordance with the general plan and with the best materials. Let us have no more wooden culverts, no more soft bricks, no more sand in place of mortar. Let the Officer of Health be permitted to ventilate the sewers, which, he says, will do more toward preventing disease and reducing our death-rate than many thousands expended in any other direction. We most cordially recommend the perusal of this most satisfactory report.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Office of the Eureka Consolidated Mining Company, Nevada Block, Room No. 37, San Francisco, Oct. 15, 1879.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above named Company, held this day, a dividend (No. 43) of Two Dollars per share was declared, payable on MONDAY, October 20th, 1879. Transfer Books closed until Tuesday, the 21st instant.

Oct. 18. W. W. TRAYLOR, Secretary.

SITUATION WANTED.

An English gentleman, with several years' experience of California, thoroughly acquainted with book-keeping and general business, and with a knowledge of farming, is anxious for employment as clerk, overseer, or other position. Best of references. Address "S," this office. Oct. 18.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Local Board of Directors of the LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, held October 11th, 1879, MR. GEORGE MEL was appointed Resident Secretary pro tem of the Pacific department of said Company.

Oct. 18. WM. F. BABCOCK, Chairman.

A LARGE REWARD

Will be paid on application to JOHN BROWN, at this office, for the papers of JOHN COSSER, recently deceased at some town back of Mazatlan, Mexico. Oct. 18.

DOGS.

G. Everill, the Celebrated Canine Doctor from London, can be consulted for treatment or purchase. Fee, $1. Address, G. EVERILL, 528 California street.

☞ Sure cure for worms, distemper, canker and mange sent free by mail on receipt of $1. Oct. 18.

HAMILTON C. BOWIE, M.D.,

Graduate of the Royal University of Munich. Neurologist and **Laryngoscopist.** Office with DR. A. J. BOWIE, 729 Sutter street. Office hours from 1 to 3 P.M. Oct. 18.

CUMBERLAND MINE,

Yavapai County, Arizona. Office: No. 417 California st., San Francisco, California. President, GEORGE M. CIPRICO. Secretary, J. H. GRIFFITHS. Office Hours: 2 P.M. daily. Oct. 11.

GALVANIZED TELEGRAPH WIRE.

1,500 Miles Nos. 9 to 13, in Bond or Duty Paid.

Oct. 11. *A. S. HALLIDIE, 6 California street.*

"The World," the Flesh, and the Devil.

[By a Truthful Penman.]

A tragedy has been brought to light in Paris. A woman named Levy, in walking along the Boulevard de la Chapelle, observed a man in a hlouse, with waxed mustaches, emptying out of a hasket pieces of what appeared to her to he fresh meat, and kicking them into a sewer. When he observed that her curiosity was aroused, he took to flight, throwing down the basket. She approached the sewer's mouth, when, perceiving a human arm, she fainted. A crowd immediately gatbered, and a commissary of police was fetched. The pieces were collected and put together hy a surgeon, who pronouuced the contents of the hasket to he a human corpse. The head alone of all the membors was missing. An inquiry was set on foot, and the woman Levy was sent for hy the commissary. On entering his office she knocked against an agent in uniform, which led her to turn round to look at him in order to apologize. She suddenly cried out, "There's the assassin." The persons who were with her thought her mad from emotion, but were astounded, when she repeated the accusation, to see the policeman grow pale, tremble, and rush out of the room. He was arrested on the stairs and brought hack, when, falling on his knees, he avowed the crime. The murdered man was a traveler for a Paris jeweller, and had several hoxes of jewels which he was to have taken to the provinces as specimens. The murderer, one Prevost, inveigled him, under the pretext of wanting to buy a watch chain, to his lodging. There he offered him a glass of wine, and, while the two were hohnobhing, suddenly struck him with a hammer on the forehead and killed him instantaneously. He proceeded to cut up the hody on the spot, and next morning be went to the La Chapelle sewer to hide the evidences of tbe murder. It was his intention by hoiling the head to render identification impossible.——Twelve sets of telephones have been sent out to Sir Garnet Wolseley for use at the seat of war in South Africa. The advantage of the telephone over the telegraph is that the General can carry on confidential talk with the officer at the district station, or a soldier can creep out towards the enemy's lines and whisper hack the information as to position. A fine wire—the thinner the hetter—is all that is needed. This the soldier carried on a reel upon his hack, a mile weighing only a few pounds. This will he the first time the telephone has been used as an instrument of warfare.——Never have we seen a more painful performance than that which is now to be witnessed in the old Exhibition building in Vienna, where Blondin daily risks his life on a rope stretched across the vast dome at a giddy hight. Blondin has expressly requested that no net be placed under the rope to break his fall should an accident occur. He says that he has found hy experience that the public do not care half so much for his performance when the possibility of a terrible accident is not present to lend a zest to the show. He receives a large sum of money for every exhihition; and the more daring his feats the higher are his wages. He now traverses the rope without the halancing bar, walking hackwards hlindfolded. Blondin is followed everywhere hy a Mr. Thompson, who has made a bet of ten thousand pounds that the Hero of Niagara will fall from the rope and he killed ere he attains the age of sixty. Five years more and the cruel wager will he decided one way or the other, for Blondin is already fifty-five.—*The World.*——A servant girl, who had just heen admonished hy her mistress to he very careful in "washing up" the hest tea-things, was overheard, shortly afterwards, in the back kitchen, indulging in the following soliloquy, while in the act of wiping the sugar basin: "If I was to drop this ere hasin, and was to catch it, I s'pose I shouldn't catch it; hut if I was to drop it, and wasn't to catch it, I reckon I should catch it."——The following is the latest sample of Nihilist prose: "The annibilation of the Throne is the fundamental doctrine of the emancipation of the people. Only when that has been achieved can the people think of self-reorganization—not from the high to the low, or in accordance with the ideal plan of any philosopher, but solely, absolutely, by the people and for the people. The future social organization must proceed hy the association and federation of all working people. Always and everywhere the Popes and the Czars have wittingly, systematically, hlood-thirstily, and cruelly persecuted the people. Politics and religion have been but instruments in their hands. Therefore, down with the Popes and the Czar! Do they not corrupt our children? Do they not trample justice and truth underfoot? Are they not the cause of the ignorance, poverty, and demoralization of the people? Then, if yeu wish to he free, put an end to hoth Popes and Czar."——The editors of the *Rappel* and the *Marseillaise*, the two organs of advanced Radicalism, advertise for adhesions to the 'Propagation de la Foi Civile,' of which they are the prophets. The principal tenets of this Civil Faith are the rejection of baptism and of religious ceremonies for marriage, deathbeds, or funerals. The *Marseillaise* has received nearly two thousand, some of which are couched in peculiar language. Two young ladies, Clemence and Pauline C., declare that they 'perceive how they have been duped in the clericalism in which they have been brought up. That word serves as a veil for many to rally their infamies.' 'To-day,' they continue, 'we possess a sentiment which till now was unknown to us—that of batred.' A married couple, Monsieur B. Cherdet and his wife, send their adhesion, with the following rider: 'We offer our corpses to scieuce; and if the project of law relatiug to the incineration of the body should he adopted, we desire that our ashes should be thrown to the wind, so that the clerical party can never touch them.'——It is worth noticing how many of the names that are now on every man's tongue are Irish. Poor Cavagnari was horn of an Irish mother, and passed his youth in Leitrim; 'Redan' Massy and Sir Garnet are hoth Irish; so is Lord Beresford, V.C.; so were Lieut. Hamilton and Dr. Kelly, both of whom were murdered in the Cahul massacre. Hamilton was quite a youth; his eldest brother has only recently joined the har,—*World.*

"HONESTY ITS OWN REWARD."

A stingy gentleman has given a young crossing-sweeper sixpence. CROSSING SWEEPER (*running after gentleman*):—"O, if you please, sir, it's a had 'un."

STINGY GENT (*complacently*):—"A had one, is it, my good hoy. Well, no matter, keep it for your honesty!"

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS LETTER.

SUBSCRIPTIONS:

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☞ Postage Prepaid.☜

The following firms are authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the San Francisco *News Letter:*

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PARIS, FRANCE.—Charles Legay, 1 Rue Scribe; "Anglo-American Bank," 19 Boulevard de la Madelaine.

NEW YORK.—S. M. Pettengill & Co., 37 Park Row; George P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce street; A. Brentano, 37 Union Square; MacKenzie, Phillips & Co., 115 and 117 Nassau street; E. Duncan Sniffen, 31 and 32 Astor House offices; John F. Phillips & Co., 27 Chatham street.

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NEW HAVEN, CONN.—H. P. Hubbard.

VICTORIA, B. C.—T. N. Hibben & Co.

SACRAMENTO.—A. S. Hopkins. [February 2.

A GOOD PLAN.

Anybody can learn to make money rapidly operating in Stocks, by the "Two Unerring Rules for Success," in Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s new circular. The combination method, which this firm has made so successful, enables people with large or small means to reap all the benefits of largest capital and best skill. Thousands of orders, in various sums, are pooled into one vast amount and *co-operated* as a *mighty whole*, thus securing to each sharebolder all the advantages of the largest operator. Immense profits are divided monthly. Any amount, from $5 to $5,000, or more, can be used successfully. *N. Y. Baptist Weekly.* September 26th, 1878, says: "By tbe combination system $15 would make $75, or 5 per cent.; $50 pays $350, or 7 per cent.; $100 makes $1,000, or 10 per cent. on the stock, during the month, according to the market." *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, June 29th: "The combination method of operating stocks is the most successful ever adopted." *New York Independent*, Sept. 12th: "The combination system is founded upon correct business principles, and no person need be without an income while it is kept working by Messrs. Lawrence & Co. *Brooklyn Journal*, April 29th: "Our editor made a net profit of $101.25 from $20 in one of Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s combinations." New circular (mailed free) explains everything. Stocks and bonds wanted. Government bonds supplied.

July 26. LAWRENCE & CO., Baukers, 57 Exchange Place, N. Y.

ARMY STREET.

Notice.—The undersigned, the Mayor, Assessor and Surveyor of the City and County of San Francisco, appointed and constituted Commissioners by an Act of the Legislature of the State of California entitled "An Act to confer additional powers on the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, to provide for the opening of Army Street and the condemnation of private property therefor," approved March 16th, 1878, do hereby give notice, in conformity to the provisions of said Act and the other Acts of the said Legislature referred to therein, that the report of the said Commissioners required by the provisions of tbe Acts aforesaid is completed and will be open for the inspection of all parties interested, at the Mayor's Office, New City Hall (the same being the office of the said Commissioners), daily, for thirty days, commencing on WEDNESDAY, October 1st, 1879, between the hours of 9 o'clock A.M. and 4 o'clock P.M. of each day.

Dated San Fraucisco, September 29th, 1879.

A. J. BRYANT, Mayor.
ALEXANDER BADLAM, Assessor,
WM. P. HUMPHREYS, Surveyor,
Oct 4. Army Street Commissioners.

JOHN JENNINGS

Hooper's South End Warehouses, corner Japan and Townsend streets, San Francisco. First-class Fire-Proof-Brick Building, capacity 10,000 tons. Goods taken from the Dock and tbe Cars of tbe C. P. R. R. and S. P. R. R. free of charge. Storage at Current Rates. Advances and Insurance Effected.

EDWARD BOSQUI & CO.,

Printers, Engravers, Lithographers and Bookbinders,

Leidesdorff street, from Clay to Commercial.

J. C. MERRILL & CO.,

Shipping and Commission Merchants, Agents for the Sandwich Islands Packet Lines, 204 California street, S. F. April 13.

CRADLE, ALTAR, AND TOMB.

CRADLE.

ATKINSON—In this city, October 11th, to the wife of Thos. T. Atkinson, a daughter.
ANGELL—In this city, October 10th, to the wife of S. Anshel, a daughter.
DEW—In this city, October 10th, to the wife of Andrew Dow, a son.
FAHEY—In this city, October 12th, to the wife of Wm. Faull, a son.
HARDIE—In this city, October 10th, to the wife of Thos. J. Hardie, a son.
KROHN—In this city, October 11th, to the wife of L. Krohn, a son.
MOSHACHER—In this city, October 14th, to the wife of G. Moshacher, a son.
O'NEILL—In this city, October 4th, to the wife of Henry A. O'Neill, a daughter.
OPPENHEIMER—In this city, October 10th, to the wife of J. Oppenheimer, a daughter.
RICKBORN—In this city, October 6th, to the wife of T. Rickborn, a daughter.
STONE—In this city, to the wife of Thomas J. Stone, a son.
WILTON—In this city, October 10th, to the wife of Thos. H. Wilton, a daughter.

ALTAR.

ANDRIUS-FROST—In this city, October 7th, George H. Andrius to Susan T. Frost.
BAILEY-TAYLOR—In this city, October 6th, W. I. Bailey to Mrs. Ida Taylor.
COLBRANDT-LEWIS—In Colusa, September 23d, R. Colbrandt to Carrie Lewis.
FIFIELD-GOSLING—In this city, October 9th, G. P. Fifield to Adeline L. Gosling.
FRESE-MOORE—In this city, October 5th, Richard D. Frese to Mary Moore.
HATHAWAY-WOOD—In this city, October 13th, Geo. B. Hathaway to Anna Wood.
HEWITT-DEANE—In this city, October 13th, Fred H. Hewitt to Emma E. Deane.
HARAY-SWAIN—In this city, October 9th, J. C. McHarry to Mattie Swain.
MICHEL-LIEVRE—In this city, October 5th, Jules Michel to Rosalie Lievre.
MURRAY-McCARTHY—In this city, October 8th, W. F. Murray to Kate McCarthy.
NAGLE-WEEKS—In this city, October 8th, Henry H. Nagle to Mattie A. Weeks.
POTTER-WEIR—In this city, October 13th, P. W. Potter to Sarah J. Weir.
SEAREY-PETERSON—In this city, October 3d, Thomas Searey to Mary Peterson.

TOMB.

ADLER—In this city, October 13th, Mrs. F. Adler, aged 43 years.
BEARD—In this city, October 11th, Charles Calhoun Beard, aged 33 years.
BURNS—In this city, October 11th, Ellen M. Burns, aged 48 years.
COSGRAVE—In this city, October 11th, Patrick Cosgrave, aged 56 years.
FLOYD—In this city, October 13th, Margaret Floyd, aged 57 years.
HERRARD—In this city, October 12th, Olive A. Hubbard, aged 1 year.
HARRIS—In this city, October 14th, Simon Harris, aged 49 years.
JENSEN—In this city, October 11th, Peter Jensen, aged 29 years.
MUNRO—In this city, October 12th, Mrs. Elizabeth Munro, aged 70 years.
WHITE—In this city, October 10th, Alexander White, aged 39 years.
WALL—In this city, October 14th, Mrs. Johaona Wall, aged 65 years.

THE SING-AWAY BIRD.

O say, have you heard of the sing-away bird,
That sings where the Runaway River
Runs down with its rills from the bald-headed hills
That staud in the sunshine and shiver?
"O sing! sing-away! sing-away!"
How the pines and the hirches are stirred
By the trill of the sing-away bird!

And the bald-headed hills, with their rocks and their rills,
To the tune of his rapture are ringing,
And their faces grow young, all their gray mists among,
While the forests break forth into singing,
"O sing! sing-away! sing-away!"
And the river runs singing along;
And the flying winds catch up the song.

It was nothing but—husb! a wild white-throated thrush,
That emptied his musical quiver
With a charm and a spell over valley and dell
On the banks of the Runaway River.
"O sing! sing-away! sing a-way!"
Yet the song of the wild singer had
The sound of a soul that is glad.

And, beneath the glad sun, may a glad-hearted one
Set the world to the tune of his gladness.
The rivers shall sing it, the breezes shall wing it,
Till life shall forget its long sadness.
"O sing! sing-away! sing-away?"
Sing, spirit, who knowest joy's Giver—
Sing on, hy time's Runaway River!

—*Lucy Larcom in St. Nicholas.*

VICTOR HUGO.

Seventy-seven years ago Victor Hugo was horn a poet, and a poet he has solely remained despite his efforts to make of himself a politician. He has written many extensive dramas which "play" well, notwithstanding their inordinate lengtb; he has written some of the most magnificent poetry that France has to show, and the most terrihle political satire in any language came from his pen. His novels are masterly, and were perfect until he was induced to write hy the line. He is purely a man of sentiment, yet of so strong and winning a nature that he has always found followers even in politica, and still finds them now when he has come in his old age to believe in tbe near approach of an era of universal peace and concord in the world, and in the establishment of the United States of Europe. He was a great master, and is a man of kindly and humane disposition.

[We have enshrined this admirable colored portrait of Victor Hugo (from *Vanity Fair*), on a board in our office entitled "Pictures of News." Come and see it without charge.]

A Kentucky sportsman, who has been in Africa lion-hunting, contributes the following to the local sporting paper on his return:—How to catch lions. The desert is composed of sand and lions. Take a sieve and sift the desert; the lions will remain. These you place in a bag you carry for the purpose.

An American paper observes that England may he "mistress of the C.'s," but she has never heen ahle to master the H. The remark is severe, and we may meet it with the suggestion that America makes too great use of ber N.O.'s.

Hop Bitters gives good digestion, active liver, good circulation and buoyant spirits. Read advertisement.

INSURANCE.

HUTCHINSON & MANN,
INSURANCE AGENCY,
No. 323 & 324 California Street, San Francisco,] Cal.

Fire Insurance.

GIRARD.....of Philadelphia	LA CAISSE GENERALE.....of Paris.
HOME.....of Columbus.	ST. PAUL.....of St. Paul.
NEW ORLEANS ASSOCIATION.....	TEUTONIA.....of New Orleans.
PEOPLES.....of Newark.	BERLIN COLOGNE.....of Berlin.
REVERE.....of Boston.	LA CONFIANCE.....of Paris.

Marine Insurance.

PARIS UNDERWRITING ASSOCIATION.....of Paris.
LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.....of London.
Capital Repreaented.....$23,000,000.

All Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. OF CALIFORNIA.

Principal Office, 406 California Street, San Francisco.
Cash Assets, January 1, 1877, $595,291; Liabilities, $5,052; Surplus for Policy Holders, $589,330. J. F. Houghton, President; L. L. Baker, Vice-President; Charles R. Story, Secretary. R. H. MAGILL, H. H. BIGELOW, General Agents.
DIRECTORS.—San Francisco—L. L. Baker, John H. Redington, J. F. Houghton, R. B. Gray, Robert Watt, John Currey, L. L. Baker, W. F. Whittier, C. C. Burr, E. M. Root, W. H. White, J. L. N. Shepard, W. M. Greenwood, George S. Mann, Cyrus Wilson, W. T. Garratt, C. Waterhouse, A. P. Hotaling, A. Block, A. K. P. Harmon, G. S. Johnson, W. O. Wilson, A. W. Bowman, H. L. Dodge, Charles R. Story. Alameda County Branch—V. D. Moody, Chauncy Taylor, A. C. Henry, Robert S. Farrelly, Joseph B. Marlin, W. B. Hardy, T. B. Simpson. San Diego—A. H. Wilcox. Sacramento—Mark Hopkins, D. W. Earl, Julius Wetzlar, James Carolan. San Jose—T. Ellard Beans, B. D. Murphy, A. Pfister, J. H. Dibble, J. S. Carter, Jackson Lewis, Jacob Rich, John Anzerais, John Balbach. Stockton—H. H. Hewlett, Chas. Belding, J. D. Peters, A. W. Simpson, H. M. Fanning. Marysville—D. E. Knight. Grass Valley—Wm. Watt, T. W. Sigourney. Portland, Oregon—W. S. Ladd, C. H. Lewis, P. Wasserman, B. Goldsmith, D. Macleay. Virginia City, Nevada—John Gillig, Isaac L. Requa. March 17.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.--UNION INS. CO. OF S. F.

The California Lloyds.---Established in 1861.---Nos. 416 and 418 California street. Cash capital $750,000 in Gold. Assets exceed $1,000,000 Coin. Fair Rates! Prompt Settlement of Loses!! Solid Security!! DIRECTORS.—SAN FRANCISCO—J. Mora Moss, N. G. Kittle, M. J. O'Connor, R. S. Floyd, Moses Heller, Adam Grant, Daniel Meyer, Antoine Borel, Charles Kohler, E. L. Goldstein, I. Lawrence Pool, A. Weill, Joseph Brandenstein, Charles Baum, James Moffitt, Benjamin Brewster, L. Cunningham, W. M. Hoag, Nicholas Luning, John Parrott, L. A. Booth, Julius Baum, Myles D. Sweeney, Jas. M. Goewey, Edward Cadwalader Bartlett Doe, Gustave Touchard, J. H. Baird, J. G. Kittle, George C. Hickox, C. Ducommun, Wm. Scholle, John Conly, Ig. Steinhart, W. B. Stone, J. O. Eldridge, A. B. Phipps.
GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, President. N. G. KITTLE, Vice-President.
CHARLES D. HAVEN, Secretary. GEO. T. BOHEN, Surveyor. Aug. 31.

THE STATE INVESTMENT AND INSURANCE CO.
FIRE AND MARINE.

Cash Assets, $450,000.---Principal Office, 218 and 220 San-some street, San Francisco. OFFICERS:—A. J. BRYANT, President; RICHARD IVERS, Vice-President; CHARLES H. CUSHING, Secretary; H. H. WATSON, Marine Surveyor. BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—Peter Donahue, James Irvine, C. D. O'Sullivan, A. Bocqueraz, R. Harrison, A. H. Rutherford, R. Bailey, E. W. Corbert, George O. McMullin, A. J. Bryant, Frank M. Pixley, E Burke, H. H. Watson, Dr. C. F. Buckley, P. J. White, E. M. Root, M. Mayblum, Richard Ivers, John Rosenfeld, Daniel Callaghan. P. H. Russell, Sacramento. John G. Downey, Los Angeles. Wm. Hood, Sonoma County. H. W. Seale, Mayfield. Geo. Rutherford, San Jose. Feb. 16.

THE MARINE INSURANCE CO. OF LONOON, ENGLANO.
[*ESTABLISHED 1836.*]

Whole Amount of Joint Stock and Guaranteed Capital..$5,000,000.
Whole Amount of Capital paid up..... 900,000.
Cash Assets December 31, 1876..... 3,710,000.

The undersigned have been duly authorized to issue Policies at current rates on Freight and Shipments to or from England, Europe, New York, Japan, China, Australian Colonies, Sandwich Islands, and Northern Coast Ports. If desired, policies made payable at port of termination.
WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., Agents,
Aug. 10. 218 California street.

THE SWISS MARINE INS. COMPANIES COMBINED.

Switzerland, of Zurich, Capital 5,000,000 francs; Helvetia, of St. Gall, Capital 10,000,000 francs; Baloise, of Basle, Capital 5,000,000 francs. These three Companies are liable jointly and severally for all losses that may be sustained. Losses made payable in all the principal seaports of the world. In the settlement of all claims under an English policy, these Companies will strictly adhere to the conditions and customs adopted at Lloyds, and submit to English jurisdiction.
June 9. HARRY W. SYZ, Agent, 225 Sansome st., S. F.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSUR. CO. OF BOSTON.

Has transacted the business of Life Insurance for nearly thirty-five years. Its assets amount to over FOURTEEN MILLION DOLLARS. The law of Massachusetts makes all its Policies nonforfeitable. It is a Purely Mutual Company, dividing every cent of surplus among Policy-holders. This is the ONLY Company on the Pacific Coast governed by the Massachusetts Lapse Law. This company has complied with the new Insurance Laws of California.
WALLACE EVERSON, General Agent.
Sept. 22.] 328 Montgomery street.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF TORONTO.
Incorporated 1851.

Total Assets, 1st January, 1879.....$1,670,400.41.
BUTLER & HALDAN, General Agents for Pacific Coast,
413 CALIFORNIA STREET. [Sept. 13.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INS. CO. OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital $5,000,000.---Agents: Balfour, Guthrie & Co., No. 316 California street, San Francisco. Nov. 18.

ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY,

No. 310 Sansome street, San Francisco, Wholesale Dealer in Furs. Sept. 21.

HOTEL LIFE.

Hotels, or inns, have departed very widely from their original idea. Formerly, they were merely houses of accommodation for travelers; now, they are that, and much more. In American cities they are homes for the hest people. When they were exclusively used hy transient visitors, they were subject to very close police supervision, and were amenable to strict legislative enactments. An immense hody of common law, providing for their good management and protective of the rights of guests, has come down to us from past times. The old laws, however, have fallen into desuetnde. Another power has practically replaced the onerous laws of other days. The force of puhlic opinion now compels respectful attention. That opinion receives its direction and its momentum from the press. Hence, it has come to pass that among all liherty-loving people the press has rights as well as duties. Its duty is to inform people of those things of which they have a right to he informed, and in performing that duty firmly, truly, and without private malice, acting from good motives, and pursuing justifiable ends, it is very properly sustained and protected hy the law. Having thus protected the press, the people expect from it a faithful performance of its duties; and if they do not get that, they dismiss the recreant newspaper as they would an unfaithful servant. That is the power the people retain over the press. If it fears to do right, they suppress it hy failing to support it. If it fails to do the work rightly expected of it, they refuse to subscribe to it, and it dies of want of sustenance. In this respect the people are exacting task masters. They seek information, know they have a right to it, pay for it, and insist upon having what they pay for. We have shown how they have come to depend upon the press to help them form an opinion as to what hotels are well managed. We have seen how the severe laws of the past have been allowed to fall into disuse, hecanse they are replaced by the hetter law of puhlic opinion. Formerly, hotels were subjected to a most severe police surveillance; they could not conduct their husiness without a license, which was liable to he revoked at the dictum of a common constable. They were put on their good hehavior. Their husiness was exceptional, and needed exceptional treatment. The stranger within them might he swindled by indirection, or rohbed hy force. It was possihle for them to he either traps for the unwary, or decent resting places for respectahle people. Hence came the strict supervision of which we have spoken. If that were necessary when hotels, or inns, were only used hy travelers, how much more essential is it now that they are the permanent homes of virtuous wives, pure daughters, and of moral, cultured, refined, and respectahle people generally? The prejudice of the times is against the rude hand of the common policeman, hut for all that the determination is none the less great to insist upon irreproachahle management of large caravansaries. Hotel life, as it exists in this country, has often been severely criticised, especially hy intelligent foreigners. It undoubtedly has its drawbacks, yet withal it is suited to the necessities of our people. Hotels have come to he esteemed fair substitutes for private homes. In order to he that they must discriminate as to the class of customers they will serve. They must draw a broad line hetween worthy people and those who are known to be unworthy. They must he homelike in their quiet, their decorum, and in their freedom from objectionahle surroundings. It is customary for persons advertising for a home in a private family to intimate that "references will he given and required." Why should not the principle of requiring references as to good character he applied to homes on a large scale, as well as on a small one; to hotels as well as to private houses? The hest, and perhaps the only practical way, and certainly the only way now known to the puhlic, hy which hotels can supply evidence of character, is to merit and obtain a good repute with the puhlic, that may he read and known of all men. The same inquiries which people make when in search of a private home, ought to he made when seeking one in a hotel. They should hesitate to entrust their social life to a household, who are not reputable guardians of their own social lives. They should strictly inquire if the master of the house is cleanly in his morals, and decent and orderly in his hahits, tastes, and surroundings. If he is not these, then the reasonable presumption is raised that he is not the man to make either a small, or a large house, the respectable home of respectable people. If he lacks aught in these particulars, he is pretty sure to fail to realize the just requirements of numerous guests, whose instincts rise to a plane that he knows not of. In short, you might as well attempt (to use a homely, hut expressive phrase) to make "a silk purse out of a sow's ear" as to endeavor to make a disreputable rue into a respectable and high-toned hotel proprietor. Oil and water won't mix. A fast man cannot, if he would, make a safe provider for the moral surroundings of pure people. He may he rich, and guild his house with fine gold, hut heneath the veneering there is sure to be had material nevertheless. These are ohvious truisms that are not susceptihle of successful contradiction. Take them, and apply them to each aud every hotel within our city. They are the aquafortis that will destroy all alloy, and leave only the pure gold behind. If there is any hotel that will not hear this test, then it is a shame and snare that should he avoided by all who desire to find a respectable abiding place for themselves or their families. How far certain hotels fall short in these particulars we expect to demonstrate ere long.

DEATH OF MR. THOS. LYTTLETON HOLT.

Mr. Holt is thus mentioned hy our friend, Geo. Augustus Sala, in the *Illustrated London News*, of Septemher 20, 1879:

I first knew Mr. Thomas Lyttleton Holt in the year 1846, just after the collapse of the railway mania and the *Iron Times*. Even as Napoleon migrated from the Tuileries to St. Helena, and Manager Elliston from Drury Lane to the Surrey, so did Mr. Holt ahdicate a splendid position and an income (at the rate) of twenty thousand a year to accept the editorship of a modest little weekly called *Chat*, which was published at 304, Strand, at the south-west corner of Holywellstreet, and the price of which was one half penny. The proprietor of *Chat* was Mr. Frederick Marriott, who is yet alive, and owns and edits with great success a well-known Californian journal, the *San Francisco News Letter*. Mr. Holt, as editor of *Chat*, was my literary father. I had published in the year 1845 a crude little story in the *Family Herald*, hut Mr. Holt (in concert with Mr. Marriott) first gave me regular employment, taught me my earliest lessons in the trade of journalism, and introduced me to the "gentlemen of the press." I ultimately became editor of *Chat*, myself, at the magnificent salary of a pound a week. Ah! those were my happy days.

ENGLAND.

Greatest and fairest and hest,
England, my heautiful mother,
Words cannot picture the love
And the yearning my heart hath for thee;

Far have I roamed, hut thy place
Can never he filled hy another—
Thou, and thou only, art home—
Art home and a parent to me.

They talk of thy fogs and thy rain,
But they who speak thus do not know thee;
They see hut thy smoke-laden cities,
They touch hut thy horders at most;

Old Ocean may rage on thy cliffs,
But his waves strive in vain to o'erthrow thee—
As the lace on a fair woman's skirt
Are the mist and the surf on thy coast.

But thy heart, O dear England, they know not—
Thy towns—nay, thy hamlets—all hoary
With fame that was old when *their* country
Was still a blank desert unknown.

They feel not the glamour that rests
On thy hanners so ancient in story,
They heed not the struggles that gave thee
Thy freedom, yet left thee thy Throne.

THE JUDICIARY UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

It would be well if every part of the New Constitution were likely to work as well as that which deals with the Judiciary. Undoubted reforms have been made in that direction, and not one moment hefore they were needed. The delays of the law are proverbial, hnt in this State they have become a scandal and a shame. They amounted to a virtual denial of justice. No man could depend on collecting his own, hy means of a suit, under two or three years. Legal interest was hut seven per cent. per annum, whilst money was worth from one to one-and-a-half per cent. per month. A premium was therefore offered men to resist payment as long as possible, and it has been possihle, under our Judicial system, to resist it for an unconscionably long time. Cases could not hs got through our District Courts under a year, and when at last they reached the Supreme Court they frequently dragged their slow length along for years. Justice, to he effective, should be speedy. Finality ought to be reached in the hriefest possible period. Long continued delays encourage litigation. Decisions that are quick, sharp and effective, are the hest provocatives to settlement without resort to law. When men can evade their just obligations for indefinite periods, hy means of legal quihhles, they are very prone to resort to them. Speedy law has always worked well. Cheap law, however, is another thing, and we are not quite sure it is as desirable. When the costs against the losing party are likely to he heavy, unjust claims are rarely carried into court, and just ones are as seldom resisted. In this State the unsuccessful litigant is not made to pay for the luxury of going to law as dearly as he ought. All ths expenses which his opponent has necessarily incurred in resisting an unjust claim, or, in promoting a just one, ought to he fully repaid. That is the practice elsewhere. It is an equitable practice, moreover it lessens litigation. If a man knows that he will have to pay all the costs to which he needlessly puts his opponent, he will be very careful to see that he has a good complaint, or a good defense, as the case may be. We should he glad to see the Legislature take this matter in hand, and provide that the losing litigant shall foot his opponent's hill of costs. The New Constitution increases the number of District Courts, or, as they are hereafter to be called, "Superior Courts," to twelve. Seeing that, in addition to these, we are to have a Police Court, and four Justice's Courts, it must he admitted that our machinery for grinding out judgments is pretty extensive. San Francisco will have more courts than suffice to do the husiness of all London. Yet it cannot he denied that they were needed, if we are to judge of the fact hy the inahility of existing courts to overtake the work presented to them. After the first of January next the Supreme will he divided iuto two parts, and its capacity to accomplish results increased twofold. Calendars that are now crowded, ought soon to be cleared, and thereafter the appelate court ought to keep fully up with its work. Heretofore it has fallen far hehind, and in consequence has suffered in the puhlic estimation. There are not wanting close observers who believe that it might have done better. Judges now will have to make affidavit that no case remains undecided that has been suhmitted longer than ninety days, upon pain of having their salaries withheld until they can truly make that declaration. The judiciary under the New Constitution will undoubtedly he a great reform upon the existing order of things.

DEATH OF WM. B JOHNSTON.

The death of Colonel Wm. B. Johnston, for many years resident Secretary of the Liverpool and London aud Globe Insurance Company, cast a gloom, not only over the insurance fraternity this week, but which also pervaded the whole mercantile community. The unfortunate gentleman was thrown out of his carriage as he returned to his residence from the San Rafael depot on Friday evening, 10th inst., his skull being fractured, causing his death at four o'clock on Saturday morning. His funeral, which took place on Monday, was attended by all the fire underwriters and their employees, who marched in a body to the Church of the Advent, afterward accompanying the cortege to Laurel Hill Cemetery. On Monday, the 6th inst., Colonel Johnson presided at a gathering of the insurance men of this city, for the purpose of hidding farewell to one of their associates, Mr. W. N. Olmsted, who had resigned the agency of his Insurance Company, and was ahout leaving this coast to engage in business in New York. The occasion was a very hearty and genial compliment to that gentleman, and the felicitous manner in which Colonel Johnson conducted the proceedings will long he remembered by those present. Mr. George Mel has been appointed by the local Board of Directors, resident Secretary pro tem. of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, and his numerous friends, especially the insurance community, hope to see him permanently occupy the position, for which his long service as second in rank, has so eminently fitted him.

THE TOWN CRIER.

"Hear the Crier!" "What the devil art thou?
"One that will play the devil, sir with you."

"He'd a sting in his tail as long as a flail,
Which made him grow bolder and bolder."

Chas. Warren Stoddard is not an habitual joker, and whenever he does anything in that line it has at least the merit of unexpectedness, which is more than can be said of the attempts of Sam Davis and other quack humorists who follow joking as a profession. In Sunday's *Chronicle* Stoddard writes an interesting letter, telling of his travels in the Orient and of an interview with Abd-el-Kader. A fac-simile is given of what Stoddard claims the Algerine chief wrote in his album, with this translation: "Praise be to God alone. Mr. Stoddard, in Damascus, has this day called on me. Abd-el-Kader." Any of our readers familiar with Chinese characters will perceive at a glance, by reference to the letter we speak of, that Mr. Stoddard has substituted a Chinese wash receipt for the warrior's writing. For the benefit of those who don't read Chinese, we translate: "Thanks be to Josh. We have this day received one pair socks, one handkerchief, one collar, one shirt, all in very bad condition. They have not been washed for years, and they must have been all round the world. He will have to pay fifteen cents for them. Sam Kee."

Did it ever occur to any one that the intended honor to General Grant at the Pavilion, known as the "Camp Fire," looked very pretty on paper, with the description of the tin cups, hard-tack, coffee, and other *impedimenta* of war, while in reality it was a useless farce, a senseless piece of buffoonery, and, if we may believe the daily papers, eventually a beastly hoodlum orgie, with beer as a basis of attack? If the ship-biscuits had been real war hard-tack, that could have traveled of their own accord and beaten McIntyre in a six-days' walking match; if the coffee had been mouldy and supplied by an army contractor, and maggots had been as omnipresent as bummers, even then there could have been no excuse for the shoddy reunion. But the patriot loves it, and the ex-Confederate cleaned up his lachrymal glands to exchange beery tears with his late antagonists, and, anyhow, it was a crowd, and what more can any hero want?

A gentleman has been hauled up before the courts for disposing of his infant offspring by dumping it into the hay; and yet this is called a free country! Things have come to a pretty pass when an indulgent father is to be hindered from giving his child a salt-water bath. The Health-Primer on bathing expressly declares that salt water has a most beneficial effect upon the system; and it may be taken for granted that, in this particular case, the child enjoyed the dipping, since it stayed in rather longer than the Faculty approve. When we remember how many youngsters, as they grow older and pass into the fourth grade at school, become effectually weaned from water, salt or fresh, it seems intolerable that the law should interfere with a parent, bent upon making his progeny feel perfectly at home in the pure element.

The stories about Commodore Nutt's arrest this week are all very funny, but none of them true. The facts are, that when the police entered his saloon to arrest him for keeping a disorderly house, he ran down a rat-hole in the rear of the bar and was only dislodged by the aid of a ferret. In locking him up it was useless to put him behind the bars, and, as there was not enough air in a basket, Captain Short confined him in an old boot, tying a string tightly round the ankle. He made two attempts to escape in court, by crawling up the prosecuting attorney's pants, under the supposition that he might be mistaken for a flea, but he came down on hearing the motion granted relative to his trial by a jury of his peers, being confident that no amount of sparrows that they can catch will find him guilty.

The thoughtless way in which the infidel press of this city handles religious matters is a source of sincere pain to all fervent Christians, including, of course, the *T. C.* Here is the way a daily contemporary speaks, this week, of a convention held in this city: "The delegates adjourned for lunch at 1 P.M., and at 3 P.M. partook freely of the communion." Such items as these convey very wrong ideas to the rising generation, and we rebuke them in the same spirit as Paul did the Corinthians.

A fresh Eastern man bought out a good live country paper in Napa county some two months ago, with the intention of showing the entire community how to run a journal up to the top rung of the ladder of success. On the morning when the Sheriff claimed it as his own, and was disposing of the type at wholesale lead rates, a rival contemporary came out in a sympathetic editorial, remarking that the last proprietor had improved the journal to the limit of his ability.

It is rumored officially that the number of officers in the United States Army so far exceeds the total of rank and file that a British traveler, on witnessing a review the other day, remarked: "Aw, by Jove, this is weally, twuly wepublican simplicity; the pwivates capawisoned weally elegantly, and their supewior officers dwessed in the ordinawy homespun cloth I've wed about. Fact, pon honor!"

On dit, that one of the Workingmen's successful candidates on the Judicial ticket is already in treaty with the management of the California Theater, for the purchase of a red velvet robe, with a white ermine border, and a full gray wig. These men are not so ignorant as might be supposed; they all go to the theater and know how a judge ought to be dressed.

These Eastern Baseball Professionals are worse than gatling guns. Just as we are going to press the news comes from Oakland that McCormick, the Chicago pitcher, hit the only Nolan in the chest with the ball, and that two surgeons have been probing all the afternoon for the ball, which was found lodged in the muscles of the back. If it does not gravitate he'll take a benefit and run for Mayor next time.

The Los Angeles Herald, with admirable and thoughtful sympathy, heads its obituary column with "Died," and then, between that ominous word and the hitter announcements which tell of the loss of father, mother, brother or sister, comes a touching tribute to the sorrow of the bereaved ones. It is very short, but speaks volumes in four words: "Funeral notices one dollar."

The Hitching ordinance is generally disregarded in Oakland, for the simple reason that the hitch comes in when a man just misses the boat.

Dr. H. W. Bellows says he never knew "one man or woman who steadily evaded the house of prayer and public worship on the Lord's Day, who habitually neglected it and had a theory on which it was neglected, that did not come to grief and bring other people to grief." Of course not. *Post hoc, ergo propter hoc*; and we never knew a man with a nose on his face or a squint in his eye, who did not come to grief or bring grief to others. We never knew a man like Dr. Bellows who did not bring infinite grief to all sensible men, that he should be left free to talk his weary fetichism in the face of day.

The Freemasons having adopted a small boy, who was forwarded free of charge from New Orleans to this place, and taken up a collection of money for his use, the Central Pacific Railroad has ingeniously cut off the threatened glut of Eastern urchins by raising the rates of passage from nothing to full-grown prices. This is bad for the benevolent men of the Bergh stripe, but we all breathe more freely; and the Masons themselves, we are told, have held a secret session, and passed a vote of thanks to the Railroad Company for getting them out of their awkward fix.

The reason that Mexicans, in the lower walks of life, rarely attain eminence is that, in nine cases out of ten, as soon as they have acquired a few hundred dollars as a starter, one of their bosom friends, brothers or cousins, immediately stabs them and disappears with the coin, which he spends cheerfully on aguadiente and Chili pepper stews. The latest returns, with several precincts to hear from, are from Elko, where a gentleman named Lopez battered in the skull of his dearest friend with an axe. The provocation was seven $20 pieces.

A curious feature of California, both in the past and present, is, that while it is legal to lie about anybody with perfect impunity, the moment any one unguardedly tells the truth he is immediately arrested for libel. You may *stigmatize* a courtesan as a lady and *denounce* a blackguard as a gentleman, but if you should ever be insane enough to imagine that "truth is mighty and will prevail" look out for squalls. However, our own particular ship can weather them all right.

The Present Contest between horses and asses is drawing large crowds to the Pavilion. Now, if the horses win, what in thunder will they do with the money? A novel idea strikes us, however, that, as it has been the custom to present walkists with bouquets, so this is the time for the admirers of the horses to purchase garlands of carrots, bouquets of bran mash or other acceptable offerings to the poor brutes that are being speeded against their will in the champion farce of the age.

The vile spirit of monopoly asserts itself in every direction. Its latest form is the movement in Eastern churches to put down what is called extravagance at funerals, meaning by this the natural right of a dead man to a decent burial. Surely, after a poor devil has toiled through a grimy existence he may be allowed to enjoy a quiet turn-out with his friends before he becomes unpleasant. Selfishness is at the bottom of this business.

The advertising business is being smoked. The public may be a dunce and a blockhead, but the public will learn by and by; and when, hereafter, a smart Chinaman tries to get up a run of custom by marrying a Cincinnati girl and opening a roast-pig shop, people will cock their eyes and say: "Too thin!" That's what it means—Chinaman all same 'Melican man, only more so.

There were a good many hard things said about the School Department last year; but it was reserved for the Board of Education itself to call a spade a spade, by heading its report of the examination into the old scandal, "Moore Perjury." We should like to compliment them, if we were perfectly sure where frankness ended and shamelessness began.

A case of sudden death is reported by one of the dailies as the result of "inanition," as many as four hours having passed since the last hearty meal eaten by the deceased. Between inanition like this and the intellectual plethora of the reporter, one stands irresolute; each seeming to be more deadly than the other.

The Oakland papers say that John Ruth, of that city, is the champion shot of the world, because he made a score of 990 out of 1,000, last Tuesday. There are two little errors to be corrected. The marksman's name is Genuine Truth, and his score was 999 out of 1,000.

Mary Ann has not been seen
Since early Monday morning;
She lit the stove with kerosene,
And mizzled without warning.

A horse-car conductor recently found a letter containing money, which, instead of appropriating, he foolishly forwarded to its designated address. We presume the maniac was discharged by the company, if not prosecuted by the driver for failing to divvy.

Strange, that with so much study on the Descent of Man, Darwin should have overlooked one decisive point in the life of the Chimpanzee, which settles his blood relationship to man: "They grow ugly and foolish as they grow old."

The mysteries of language are past finding out. Fredk. Douglass calls Grant a "granite-faced" hero, and Cooper Institute thunders applause. If he had only said "stony-faced," they would have given him Hail Columbia.

By private letters from Kentucky we learn that a number of jackasses, each with four legs, will arrive here within ten days, to walk for the championship of the Pacific Coast against the other fellow that wins the prize.

General Grant tells the Oregon people that foreign nations appear to respect us more than we respect ourselves. There may be a reason for this. Perhaps we know ourselves better than foreigners know us.

Bismarck is suffering with neuralgia, and his physicians prescribe entire rest. This always happens when the Chancellor is going to disturb the rest of other people, and so there are squalls ahead.

Oaklanders have the mumps, but the affliction is lightened for them by the fact that they always go home in the dumps at leaving the city. A desperately monotonous home has its advantages, after all.

The Christian Union asks whether the world is growing worse. Really, we hardly feel competent to answer. Ask Mr. Beecher.

It does not follow that every time you hit a greaser you invariably strike oil.

C. P. R. R.

Overland Ticket Office: Ferry Landing, foot of Market street.--Commencing Monday, May 19th, 1879, and until further notice, ains Boats wil leave SAN FRANCISCO:

7.00 A. M. (daily), Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Landing — Connecting with Trains for Napa (Stages for Sonoma), Calistoga (the Geysers), and Sacramento. Connecting at Davis (*Sundays excepted*) for Woodland and Knight's Landing, and at Woodland for Williams and Willows.
(Arrive San Francisco 8:10 P.M.)

7.00 A.M. (daily) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) and via Livermore arriving at Tracy at 11:39 A. M. and connecting with Atlantic Express. Connects at Niles with Train arriving at San Jose at 10:15 A.M.
(Returning, train from Tracy arrives at 6:05 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (daily), Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland (Or.), Colfax, Reno (Virginia City), Palisade (Eureka), Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Galt with train arriving at Ione at 3:40 P.M.
(Arrive San Francisco 5:15 P.M.)

Sunday Excursion Tickets to San Pablo and Martinez at Reduced Rates.

10.00 A.M. (daily) via Oakland Ferry, Local Passenger Train to Haywards and Niles.
(Arrive San Francisco 4:05 P.M.)

3.00 P.M. (daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry and Niles), stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 5:20 P.M.
(Arrive San Francisco 9:35 A.M.)

3.00 P.M. (daily) Northern Railway Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to San Pablo, Martinez and Antioch.
(Arrive San Francisco 9:35 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (daily) Arizona Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) for Lathrop (and Stockton), Merced, Madera, Visalia, Sumner, Mojave, Newhall (San Buenaventura, and Santa Barbara), Los Angeles, "Santa Monica," Wilmington, Santa Ana (San Diego), Colton and Yuma (Colorado River Steamers), connecting direct with Daily Trains of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Arizona for Maricopa (Daily Stages for Phœnix and Prescott), and for Casa Grande (182 miles east from Yuma), and end of Track (Daily Stages for Florence and Tucson).

"Sleeping Cars" between Oakland, Los Angeles and Yuma.
(Arrive San Francisco 12:35 P.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Landing), connecting with trains for Calistoga, (the Geysers), Woodland, Knight's Landing and Sacramento; and at Sacramento with Passenger Train, leaving at 9:35 P.M. for Truckee, Reno, Carson and Virginia.
"Sleeping Cars" between Vallejo and Carson.
(Arrive San Francisco 11:10 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Wash'n St. Wharf), for Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.
(Arrive San Francisco 8:00 P.M.)

4.00 P.M. (daily), Through Third Class and Accommodation Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) connecting at Lathrop with Train arriving at Los Angeles on second day at 11:55 A.M. (Arrive San Francisco 9:05 A.M.

4.30 P.M. (daily) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to Haywards, Niles and Livermore. (Arrive San Francisco 8:35 A.M.)

5.00 P.M. (daily) Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland Ferry and Northern Railway) to Ogden, Omaha and East.

Public conveyance for Mills Seminary connects at Seminary Park Station with all trains, Sundays excepted.

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS

From "SAN FRANCISCO." Daily.

TO OAKLAND.	TO ALAMEDA.	TO FERNSIDE.	TO EAST OAKLAND.	TO NILES.	TO BERKELEY	TO DELAWARE STREET.
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
B 6.10	12.30	7.00	B7.00	B 6.10	7.00	7.30	B 6.10
7.00	1.00	8.00	B9.00	7.30	10.00	8.30	8.00
7.30	1.30	9.00	B10.00	8.30	P. M.	9.30	10.00
8.00	2.00	10.00	P. M.	9 30	3.00	10.30	12.00
8.30	3.00	11.00	B5.00	10.30	4.30	11.30	P. M.
9.00	3.30	12.00	.....	11.30		P. M.	1.30
9.30	4.00	P. M.	.....	P. M.		1.00	3.30
10.00	4.30	1.30	.....	12.30		3 00	4.30
10.30	5.00	2.00	.....	1.00		4.00	5.30
11.00	5.30	*3.00	.....	3.30		5.00	B 6.30
11.30	6.00	4.00	.....	4.30		6.00	.....
12.00	6.30	5.00	.....	5.30		B 6.30	.....
.....	7.00	6.00	.....	6.30			
.....	8.10	B*7.00	.....	7.00			
.....	9.20	B*3.10	.....	8.10	A. M.	Change Cars	
.....	10.30	*1030	....	9.20	7.00	at	
.....	B11.45	B*1145	....	10.30	P. M.	West Oakland	
.. ..	.....	.....	.....	B11.45	3.00		

FROM DELAWARE STREET. FROM BERKELEY. FROM NILES FROM SAN JOSE. FROM EAST OAKLAND. FROM FERNSIDE. FROM ALAMEDA. FROM OAKLAND. (Broadway.)

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
B 5.40	B 5.40	7.00	B 5.10	B8.00	B*5.00	B 5.20	12.20
B 6.30	B 6.30	8.00	B 5.50	B10.00	B*5.40	B 6.00	12 50
8.00	7.30	P. M.	6.40	B11.00	*6.25	6.50	1.20
10.00	8.30	2.35	7.40	P. M.	7.00	7.20	1.50
12.00	9.30	4.30	8.40	B6.00	8.03	7.50	2.50
P. M.	10.30		9.40	.....	9.00	8.25	3.20
1.30	11.30		10.40	.....	10.03	8.50	3.50
3.30	P. M.		11.40	.....	11.03	9.20	4.20
4.30	1.00		P. M.	.....	12,00	9.50	4.50
5.30	3.00		12.40	.....	P. M.	10.20	5.20
B 6.30	4.00		1.25	.....	1.00	10.50	5.50
.....	5.00		2.40	.....	3.00	11.20	6.25
.....	6.00		4.40	.....	*3.20	11.50	6.50
			5.40	.....	4.00	.....	8.00
	A. M.		6.40	.....	5.00	.....	9.10
Change Cars	7.10		9.00	.....	6.03	.....	10.20
at	P. M.		9.00	.....	B*7.20	.....	.....
West Oakland.	1.30		10.10	.....	B*8.30	.....	.....
.....	.....		.....	.....	*10.00	.....	.....

B—*Sundays excepted.*
*Alameda Passengers change cars at Oakland.

Creek Route.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*Daily*—B5:40, B6:30, 7.20, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A.M. 12:15, 1:15, 2:25, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6.15 P.M.

FROM OAKLAND—*Daily*—B5:30, B6:20, 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A. M. 12:05, 1:05, 2:15, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05 P.M. —*Sundays excepted.*

"Official Schedule Time" furnished by RANNOLPH & Co., Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St., S. F.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt.
A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.

SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD

Commencing Monday, Sept. 15th, 1879, and until further notice, Boats and Trains will leave San Francisco (Washington-st. Wharf) as follows:

3.00 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted), Steamer "James M. Donahue" (Washington Street Wharf), connecting with Mail and Express Train at Donahue for Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Cloverdale, and way stations. Making stage connections at Lakeville for Sonoma; at Geyserville for Skaggs' Springs; at Cloverdale for Ukiah, Lakeport, Mendocino City, Highland Springs, Bartlett Springs, Soda Bay and the Geysers.

☞ Connections made at Fulton on following morning for Korbel's, Guerneville and the Redwoods.
(Arrive at San Francisco 10:30 A.M.)

Sunday Excursions at Reduced Rates.

8.15 A.M., Sundays only, via Donahue, for Cloverdale and Way Stations.
Fares for Round Trip: Donahue, $1; Petaluma, $1.50; Santa Rosa, $2; Fulton, $2.50; Windsor, $3; Healdsburg, $3; Litton's, $3.50; Geyserville, $3.50; Cloverdale, $4.50.
(Arrive at San Francisco 7:00 P.M.)

Freight received from 7 a.m. till 2.30 p. m., daily (except Sundays).
Ticket Office: Washington st. Wharf.

A. HUGHES, Gen. Manager. JAS. M. DONAHUE, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Round the World Tickets.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will issue Round the World Tickets, giving first-class accommodations for the entire route, at the low price of **$650.** For particulars apply to
WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,
General Agents,
Aug. 9. Corner First and Brannan streets.

Natural beauty surpasses anything which can be imparted by artificial means. PHOSPHATE SOAP gives health to the skin simply by removing impurities and eradicating the poisons which give rise to skin diseases.

Not only for daily use on the face and hands, but for bathing the entire body, there is nothing equal to PHOSPHATE SOAP. It is a thorcugh disinfectant and removes offensive odors of every kind.

☞ Ask your Druggist for it.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD — NORTHERN DIVISION

Commencing Monday, April 21, 1879, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave San Francisco, from Passenger Depot on Townsend street, between Third and Fourth streets, as follows:

8.20 A.M. daily for San Jose and Way Stations. ☞ Stages for Pescadero (via San Mateo) connect with this train only.

9.30 A.M (Sundays only) for San Jose and Way Stations. Returning, leaves San Jose at 6 P.M.

10.40 A.M. daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad and all Way Stations. ☞ At PAJARO, the Santa Cruz R. R. connects with this train for Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz. ☞ At SALINAS the M. & S. V. R. R. connects with this train for Monterey. ☞ STAGE connections made with this train. (Pescadero Stages via San Mateo excepted.)

Parlor Car attached to this Train.
(SEATS AT REDUCED RATES.)

3.30 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose, Gilroy, Pajaro, Hollister, Tres Pinos and principal Way Stations.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The trains of the Santa Cruz R. R. and the M. & S. V. R. R., which have been connecting with this train on Saturdays at PAJARO and SALINAS respectively, have been withdrawn for the season. Those intending to visit Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz or Monterey, will take the train leaving San Francisco at 10:40 A.M. daily.

3.30 P.M. (Sundays only) for San Jose and Way Stations.

4.25 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose and Way Stations.

5.00 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

6.30 P.M.—daily, for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

Second-Class Fare.
Between San Francisco and San Jose.....$1.00.

On Freight Trains only, leaving San Francisco at 4:00 A.M., San Jose at 5:30 P.M. (daily, Sundays excepted).

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates

To San Jose and intermediate points sold on Saturdays, and Sunday mornings, good for return until following Monday inclusive.

Also, EXCURSION TICKETS to Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Monterey, sold on Saturdays only—good for return until the following Monday inclusive.

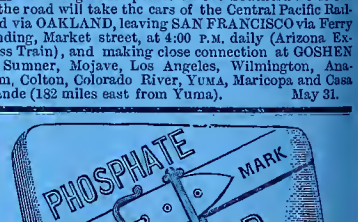
☞ Principal Ticket Office—Passenger Depot, Townsend street. Branch Ticket Office—No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Supt. H. R. JUDAH, A. P. & T. A.

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

Commencing Monday, May 19th, 1879,

☞ Passengers for points on the Southern Divisions of the road will take the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad via OAKLAND, leaving SAN FRANCISCO via Ferry Landing, Market street, at 4:00 P.M. daily (Arizona Express Train), and making close connection at GOSHEN for Sumner, Mojave, Los Angeles, Wilmington, Anaheim, Colton, Colorado River, YUMA, Maricopa and Casa Grande (182 miles east from Yuma). May 31.



Ladies who have injured the skin by the constant use of cosmetics may do much to restore their faces to that beauty which nature alone can give by constantly using PHOSPHATE SOAP.

For chapped hands the constant use of PHOSPHATE SOAP will be recommended by all who give it one fair trial.

If you want a nice article of Toilet Soap and something that is beneficial to the skin, buy PHOSPHATE SOAP.

Ladies who wish to make the skin look beautiful and natural should use PHOSPHATE SOAP.

Manufactured by "Standard Soap Co.," 204 Sacramento St., San Francisco.

NOTABILIA.

THE PEDDLER'S SONG.

Lawn as white as driven snow;
Cypress black as e'er was crow;
Gloves as sweet as damask roses;
Masks for faces and for noses;
Bugle-bracelet, necklace, amber;
Perfume for a lady's chamber;
Gold quoins and stomachers,
For my lads to give their dears;
Pins and poking-sticks of steel.
What maids lack from head to heel:
Come buy of me, come; come buy, come buy,
Buy, lads, or else your lasses cry.

WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE.

Senator Blaine is said to possess a wonderful memory, and every good Maine man has his pocket full of anecdotes about him; how he recognized the cook who pinned a dishcloth to his jacket when, as a small boy, he visited the kitchen in search of surreptitious doughnuts; and knew the identical rattan which stimulated the budding genius, after a separation of seventy-five years; and other like incredible things. But not even a fanatical Maine man dares to assert that Blaine remembers a better restaurant than Swain's, 213 Sutter street, and for a good reason. They all know it to be the best, most elegant, most comfortable in the country.

Turkey now exports to England alone one hundred thousand dollars' worth of hazel nuts every year, and in this fact there is more hope for the future of the Ottoman than in protocols or Tauzimats. Every civilized man knows the intimate and indissoluble connection between nuts and wine. One hundred thousand dollars' worth of nuts exported means a million dollars' worth consumed at home; and, accordingly, we find that the orders for Landsberger's Private Cuvée are constautly coming in from Smyrna and Constantinople.

There is going to be a row in musical circles. Patti has imported a baritone by the name of Ciampicellaj with a final j, and if Wilhelmj doesn't snatch that man's nomenclature bald-headed, he is not the man we take him for.—*Puck.*

Cabul, now happily in the power of the British, is a most ill-built, badly-arranged city, and yet it lies in a terrestrial paradise, with fruit gardens about it, whose renown fills all Asia. It is in the East as in the West; God sends meat but the devil sends cooks. Now that the English have the place, they will undoubtedly begin to import Montanya's Union Ranges, the very best cooking apparatus in the known world, and life in Cabul will be a dream of bliss.

The London World mentions that the Empress Eugénie finds distraction from her sorrow in compiling the memoirs of her son; and this suggests the fitness of a new edition of Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors, with additions. What the *World* did not know we are able to state with authority, that the Empress is collecting photographs of the Prince from all countries, and has assigned the place of houor to Bradley & Rulofson's magnificent portrait.

Fashionable people will soon be opening their front-window blinds, and reporting themselves as at home.—*N. O. Picayune.*

The London papers come down on the gymnastic Talmage. *Truth* says of him: "He was a dead failure, as he deserves to be, for his lectures were wretched, and generally in very bad taste;" and it might have been added that he never was dressed as a divine ought to be. How should he, when he did not buy his outfit and neck-gear at Carmany & Crosett's, 25 Kearny street? All the clergymen in the city patronize this elegant establisbment.

No man can guess what force and vitality his frame possesses until he goes through a course of sea-bathing at the Neptune and Mermaid Baths, foot of Hyde street, North Beach. This brings out all the vigor of nerve and muscle, and revivifies the blood to such a degree that life becomes a perpetual joy. The water is fresh from the ocean, the beach natural, the air full of ozone, and Prof. Mohor, an accomplished master, is at hand to give instructions in swimming.

Gen. Grant has figured up the cost of his trip, and finds he is out just two dollars and sixty-five cents.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

It is well known that President Hayes is almost as much of a temperance man as Father Matthew or John B. Gough; and very naturally, therefore, he is critical with regard to the water he drinks, and prefers so decidedly the Napa Soda that he never is without a supply of it.

Drowsiness, biliousness, pains and aches, and ague, Hop Bitters always cures. Read advertisement.

The days of Cod Liver Oil are numbered, and we say it with full recognition of all that has been done for suffering mankind by that beneficent and nauseous tonic. No more shuddering disgust for the weak ones; henceforth they will look gladly for the hour to come round, now that F. & P. J. Cassin have tamed consumption and all its kindred by their wonderful cordial, compused of Old Rye Whisky and Pure Rock Candy.

If your throat feels sore or uncomfortable, use promptly Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. It will relieve the air passages of all phlegm or mucous, allay inflammation, and so give the affected parts a chance to heal. No safer remedy can be had for all Coughs and Colds, or any complaint of the Throat or Lungs, and a brief trial will prove its efficacy.

Those Eastern people are horribly slow. A man named Clark has committed suicide in Cleveland, O., because he was accused of unfaithfulness to his wife. Why don't these young men go West?

On the 8th September extraordinary darkness prevailed in London from 11 A.M. till sunset and after. The heat was also very great. Similar darkness may be justly said to fill the minds of those dull mortals who do not buy their hats at White's, 614 Commercial street, and it is greatly to be feared that they may experience hereafter even a greater degree of heat.

Tapestry Brussels, $1 per yard and upwards; fine new patterns. Call and see them. Window shades, 75 cents and upwards. Window lace, 12½ cents and upwards. Cornices, wall paper, etc. Oilcloths, 50 cents per yard and upwards. Hartshorn & McPhun, 112 Fourth st., near Mission.

See advertisement of T. Leeds Waters, of New York. He sells new pianos and organs at low prices.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
City and County of San Francisco, September 9, 1879.
Redemptinn of San Francisco Bonds,
ISSUE OF 1858.

Holders of Bonds of the City and County of San Francisco, issued under "An Act to provide for the Funding and Payment of the outstanding Unfunded Claims against the City of San Francisco, and against the County of San Francisco, as they existed prior to the first day of July, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six," approved April 20, 1858, are hereby notified that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the above named Bonds will receive sealed proposals for the surrender of any portion thereof, at the City and County Treasurer's office, New City Hall, San Francisco, until 12 o'clock noon,

Wednesday, December 31st, 1879.

The amount to be applied to the Redemption of these Bonds is more or less, One Hundred and Eighty Thousand Dollars **($180,000).**

Bidders will state at what rate they will surrender their Bonds, for payment in United States gold coin.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent. of the Bonds offered, or their equivalent in coin, or certified checks, and should the Bonds tendered not be presented within ten days after the award, the next lowest bid will be accepted.

No proposal above par will be entertained.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for surrender of Bonds, issue of 1858."

A. J. BRYANT, Mayor,
COLIN M. BOYD, Auditor,
CHAS HUBERT, Treasurer,
Commissioners of the Funded Debt.

Sept. 13.

AVERILL MIXEO PAINT,
The Best, Most Durable and Beautiful of All Paints.
PREPARED READY FOR USE,
AND OF ANY SHADE OR COLOR DESIRED.

O. S. ORRICK, General Agent,
Sept. 27. *329 Market st., Opposite Front.*

MADAME WALOO COHEN,
Finishing Lessons--Piano. $3 Per Lesson.
Sept. 20 *507 Hyde Street, San Francisco.*

QUICKSILVER.
For sale---In lots to suit, by Thomas Bell & Co., No. 305 Sansome street, over Bank of California. Nov. 16.

NOTICE.
For the very best photographs go to Bradley & Rulofson's, in an Elevator, 429 Montgomery street. Oct. 29.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF CAL.
Attendance, daily, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., by the undersigned, to receive subscriptions and donations, and to furnish all information relating to the Society. J. P. McCURRIE, Secretary,
Oct. 23. 730 Montgomery street.

COKE CHEAPEST FUEL.
Reduction in Price: Wholesale Price, 50 cents per barrel; Retail Price, 60 cents per barrel, at the works of the SAN FRANCISCO GASLIGHT COMPANY, Howard and First streets, and foot of Second st. Jan. 12.

SCHWAB & BREESE,
New Art Gallery, 624 Market street, opposite Palace Hotel. Oil Paintings, Engravings, Wax and Artists' Materials.
☞ ADMISSION FREE. Sept. 13.

SNOW & CO.,
No. 20 Post street, opposite Mechanics' Institute, Importers and Manufacturers of Pictures, Frames, Mouldings, and Artist's Materials. Established 1840. Sept. 20.

W Morris. **MORRIS & KENNEDY,** J. F. Kennedy.
Importers and Dealers in Mouldings, Frames, Engravings, Chromos, Lithographs, Decalcomanie, Wax and Artists' Materials. 21 Post street, nearly opposite Masonic Temple, San Francisco. Feb. 4.

R. H. LLOYD,
Attorney-at-Law, Room 13, Nevada Block.

"BIZ."

We remark continued activity in commercial circles, nor is this activity confined to Imports alone, but Exports are alike booming. The Freight market is also active, and is quite inspiriting to ship owners. The shipping interest of the port has been looming up considerably of late, after a long period of loss and depression. It is very seldom that our fleet of disengaged ships in port become reduced to some six or eight in number, and not more than three of them will be in readiness to take freight for a fortnight to come. The present nominal freight rate for Wheat to the United Kingdom, in American wooden ships, is 70s. asked, possibly an offer of 65s. short lay days might be accepted. There is not a disengaged iron ship in port, which is something very unusual. The Grain fleet on the berth is having quick dispatch. There are at this writing 41 vessels on the European herth, of some 63,000 registered tons. The Grain fleet sailing hence since July 1st now foots up 100, against 112 vessels same date last year. These ships carried of Wheat, 3,733,206 ctls., of the value of $6,695,700, this season, against 4,106,013 ctls., $7,082,614 last year at same date. Our receipts of Wheat for the two seasons stand thus: 1879, 4,824,385 ctls.; 1878, 4,688,539 ctls. Flour receipts from interior mills, dating from July 1, 1879, 494,987 qr. sks.; from July 1, 1878, 603,911 qr. sks.

Our combined exports for the two past seasons stand thus: Flour, 1879, 125,795 hbls.; 1878, 151,538 hhls. Wheat, 1879, 3,799,136 ctls.; 1878, 4,157,980 ctls. There yet remains a large quantity of Wheat exposed to the elements, unprotected along the river hanks, tbat is heing hurried to market as fast as vessels aud the low state of the water will permit. There is also an unusually large stock of Wheat and Barley stored in warehouses, in Stockton and other interior towns, that is covered hy cash advances and held on storage for the season, and will not be immediately placed upon the market. Nevertheless, there seems to be a general willingness, upon the part of farmers and large holders, to follow the market, rising as it is, both here and in Liverpool—quite satisfied in obtainiug the present rate of $1 90@$2 ₱ ctl. for their Wheat.

Quite a mistaken notion prevails. on 'Change and elsewhere, as to the profitable results to our own shippers of the late rise ir. Wheat and freights. The fact is that John Bull, as usual, got the lion's share. The "bloody Britishers" are 'cnte in their management of their granaries—they keep down home prices until the latest possible moment, and get large shipments of Breadstuffs afloat, and en route to the United Kingdom, aud then, at a favorable moment, step in and buy every grain cargo loading or on passage, that they can get hold of, and, when this is secured. buying long, as it is called; then the ball soon becomes inflated, and up she goes. This is an old trick of London and Liverpool merchants, and has been so ever sence we were first made to feel its bitterness, as long ago as 1846 and 1847. In September, Wheat, with us, was $1 85. and freights £2 5s.@£2 10s. But, early in October, a change became visible, and many Wheat cargoes were sold short by some of our largest shipping houses, at 46s. 6d.—47s.@47s. 6d. At these figures many purchases were made in England by cablegram; and, when secured, English prices soon rose to 50@52s. 6d., freights to 60s., and then some of these shrewd sellers were obliged to enter the home market at $1 90@$1 95 for Wheat, and pay 60s. freight therefor, and at this date Wheat is $2 ₱ ctl., and freights 65@70s., while to-day's Liverpool quotation is 55s. ₱ quarter. At the present Spot price of 2c. for Wheat, and 65@70s. freight, shippers do not seem inclined to act rashly over any new engagements, but prefer to await further developments, or, it may be, concessions.

Barley.—Prices rule low for ally kinds, there being very little demand for export, although there is some going East overland. The present spot price for Feed is 70@75c ₱ ctl; Brewing, 80@85c. Chevalier is scarce, and the price nominal. This season's exports by sea 315,000 ctls, against same time last year of 212,000 ctls. Shippments East by rail not yet compiled.

Corn.—The supply of old is yet large, and the new crop now coming in. Demand light. Price, 80@90c ₱ ctl.

Rye.—It is said that some 750 tons have been bought lately for export to France. Since then the price has been advanced to $1@1 25 ₱ ctl.

Oats.—Receipts from the North are liheral. Market dull at $1@1 37½ ₱ ctl.

Beans.—Stocks of old Colored are large, hut Whites are more called for than those of Bayos, Pintes or Reds. It is said that none but White are consumed in Great Britain.

Hops.—The receipts from the north are more free, and prices steady at 23@32c, with no great movement.

Wool.—The demand is active and prices are decidedly higher. Large purchases for Eastern account are reported, including a large line of Oregon Valley. Prices of California rule from 12½ to 20c; Oregon Valley, 25 to 32c.

Hides.—Dry Hides are in active request at 18c for selections.

Tallow is dull of sale at 5@5½c for Crude; Refined, 7@7½c.

Leather.—Stocks are very light, and tanners now have the whip hand and are getting good prices.

Butter and Cheese.—Fresh Roll Table is scarce at 32½@37½. Point Reyes 38@40c for gilt-edged. Cheese has risen to 10@15c for fair to good dairies.

Honey.—This season's crop a failure. Stock light. We quote Strained 9@10c; White Comb, 12½@15c ₱ lb.

Bags and Bagging.—The combination price is 12c and holders firm, as advices received from Calcutta are such that high drices of Burlap goods, Jute Gunnies, etc., all promise to rule high for the year to come. Those of our merchants who ordered Bags in Calcutta early, for next year's trade, have a good prospect before them.

Candles.—We note sales of 5,000 boxes Rope's Improved, 11 and 14 ounces, private. Quotable at 10c@14c.

Case Goods.—Apricots and other canned fruits are all the turn dearer. Salmon is also held with more firmness—1-lh tins, $1 10@$1 12½ from Columbia River standards.

Coffee.—The market continues strong at 16½c@17½c for Costa Rica, 16c@17c for Guatemala, 15@15½c for Rio.

Coal.—Cumberland is said to be higher, but all other kinds remain as long quoted. The British Columbia and Coast supply is quite sufficient to keep prices of Sydney and other kinds in check.

Chemicals—Are more called for, out of sympathy for all other goods.

Cement.—Tbe demand is light, and low prices continue to rnle.

Fish.—Pacific Cod are plentiful. This season's catch, 1,144,000, which is rather more than last year. Prices rule low.

French Goods.—The market is sluggish for all kinds. Prices nominal.

Hardware.—The market is excited, booming, and prices hard to quote. The advance very considerable.

Malt Liquors.—We have nothing encouraging to say to Scotch or English malters. Their Ales and Porters are now measurahly supplanted by the home Pacific product.

Oils.—Kerosene is the turn dearer, with sales of 3,000 cases Pratt's Oleophene; present rate, 17c; Astral, high test, in cases, 25c.

Provisions.—The market for Bacon, Hams aud Lard is quite active, at hardening prices.

Quicksilver.—Last week we noted sales at 34@34½c., but later sales were made at 35c., and on Monday last 500 flasks sold at 36c. On the 9th inst. London quotation was £6, and on the 10th £6 5s., and on the 14th inst. £7 per bottle was given as the London price, witb sales here at 39@40c. Some of our largest producers have sold short, not believing in the permanency of this rise without an export demand from Hongkong. The stock in China is said to be very large, and at present there is no demand from that quarter. Recent purchases are said to he for New York account. As our people are not fully posted as yet as to the immediate cause of this sudden and unexpected rise of nearly 10c. per pound, and, being temporarily out of stock, they now refuse to sell under 42½@45c. It is said that tbe Bonanza mines are carrying a heavy stock, and are not buyers.

Rice.—The market for China is dull at 4¾c@5¼c, with a big stock. Hawaiian Table is in light supply at 6¼c@6½c.

Sugar.—We note a sale of 1,000 bags Hawaiian at 7¼c@8¼c. White and Yellow refined remain unchanged at 10¾c@8¾c as extremes.

Salt.—We have no sales to record.

Tobacco.—The market is strong, but jobbers as yet make no cbange in their rates.

Teas.—The market is strong for Japan, at very full auction rates.

Wines.—We have exported by sea since January 1st, 1,600,000 gallons and 2,100 cases; same time last year, 1,400,000 gallons and 2,700 cases. These figures do not include overland shipments. Native Wines of all kinds are steadily growing in public favor.

Metals.—Pig Iron, Tin Plate, Sydney Tin, Pig Lead, Copper, Zinc, etc., are all higher, the advanced rates very considerable, and every day's quotations so varied that it is difficult to give correct figures. It looks to us as though the trade would boom over and collapse suddenly.

FOR PORTLAND AND ASTORIA, OREGON.

The Oregon Steamship Company and Pacific Coast Steamship Company will dispatch every five days, for the above ports, one of their new A1 Iron Steamships, viz.: OREGON, GEORGE W. ELDER, and STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Sailing Days

Oct. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, and 29. | Nov. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, and 28.

At 10 o'clock A. M.

Connecting at Portland, Oregon, with Steamers and Railroads and their connecting Stage Lines for all points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories, British Columbia and Alaska.

K. VAN OTERENDORP, Agent O. S. S. Co.,
No 210 Battery street, San Francisco.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Agents P. C. S. S Co.,
No. 10 Market street, San Francisco.

Oct 4.

CUNARD LINE.

British and North American Royal Mail Steamships between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, sailing from New York EVERY WEDNESDAY.

ABYSSINIA ..... Nov. 5
BOTHNIA ..... Nov. 12
GALLIA ..... Oct. 15..Nov. 19
ALGERIA ..... Oct. 22.....
SCYTHIA ..... Oct 29.....

Passage can be secured and all information given on application to
WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,
218 California st.

Oct. 11.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Steamers of this Company will sail from Broadway Wharf for PORTLAND, Oregon), every 5 days, direct, and for LOS ANGELES, SANTA BARBARA, SANTA CRUZ, SAN DIEGO, SAN LUIS OBISPO and other NORTHERN and SOUTHERN COAST PORTS, leaving SAN FRANCISCO about every third day.

For Day and Hour of Sailing, see the Company's Advertisement in the San Francisco Daily Papers.

Ticket Office, No. 214 Montgomery Street, near Pine.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Agents,
No. 10 Market street.

March 15.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.,

For Japan and China, leave wharf, corner First and Brannan streets, at noon, for YOKOHAMA AND HONGKONG, connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghai.

GAELIC ..... August 23d, December 6th, February 28th.
BELGIC ..... October 25th, January 17th, April 10th.

For Freight, apply to GEOROE H. RICE, Freight Agent, at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Wharf, or No. 218 California street.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger Agent.

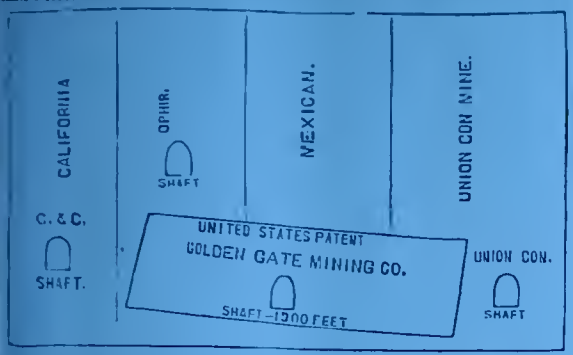
LELAND STANFORD, President. Sept. 20.

$25 to $5000 Judiciously invested in Wall St. lays the foundation for fortunes every week, and pays immense profits by the New Capitalization System of operating in Stocks. Full explanation on application to ADAMS, BROWN & Co., Bankers, 28 Broad St., N. Y.

An elegant assortment of Gold Watches and Chains at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

GOLDEN GATE--DIAGRAM SHOWING LOCATION OF THIS NEW MINE.

The machinery at the new working shaft of this mine is about being overhauled and put in order, ready to resume sinking at an early date. The shaft is already 850 feet deep, well timbered throughout, and the machinery is of ample capacity for sinking 1,000 feet deeper. This shaft is one of the largest size, and is on a direct line between the C. & C. and Sierra Nevada shafts, therefore is sure to intersect valuable ground and participate in the rich bonanza developments now being made in Union and Sierra Nevada.



The Golden Gate location is of special interest and importance at this time, as it adjoins the California on the north and extends to the south line of the Sierra Nevada, across the eastern portion of the Ophir, Mexican and Union mines. The ground is of great interest and value, and becoming daily more so, the more especially as its title is one of the oldest, and made perfect and secure by United States patent. Good ore was found in streaks and bunches in the former workings of the mine, but too near the surface for any large concentration. This shaft, however, will develop it at a proper depth and eventually place it on a par with its aristocratic neighbors.—*Gold Hill News, October 13th.*

CUMBERLAND MINE.

Captain Hanlon Pronounces Shaft No. 2 as Rich as Shaft No. 1. In fact, the Finest Looking Body of Ore He has Ever Seen.

Captain Daniel Hanlon, the new Superintendent of the Cumberland Mine, in his letter of last week, *confirmed* all the glowing accounts made by previous Superintendents relating to this wonderfully-rich and extensive *bonanza* of Arizona. We gladly published extracts from the same, as it fully corroborated private information of a *very positive* character which we had long possessed. The Cumberland Mine has three shafts in ore. Captain Hanlon's report last week was upon Shaft No. 1. This week he alludes to Shaft No. 2, and *unequivocally* pronounces it the finest looking ore body he has ever seen. Every preparation at the mine is being made to receive the 10-stamp mill, which, it is expected, will be shipped from here in November. This will place the Cumberland property, in a very short time, on a bullion-producing and dividend-paying basis.

The officers of this company have struggled hard against many adverse circumstances to bring the mine to this condition, and deserve all the credit that can be bestowed upon them. With all the developments to date, there has been no assessment upon the stockholders, and none will be necessary, from the present outlook.

Captain Hanlon writes: "The Cumberland Mine is a *perfect* ledge, unbroken at any point on the mine, and in this particular stands unequaled by comparison with any other mine in Arizona. The ore is *twice as rich* as that of the famous Vulture Mine, and promises to be more extensive."

The Vulture is twenty-five miles from the Cumberland, and supposed to be a chimney of ore from the great Cumberland lode. It has been a dividend-paying property for over twenty-eight years. It has given up millions of dollars in the past, and is still being worked successfully in a quiet way. Yet we see how much greater are the prospects of the Cumberland, situated, as it is, on the *true* mother lode. Next to it is the Martinez mine, with very rich ore in its shaft; also, the Gnome mine, which will be worked next Spring. We also hear of two more discoveries on the same lode, so that when the Cumberland mill gets fully to work, crushing ore, a very lively time can be anticipated in the neighborhood of Cumberland City. In our judgment, it was very wise on the part of the company not to place the Cumberland mine on the stock-boards until the time of paying dividends arrives. Then the stock will certainly rise to its true value, depending entirely upon the number of dollars paid as a monthly dividend upon each share of stock. The President, at the Company's office, 417 California street, furnishes willingly all information regarding the mine.

OCTOBER 1st, 1879.

F. E. Luty, Esq., Secretary: The Boston Con. and Last Chance joint shaft has been sunk and heavily timbered to the depth of 110 feet. The shaft is being continued down at an angle of sixty-one degrees, as originally started. The better and richer portion of the ledge has dipped east out of the shaft, but we still have two feet of quartz in sight, most of which is fine milling ore. The ground is soft and the work is progressing satisfactorily. Yours truly, J. G. McCLINTON, Supt.

J. M. Litchfield & Co., 415 Montgomery street, are well known as the artists who never fail to turn out the finest clothing in the city. Their fitter is the best on the coast, and the old, long-established character of the house is maintained in all their work.

St. John's Presbyterian Church, Post street, between Mason and Taylor. Rev. Dr. Scott, Pastor, will preach Sunday morning at 11 o'clock; also at 7½ P. M. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 9½ A. M. Prayer and Praise Service at 6½ P. M.

AUTHORS' CARNIVAL!

MECHANICS' PAVILION,

—BEGINNING—

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT'R 23.

9 EVENINGS 9 2 MATINEES 2

BEING A SERIES OF

Individual Characterizations, Groupings, Dramatic Sketches, Tableaux Vivant in the Booths and Grand Tableaux upon the Grand Stage, rendered by

600 LADIES 600

400 GENTLEMEN 400

300 MASTERS AND MISSES 300

(In Costume, from the following Authors).

DICKENS,	**SCOTT,**	**JULES VERNE,**
WHITTIER,	**LONGFELLOW,**	**TENNYSON,**
ARABIAN NIGHTS,	**MOORE,**	**CERVANTES,**
WALTER CROYNE,	**SHAKESPEARE,**	**GOETHE,**
BULWER,	**IRVING,**	**BRET HARTE, SALA.**

Embracing the following literary and characteristic Booths, built by John Torrence and a large force of assistants. Effects and Gardens by JOHN SHERMAN, J. BEGGS and assistants, and the Decorations by an extensive corps of artists, under the direction of **Jules Tavernier.**

Old Curiosity Shop, Jarley Wax Works and Pickwick vs. Bardell, Don Quixote, Bulwer, Hiawatha, Keramos, Evangeline, Holyrood Castle, Castle of Shalott, The Alhambra, Knickerbocker, Aladdin's Palace, Bottom of the Sea, Mining Camp, Japaneee, Mad. Recamier, Royal Land of Funny Infante, Bon Bon, Mistress Mary Quite Contrary, Trianon, Goethe and Schiller, The Snow-Bound Cottage, Lalla Rookh, Egyptian, Shakespeare, Swiss Cottage, Temple of Flora, Italy--Old and New.

"Herald" Booth---Executive Committee Headquarters.

The net proceeds divided equally among the following Benevolent Institutions:

Young Women's Christian Association,
Ladies' Protective and Relief Society,
S. F. Female Hospital,
Infants' Shelter,
Old Ladies' Home,
Pacific Dispensary.

OFFICERS OF THE AUTHOR'S CARNIVAL.

IRVING M. SCOTT.....President.
CHARLES CROCKER.....Treasurer.
MRS. P. D. BROWNE.....Corresponding Secretary.
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MRS. JOSEPH S. SPEAR.....Fourth Vice-President.
MRS. MONTGOMERY GODLEY.....Fifth Vice-President.
MRS. IRVING M. SCOTT.....Sixth Vice-President.

Business Manager.....CHAS. E. LOCKE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Season Tickets, Admitting Nine Evenings.....$3.

Season Tickets may now be obtained at the following music stores: Gray's, Sherman & Hyde's, and Kohler & Chase's. Also from the Ladies of the above six societies and those who are generously assisting them.

Single Admission.....50 Cents.
Children.....25 Cents.

☞ The Pavilion doors will be opened to the public THURSDAY EVENING at 6:45. Grand Procession of the 1,300 characters at 8.

☞ Programmes of the evening reserved for future announcement.

Military Band and Orchestra in Attendance.

[October 18.]

BOOK NOTICE.

Moondyne. A Story from the Under-World. By John Boyle O'Reilly. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1879.

Apart from the thrilling incidents of a novel, this hook has merits of its own. It treats with prison discipline, as carried out in the convict settlement at Freemantle, Western Australia, under the old *regime*, when the prisoner was treated as simply a heast, and under the new, when the idea of his humanity was admitted; that some among convicts are capahle of reformation; that among the numher are many who never really helonged to the criminal class, and a few who are suffering for the crimes of others. Belonging to the two last classes, for example, were the Irish gentlemen who were concerned in the "Manchester riots," most of whom, it will he remembered, were rescued a few years ago hy an American captain.

There are harrowing details of the four months voyage in a transport-ship—fire and fever and nameless wickedness making a hell afloat! Yet, rough as are the details, they are only too truthful; while the horrors of convict life, as depicted, fall far short of what the writer knows about them at Hohart Town (Tasmania) and Norfolk Island.

For the rest the story has within its 315 pages more real pathos and less mawkish sentiment than is customarily met with in works of this kind, while some of the facts on which it is built were related to the writer hy the aged nun, now, if living still, at the convent of the Sisters of Mercy, in Melhourne. Where the scenery of the country is the author's theme, it is treated with a master's hand, familiar hy long acquaintance with its outlines, lights and shadows. Of course, the story of the gold mine is wild romance. Gold has not heen found in the country. The heroes of the story are three young gentlemen, and the heroine a simple, pure Lancashire Lass, who has heen ruined hy a higamist sailor, whose real wife murders the infant of the second, and escapes detection, while the mother is convicted and sentenced for life for the murder; and when we meet with her she has heen in Milhauk Jail already five years. Attached to the staff of the Prison is a "Scripture-reader," one of those nondescript ministers, neither exactly cleric nor lay. This worthy had passed hy the door of "Numher Four," our heroine, though he knew she was a Protestant, for those five long years without once calling in to pray with her, till on one of his visits to the prison he noticed the white head-dress of a nun in the cell; and then his zeal hlazed forth. Here is a full-length portrait of him, and a good sample of the author's descriptive powers:

"Sister Cecelia had a great many prayers to say every day, and she made a rule of saying the whole of them in Alice's cell. The change in Alice's life hecame known to all the officials in the prison, and a general interest was awakened in the visits of the good Sister to her cell. From the governor down to the lowest female warder, the incident was a source of pleasure and a suhject of every-day comment. But there was one official who heheld all this with displeasure and daily increasing distrust. This was Mr. Haggett, the Scripture-reader of the prison. Into the hands of Mr. Haggett had heen given the spiritual welfare of all the convicts in Millhank, of every creed—Christian, Turk and Jew. It was a heavy responsihility; hut Mr. Hagget felt himself equal to the task. It would he wrong to lay hlame for the choice of such a teacher on any particular creed. He had heen selected and appointed hy Sir Joshua Hohh, whose special views of religious influence he was to carry out. Mr. Haggett was a tall man, with a highly respectable air. He had side-whiskers, hrushed outward till they stood from his lank cheeks like paint-hrushes; and he wore a long square-cut hrown coat. He had au air of formal superiority. His voice was cavernous and sonorous. If he only said "Good-morning," he said it with a patronizing smile, as if conscious of a superior moral nature, and his voice sounded solemnly deep. One would have known him in the street as a man of immense religious weight and godly assumption, hy the very compression of his lips. These were his strong features, even more forcihle than the rigid respectahility of his whiskers, or the grave sanctity of his voice. His lips were not exactly coarse or thick; they were large, even to hagginess. His mouth was wide, and his teeth were long; hut there was enough lip to cover up the whole, and still more—enough left to fold afterward into consciously pious lines around the mouth. When Mr. Haggett was praying he closed his eyes, and in a solemnly-sonorous key hegan a personal interview with the Almighty. While he was informing God, with many deep "Thou knowests," his lips were in full play; every reef was shaken out, so to speak. But when Mr. Haggett was instructing a prisoner, he moved only the slightest portion of labial tissue that could serve to impress the unfortunate with his own unworthiness and Mr. Haggett's exalted virtue and importance."

INFLATION IN NEW YORK.

The gradual advance of Wall-street stock since last May is ominous of future disaster. Since the memorahle Black Friday, many years ago, nothing like the preseut excitement has heen approached, and when the reaction sets in it must he violent indeed. It is true that the grain exports and treasure imports, at New York, certainly justify a healthy merchandise and stock market, but it must also he remembered that the "watering" process has so often been indulged in that capital stocks no longer represent intrinsic values; and when, taking advantage of a husiness revival, the manipulators concoct a boom, in which they are aided and ahetted hy the metropolitan press, and all the agencies that money and unlimited influence can command, it is only a question of time when the poor silly moths, who are eddying round the candle of inflation, will be either destroyed or crippled for life. In order to support this wicked deal, Vanderbilt, Scott and Gould have lately agreed upon an advance of from 5 to 20 per cent. in railroad freights, so that an apparent iucrease of earnings may bolster up the deal. In other words, the producers of the West are compelled to furnish the means whereby the people of the East are to be deluded, ciuched and impoverished. The lesson of Black Friday is forgotten until a new crop of victims shall pay as dearly for their experience as dupes and fools must ever expect. With real values this sheet never fights, hut with fraudulent figures it ever will. Now, it is a known fact that, with most of the Granger and southwestern railways, flimsy construction was the rule, and even then many of them went to the mortgagees. Their tracks and rolling-stock will require large outlays within the next twelvemonth—made more costly by the large advance in iron and steel. Moreover, the chances all favor a good average European crop in 1880, so that with an increase of expenses there will in all probahility he a diminution in receipts. Of course, all is now *couleur de rose*, and every little wildcat that has heen watered and inflated to the utmost has its liars and cappers on the street and on the press, talking knowingly of stock and "regular" dividends. We have heard that sort of gahhle here, hut the divideuds were usually "Irish," and the "stock divs." such that the more one receives the poorer he hecame, unless he made a fire of them. In our mind's eye, we see those unwise men of Gotham drifting in the tuh of inflation toward the Hell Gate of Panic and Ruin. It is to hs regretted that the legitimate husiness interests of the country must periodically suffer from these stock leeches. Just whenever a good solid time appears to he upon us, these gentlemen of Wall street get together and hatch plots wherehy the puhlic orange is to he sucked when it is ripe. Whatever use there may he in predicting these facts, there is none in moralizing over them. Human nature is naturally grasping—yea, hoggish—and there is not one of the masses, who coudemns manipulation, who wouldn't do it himself had he a chance. And finally, considering the large amount of California capital represented on that wicked Wall street—we trust our friends will come out at the top of the heap and bring their winnings hack to 'Frisco. If otherwise, otherwise; hut the greatest sense is in keeping our money invested at home, so that it may permanently increase the wealth of the State, and not he suhject to fine and imprisonment in Gotham.

Geo. C. Hickox. E. C. McFarlane.

GEORGE C. HICKOX & CO.,

Commission Stock Brokers (San Francisco Stock Exchange, No. 230 Montgomery street, San Francisco. May 4.

J. A. RUDKIN,

Member S. F. Stock and Exchange Board, 423 California street. STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made n Active Accounts. Oct. 26.

E. E. Eyre.] Members S. F. Stock and Exchange Board. [J. H. Jones.

EYRE & JONES,

Stock Brokers,

320 PINE STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. [Sept. 27.

ANDREW BAIRD,

Negotiator of Loans and Commercial Paper, Broker in Local and State Securities,

No. 312 California Street.....San Francisco.

[*P. O. Box 1,208.*] July 19.

D. V. B. Henarie. Edward Martin.

E. MARTIN & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Wines and Liquors. Proprietors of Miller's Extra Old Bourbon and J. F. Cutter Extra Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies.

April 5. *408 Front Street, San Francisco.*

HIBERNIA BREWERY,

Howard Street, Between Eighth and Ninth.

Dec. 7.] *M. NUNAN, Proprietor.*

TABER, HARKER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,

108 and 110 California St., S. F.

[April 19.]

Henry B. Williams. Henry B. Williams.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 213 California st., S. F. [July 27.

Newton Booth, C. T. Wheeler, Sacramento. | J. T. Glover, W W. Dodge, S. F

W. W. DODGE & CO.

Wholesale Grocers, corner Front and Clay streets, San Francisco. April 1.

J. M. Neville. **REMOVAL.** Geo. H. Bryant.

BAGS, TENTS AND HOSE.

NEVILLE & CO.,

No.'s 31 and 33 California Street, S. E. corner of Davis,

San Francisco. [Aug. 2.

CASTLE BROTHERS,

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1850.

Importers of Teas and East India Goods, Nos. 213 and 215 Front street, San Francisco. Jan. 13.

L. H. Newton. **NEWTON BROTHERS & CO.,** M. Newton.

Importers and wholesale dealers in Teas, Foreign Goods and Groceries, 204 and 206 California street, San Francisco, Cal May 25.

INSTRUCTION FOR MIDWIFERY.

The undersigned will begin October 1st, 1879, a course of instruction for females in midwifery. Instruction will be in accordance with the plan prescribed by the Prussian Government, and be both didactic and clinical. Certificates of character required. C. F. A. NICHELL, M D., Sept. 20. 706 Post street.

WM. F. SMITH, M.D.,

Oculist and Aurist, 313 Bush Street.

Aug. 16.] *Office Hours, from 12 M. to 3 P.M.*

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN PATENT OFFICES.

C. W. M. Smith, Counselor and Advocate in Patent Cases, 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco. Established 1862. Specialty: Patents, Trade-Marks, Patent-Law. Sept. 20.

CALIFORNIA SUGAR REFINERY,

Manufacturers of the Standard Syrup, a superior article put up in barrels expressly for home consumption. Also, Extra Heavy Syrup in barrels for Export. Refined Sugars at lowest market rates. Office, 215 Front street, up stairs Dec. 21.

JACK, THE BLACKFELLOW.

Stand out you rascal! Let me take
Your measure from the top to toe,
Including that old "wide awake"
Which time and you have battered so!

Your're hardly handsome, and your rig
Would scarcely suit a fancy ball;
In fact you are a shabby "nig"
Without a saving point at all.

You sport, I see, a swallow-tail
That once was black, that now is brown.
Your pie-bald pants are somewhat stale—
Your legs are naked halfway down.

From Fashion's wiles you keep aloof;
And hence it happens that you wear
A blucher on your dexter hoof,
Through which the five toes boldly stare.

It doesn't match the patent boot
That decorates your larboard heel;
And yet it's plain, O man of soot,
A tip-top gentleman you feel.

"*Me gib it bacca.*" O, no, no—
That little method will not do:
'Twas played out, neighbor, long ago—
I am too old a bird for you.

Where do you live? and tell me how?
You needn't answer bread and beef
That we must earn by sweat of brow,
And yours by begging, mighty chief!

Much dearer than a dozen whites
Are three of you at any toil:
You'd eat a loaf in seven bites—
You would not earn a pint of oil!

Perhaps you're right—at all events
You're fat enough, and pretty strong;
And, what with theft and cadging pence,
You somehow seem to "rub along."

A small addition to your legs,
My neighbor, in the shape of calf,
Would make them less like spindle pegs;
They are too portable by half.

I've had my say about the bad
Condition of your face and toes;
And therefore I will merely add
You've not an Apollonian nose.

Indeed, it strikes me by degrees,
You're scarcely one that would inspire
The soul of—say, Praxiteles,
With any extra burst of fire.

Now let us part! The glow-worm's lamp
Begins to shine—your comrades call:
Here, take this 'possum to the camp,
And roast it, Jackey, skin and all.

—*Henry Kendall, in Sydney Mail.*

LONDON CORRESPONDENTS.

The daily papers of this city, and, indeed, of most other American cities, are very fond of "Letters from London," which they generally print in their Sunday issues under enormous headings and over signatures scarcely less ostentatiously displayed. The object of these "screeds," as their authors love to call them, is, apparently, to decry everything English, and to tickle the great American heart by comparing the manners, morals and institutions of the old country with those of the United States—the comparison, of course, being all in favor of the latter. The statements made by these correspondents are so puerile, prejudiced and untruthful that none but the utterly untraveled and ignorant would actually believe them; but a great many who read these precious epistles *are* untraveled and ignorant, and, besides that, the average American seems to find a positive pleasure in hearing his betters maligned; so that between these two classes the "London Letter" is quite a popular feature and a really "live paper." A San Francisco journal, which lays especial claim to this title, has for years been noticeably addicted to publishing this sort of trash. Its letters written—or said to be written—in London by a person who signs herself "Eve's Granddaughter," and pretends to be an English woman while she befouls her own nest, we have had occasion to mention before. What she does not steal bodily from two weeklies, called *Truth* and *The World*, she seems to pick out of *Reynold's*—a vile sheet, devoted to the abuse of the English Government and aristocracy. The same local journal, Charles Warren Stoddard driveled for several successive weeks, some time ago, about the evils of the monarchical system, the foibles of the British nobility, and the corruption of London society. And now, still in the same paper, one Prentice Mulford (whose chief claim to distinction, we believe, lies in the fact that he used to begin his first name with two p's) comes to the front with what he is pleased to call a criticism of the English people. He saw, or says he saw, some brown poke a servant girl in the back with his umbrella to draw her attention to a remark made by him. Hence, he infers that this is the ordinary way in which English gentlemen accost the other sex, and consequently English people are impolite. This fact established, he proceeds to show that the English are by nature immoral, by pointing to what is certainly an indisputable truth, namely, that young ladies, while "sparking," are not allowed to sit on their lover's laps in the drawing-room till midnight, after the parents have gone to bed, as is the custom in this free and glorious Republic. With such stuff as this our "critic" manages to fill nearly two printed columns.

And yet, after all, what can one expect from a pig but a grunt? A man cannot write intelligently about a country and a people of which he knows nothing; and this is the predicament of most of these so-called correspondents. When they write about the aristocracy, or even the upper middle-class, they pretend to give information about a society to which they are not admitted. They could describe fairyland as easily, and with a smaller tax on their imagination.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Recorded in the City and County of San Francisco, California, for the Week ending October 14th.

Compiled from the Records of the Commercial Agency, 401 California St., S. F.

Wednesday, Oct. 8th.

GRANTOR AND GRANTEE.	DESCRIPTION.	PRICE
A Borel to Jno Gawne	E Jones, 60 s Chestnut, 100x137:6	$4,000
Ellen Dougherty to J Kennedy	Sw Clinton, 100 nw Brannon, 25x80	60
Jno Bays to G W L Post	W Fillmore, 77:6 s Pine, 25x81:3	1
Same to same	Same	2,500
Same to Chris Dunker	Se Bush and Pierce, 55x100	9,950
Jno Bays to same	Same	1
Tim L Barker to J P Verges et al	Lots 2, 3, 6, blk 71 Excelsior Hd	750
Jno Bensley to Wm H Taylor	Sandry lots throughout city	11,450
Max Morgenthan to Jno Center	Se 21st and Columbia, s 260x100	5
Jno Center to Saloman Roth	E Harrison, 104 s 20th, s 26x100	875
Dani Giovannini to M Lordan	N Army, 187:5 w Church, w 27x114	1,000
E W Burr to Frank Barnard	All of 50 v 3, in Western Addition	5
Odd Fells Sav Bk to S Musgrove	S 19th, 155 w Church, w 50x228	1,500
Robt McElroy to Same	S 19th, 205 w Church, w 50x115	1,500
A Himmelmann to C B Elliot	Sundry lots in Western Addition	1,837
M Reese by Exrs to C O'Connor	Sundry lots in different parts of city	....
Peter G Peltret to Patk Noonan	W Alabama, 125 s 26th, s 25x100	450
Wm Hollis to Jno Cowie and wf	N 18th, 100 e Mission, e 35, n 113, etc	2,450
J H Cummings to S F Savs Union	E Howard, 120 s 23d, n 120, e 59:6, etc	11,000

Thursday, Oct. 9th.

Emma A Dymot to John Lynan	N Valley, 155 e Noe, e 25x114	$ 400
Peter Cassou to Jacques Sarthou	Lots 1 to 8, blk 15, University Ex H'd	1,700
J Sarthou to J P Cassou	Und ½ Same	1
Kate O'Brien to Elizth O Brien	Ne Dora, 105 nw Harrison, nw 25x75	Gift
J D Walker to H E Hempel	E Broderick, 27:7½ s Washn, 27:6x110	1,250
Harry W Taylor to Wm Nicol	W Michigan, 125 n Sierra, n 25, etc	1,200
Kate Dean to J De La Montanya	W Folsom, 100 ne 13th, w 138, etc	14,617
Jno Hunt Jr to Cutting Packing Co	B & W lot No 614	350
B T Norton to Susan H Whiting	E Guerrero, 200 n 13th, 25x80	Gift
W X Smith to J M French et al	Sundry lots in South San Francisco; also sandry lots Tide Lands	1,803
Lloyd Tevis et al to M Finnigan	W 2d Ave, 125 S Pt Lobos Avenue, 25 x 120; O L 281	375
S H Little to J Gutberlet	E Stockton, 87:6 n Greenwich, 25x97:6 50-v 499	3,000
Henry Mel to Robt McElroy	W Larkin, 160 n Geary, 30x80	7,000
Thos J Purdon to B H Daily	W Dale, 117:6 s Tyler, s 20x60—50-vara 1245; also lot in Oakland	250
Geo L Bradley to Sophy A Ferris	S Bush, 110 e Gough, 26x120	3,200
Jno Porter to Mary C Nolan	Lots 23, 24, 25, blk 57 City Land Assn	10
Frank C Havens to J W Allyns	Nw Pine and Hyde, 117:11x137:6, being in 50 v 1318	5
La Soc Francaise to same	Same	21,250
City R R Co to R B Woodward	E 1st ave, 95 s 14th, s 60x84	3,000

Friday, Oct. 10th.

L Tevis et al to Chas H Reynolds	W 1st ave 100 n Pt Lobos, 50x120 O L	$1,000
C H Reynolds to Geary St R R Co	Same	1,000
Monroe Greenwood to M Glazier	W Maple, 143:7 n Washington, n 49:9 x 117:9, being in W A blk 843	600
Same to same	Same	600
Jno B Lewis to Savings & Ln Soc	W Hampshire, 182 s 23d, 62x100, being in M B 149	55
Savs & Ln Soc to Marct A Dunn	Same	5
N C Wbyte to Reuben E Raimond	Sw Beale, 137:6 se Folsom, se 25, etc to place of beginning	100
C J Robinson to Robt Robinson	Und ½ n Pine, 150:9 w Kearny, 20x43	3,500
D A de Laveaga to Andrew Burke	S Hight, 106:3 e Steiner, 55x120	1,200
A Williamson to J J McDonnell	W cor 7th and Folsom, 85x80, subject to mortgage of $10,000	25.000

Saturday, Oct. 11th.

Marie Peyroutet to Jaques Menu	Lot 200 West End Homestead	$ 20
Daniel Rogers to Abel T Winn	Sw Haight and Fillmore, 72x56:3, being in W A 372	3,100
J C Dunncan to Thos W Kelly	Lot 7 blk 344 O'Neil and Haley tract	567
Julius Jacobs to H E Mathews	E Central ave, 162:6 n Sutter, 27:2½:8	1,200
S F Savings Union to A Zelm	E Howard, 75 s 15th, 35x65—M B 33	2,450
Jno E Purdy to City and Co S F	E Valencia, 267:2 n Mission, 35:2	712
R J Tiffany to same	Nw Mission and Valencia, n 278:3	5,285
La Societe Francaise to same	E Valencia, 22:9 n and 11:11 w from nw line of Mission street, etc	2,924
Louis Marks to same	E Valencia, 163:7 n Mission, 27:7	80
Chas F Brown to Wm B Swain	W 37th ave, 100 s of C street, s 100x240; O L 417	6

Monday, Oct 13th.

Daniel Cavanaugh to B Cavanaugh	W Beale, 49:6 n Folsom, n 22x75—B & W 442, 443	....
J M Comerford to Chas F Doe	Sw Dunncan and Guerrero, s 114x117, being in H A blk 36	5
Same to same	H A blks 94, 128, 93, 65, 57	5
Jos Rowell to Sarah M Fellows	S Filbert, 145:3 w Baker, w 198:6x147:6, being in W A 571	1
C A Low to Chas W Fox	E Kearny, 37:6 n Pine, n 100x68:9—50-v 276 subj to mortg $80,000	120,000
Daniel E Martin to Jane L Case	E 1st 200 s 18th ave, e 100, etc	5
Michael Jordan to Anna H Jordan	W Stockton, 114:7 n Greenwich, n 22:11 x 137:6	Gift
M Reese to Robt Barton	E Sansome, 66 s Cala, s 23x71:3—B & W 254	32,000
W S Ladd et al to Sarah F Hiller	E Stanly Pl, 225 s Harrison, s 50x112:6, being in 100-v 74	3,000
New S S F H'd Assn to M L Bradt	Lot 19, blk N S S F Hd	500
T Crowley to Johanna Sweet	Nw Natoma, 140 aw 11th, sw 25x80, being in M B 11	2,200
Jno F Bixbee to Janc McMullen	E Williamson, 100 n Pt Lobos ave, n 15 e 129:9, s 25:1 to beg, subj to mortg	1

Tuesday, Oct. 14th.

Samuel Davis to H Molinean	Undivided half w Powell, 62:6 s Washington, s 20x60	$3,000
H Molinean to R H McDonald	Same	3,000
Cath E Campbell to Chas Main	Ne Sacramento and Buchanan, 137:6 x 255:4—W A 237	6
Wm B Swain to Chas F Brown	W 37th ave, 100 s C at, s 100x120, being O L 417	5
Jno J Keady to Mary Keady	S Mission, 125 w 8th, w 25x80 being 100 vara 286	Gift
A W Whitney to M L McDonald	S 11th, 130 w Harrison, w 25, s 96:7, etc	1
M L McDonald to Wm R Doyle	Same	1

DARK DAYS FOR RUSSIA.

Russia's evil star seems to be in the ascendant. It began to rise when that Power declared war against Turkey—a war which resulted in a truly Cadmean victory, as inglorious as it was empty and ruinous. In that war Russia showed herself to he nothing hut a gigantic military hugbear. Her available army, great as it was, was a mere shadow to what it had been represented to he on paper; her Generals, with a few notable exceptions, were incompetent and corrupt. In conquering the Turks she had to strain every nerve to accomplisb a task which the world had previously believed would he mere child's play to her. By a display of pluck and ironclads England overawed her. Even in diplomatic suhtlety—always a strong point with the Muscovite—she was ignominiously worsted. Next, Austria hluffed her, and when she sought to resist, she found Germany patting Kaiser Joseph on the back—the uncle of her Czar countenancing the encroachment of another Power upon her Pan-Slavic preserves. She looked toward France as a counterhalance, and found herself distrusted. Italy scowled at her. It is hut yesterday that she was sorely exercised over what was an unmistakahle design to isolate her from the rest of Europe. She had to yield to the Cbinese on the Kuldja question. Her armies in Central Asia bave just been repulsed, if not routed, hy tbe Turcomans. Internally, she is in the throes of embryotic revolution, and in spite of all her unspeakahly cruel methods of repression, her throne and iron government are in hourly peril of annihilation. But the climax of Russia's humiliation is now reached in Afghanistan. After betraying the late Ameer hy false promises, she abandoned him to the fate which she herself was mainly instrumental in bringing upon him; and, after shrinking from a conflict with England, she now has the astonishing assurance to propose a division of the spoils. How tbis proposition has been received is best seen in the following telegram:

NEW YORK, October 16.—A special to tbe *Herald*, dated London, the 15th, says: On Mouday last Schouvaloff, the Russian Embassador, had an interview with Salisbury, when he was instructed to broach the question as to an arrangement respecting Afghanistan. Schouvaloff proposed that Russia shall have jurisdiction of the eastern part of Afghanistan, while England shall take possession of the western part as far as the Hindoo Koosh. Salisbury declined, in the most emphatic, even barsb terms, saying that England would not allow Russia to meddle, in any way whatsoever, in the matter. He said the future of Afghanistan had to be settled by England exclusively. Schouvaloff persisted in advocating the plans suggested by his Government, and, seeing Salishnry's stubborness, proposed various other plans for the settlement of the Central Asiatic difficulty, but Salisbury refused to consider these propositions. Thus the interview terminated. Count Munster, German Embassador at the Court of St. James, has had several interviews with Salisbury during the past two weeks, and it is believed that bis explanations respecting the present political situation on the Contiuent influenced Salisbury in bis unusually emphatic language to Count Schouvaloff. It is also rumored that the Englisb Government has lately succeeded in obtaining certain assurances from the Shah of Persia of such a nature as to satisfy Beaconsfield that, in the event of complications arising between England and Russia, Persia will not side with the latter power.

ARE WE TO HAVE A NEW BONANZA?

A new bonanza in the Union Consolidated and Sierra Nevada mines, like unto that which was unearthed in Con. Virginia and Californuia, would he a hig thing just now for this State. We all know what the effect of paying two milbons per month in dividends was. The city was all life and activity, huilding went on apace, and San Francisco made marvelously rapid progress. Nothing inspires the average Californian with confidence and good spirits as does the discovery of a bonanza. A booming stock market is the realization of his ideas of paradise. Forthwith dull times vanish as a dream of the past. The future looms up with a roseate view. The Queen City of the Pacific becomes more queenly than ever. Lately, our people have felt overmuch depressed. Money has not been as plentiful as they would like. Workingmen have had to submit to a reduction of wages. But give us a bonanza, and all this would he speedily changed. Real estate would appreciate in value, immigration would he resumed, the services of the workingmen would he in request, the soured grumhlings of the Sand-lots would cease, and Sunday crowds would be more congenially employed in spendiug their redundant savings. Are we, theu, to have a great bonanza? The experts tell us that we are. They say that it is already discovered, and is in process of being opened up. Col. Fair says "the child that has been horn is to grow to he a bigger man than his father," which, being interpreted, means that the ore-body in Union Consolidated and Sierra Nevada is to exceed that found in Con. Virginia and California. The appearances are certainly flattering. The assays indicate an immensely rich ore-body, far richer, indeed, than that which constituted the last bonanza. It remains yet to determine its proportions. That is necessarily a slow process. It will be remembered that it took fully twelve months from the date of the first strike to determine the size and value of the Con. Virginia bonanza. We may therefore he content to watch the developments now in progress with cheertul expectations. If it is another big bonanza, its opening up will be a great event for California.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

It may be true, as Byron says somewhere, that perhaps all nature and art could not furnish us a new idea; but there are new ways of using the old ideas, and the way adopted by the Hop Bitters Company, of Rochester, N. Y., is worthy of a passing glance of admiration. This Company has engaged the services of a number of excellent baseball players, paid each of tbem salaries ranging from $1,000 to $1,500 a year, to travel through the land and play against the local clubs, wherever organized. These players travel as the "Hop Bitters Baseball Club;" they are accompanied hy an experienced manager, and each member agrees to canvass the towns and cities in the interest of the Bitters manufacture. This they do very thoroughly; and their skill is so great and their play so attractive that the receipts of gate money meet all expenses, and the Company is advertised as never company was, almost literally without spending a dollar. This scheme shows originality, nerve and enterprise, together with a perfect knowledge of the mental conditiou and needs of the public. The public wants to be amused, and runs to look on at every form of sport. In what has been called the American national game of haseball, this far-sighted Company saw the possibility of an unlimited future for Hop Bitters. They came, they saw, they conquered; and it is with genuine regard we drink to tbeir health. May they bop on, hop ever!

Sterling Silverware.—A large assortment of elegant designs at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A SURGEON.

Francis James Hammond, described as a surgeon, was tried at the Central Criminal Court on Tuesday, on an indictment charging bim with feloniously assaulting Ellen Saunders, and causing her bodily injury witb an unlawful intent. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and Mr. Justice Lopes sentenced bim to ten years' penal servitude.

The *Daily Telegraph* (September 25th) thinks there will hardly he two opinions as to the gravity of the offense of which the surgeon, Mr. Francis James Hanmond, was convicted, nor, crushing as the sentence was to a person in his position, could the claims of justice have heen satisfied with a milder one. The evidence, which sufficed for the jury, was, as the learned Judge afterward pointed out, as clear as possihle to the effect that a douhle offense had heen committed—one that might have led to the death of the woman, and to the trial of Hammond for murder. Such crimes cannot he allowed to go unpunished, particularly when, as in Hammond's case, the relation of the doctor to his patient is something more than a merely unprejudiced professional adviser. In attempting to procure abortion, Hammond was, if the wituesses—including the woman herself—spoke the truth, really seeking the destruction of her own offspring hy an agency which endangered the life of the mother. For such conduct the punishment should be exemplary, and it will he admitted that ten years' penal servitude is a penalty of that character, tending to check what, it is to he feared, is a practice more common than the law reports of themselves would indicate. Douhtless the crime is one in which unscrupulous quacks are more likely to indulge than men of education and of any professional skill, hut this fact does not lessen the need of a striking example; for, while a regular medical man should know better, unlicensed charlatans of either sex, witnessing his impunity, would be apt to think the practice as safe in a legal sense as defensihle on moral grounds. To all such, Mr. Hammond's fate will convey useful warning.

Death of William Hayes.—This highly respected gentleman, of the well-known law-firm, Stanley & Hayes, died suddenly last week, at the drug-store corner of Jackson and Montgomery streets. He had just taken a steam hath, and, feeling faint, entered the drug-store, took a cordial, and lay down upon a sofa in the hack room, and in a few moments expired. Mr. Hayes leaves a wife and family in Sonoma. The funeral services of the Odd Fellows' Order, to which he helonged, were performed ou Saturday last, and the hody was laid to rest in tbe cemetery of the brotherhood.

Artistic Novelties, manufactured from California quartz, at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

HIGHEST STOCK QUOTATIONS
For the Week Ending Oct. 17th, 1879.

COMPILED BY GEORGE C. HICKOX & CO., 230 MONTGOMERY STREET.

NAME OF MINE.	SAT.	MONDAY.		TUESDAY.		WEDNESDY		THURSDAY.		FRIDAY.	
		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P. M.
Argenta	—	—	1	—	1	—	⅝	—	⅝	—	
Andes	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	—	—	
Alpha	16	16¼	—	16	—	16¼	16½	16¼	—	—	
Alta	5⅛	5⅜	5½	6	6	5⅜	6⅜	6	6	5⅞	
Alps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bullion	8½	8⅝	8⅜	8¼	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7⅝	7½	7⅜	
Belcher	3⅝	4¼	—	4⅜	4⅝	—	—	4¼	—	—	
*Best & Belcher	17¼	19	18⅝	19¼	—	19⅜	19	18	18¼	18¼	
*Benton	2⅜	3	—	3	—	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—	—	
Bodie	13	—	13	—	13	—	12⅜	—	12⅝	12½	
Cons Imperial	1½	1½	1½	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1½	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	
*Crown Point	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅜	4⅜	—	4⅜	4⅜	—	4¼	
*Chollar	7	7⅛	—	7¼	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	—	—	
California	5½	5¼	—	5⅜	6¼	5¼	—	5⅝	—	—	
Con. Virginia	5⅜	5¼	—	5⅝	6⅛	6⅜	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6	
Caledonia	2¼	2⅜	—	2⅛	—	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2⅝	
Confidence	—	9½	—	—	—	10⅜	—	10	—	—	
Eureka Con	28	—	26½	—	28	—	28⅜	—	27½	—	
Exchequer	5⅝	6	5⅝	5⅝	6	—	—	5⅝	—	—	
Fairfax	⅜	⅞	—	—	—	⅜	—	⅜	—	—	
Gould & Curry	10⅜	11	10⅜	12	11⅛	11¼	11¼	10⅜	—	—	
*Gila	—	—	—	—	—	—	¼	—	—	—	
*Grand Prize	—	—	2	—	2⅛	—	—	—	2⅛	—	
*Hale & Norcross	13⅞	14⅜	14⅜	15⅞	—	15½	15	14	14¼	—	
Julia	3⅝	4⅛	3⅝	4	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	—	4	
Justice	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	3	—	
Jackson	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	
Kentuck	4⅛	4¼	—	4⅛	—	4¼	—	4	—	—	
Leopard	⅛	—	⅛	—	⅛	—	⅛	—	—	—	
Lady Wash'n	⅞	⅞	⅞	1	1	1⅛	1¼	1¼	—	—	
Leviathan	⅛	—	—	⅛	—	⅛	—	—	—	—	
Leeds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Mexican	35	39	39½	43⅜	42⅜	43⅜	41½	38¼	38½	37¼	
Modoc	—	—	—	—	—	—	⅛	—	—	—	
Manhattan	—	—	—	—	—	—	2⅜	—	—	—	
Northern Belle	3⅜	—	3⅜	—	3⅜	—	4	—	4⅛	4½	
Ophir	36	37½	37	38¼	37⅞	38½	37¼	36½	—	36½	
Overman	9	9	9⅞	9⅞	9¼	10½	10¼	9½	9⅜	—	
*Potosi	5⅞	6¼	—	6½	6⅛	6⅜	6	6	5⅞	—	
*Raymond & Ely	1¼	—	1¼	—	1⅜	—	1¼	—	1¼	—	
*Savage	12⅜	14	13⅜	14½	14½	14⅜	13¼	12⅜	—	—	
*Sierra Nevada	56	70¼	—	88	83	82⅜	77	71½	71	70	
Silver Hill	1⅜	1⅜	—	2	1⅜	—	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—	
Seg Belcher	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Solid Silver	⅛	⅛	—	¼	—	⅛	—	¼	—	—	
Succor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Silver King, Ara	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Silv King South	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tip-Top	1⅜	—	1⅛	—	1⅛	—	1⅛	—	1⅛	—	
Union Con	80½	94	90	89½	91	92½	80½	82	81	79½	
Utah	22	26	24⅝	27½	27	27	24⅞	25	25½	25	
Yellow Jacket	15⅞	17	16⅜	17	16⅞	16⅜	—	15⅜	—	—	

LEAKY ROOFS!

To prevent your roofs from leaking, have them painted with PRINCE'S IRON ORE PAINT, the most reliable fire and water proof metallic compound. Not a new experiment. In use throughout the United States. None genuine without the manufacturers' name. For sale by

C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO.,
No. 9 Front Street, San Francisco. [Oct. 18.

Price per Copy, 10 Cents.] ESTABLISHED JULY, 20, 1856. [Annual Subscription, $5.

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS LETTER

California Advertiser.

DEVOTED TO THE LEADING INTERESTS OF CALIFORNIA AND THE PACIFIC COAST.

Vol. 30. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCT. 25, 1879. No. 15.

Office of the San Francisco News Letter, Merchant Street, Nos. 607 to 615, San Francisco.

GOLD BARS—890@910—Silver Bars—6@15 ₱ cent. disc. Mexican Dollars, 7 per cent. nominal.

☞ Exchange on New York, ¼@— per cent.; On London, Bankers, 49¼; Commercial, 50⅛@50¼d. Paris, sight, 5 francs per dollar. Telegrams, 35-100 per cent.

☞ Latest price of Sterling, 481½@483½.

☞ Price of Money here, ¾@1 per cent. per month—bank rate. In the open market, 1@1½. Demand active.

THE STOCK MARKET.

On Monday a slight reaction set in from the extreme low prices reached during the break, but the advance does not seem to be sustained, and the market generally shows a weakening tendency under a pressure to realize by the *disappointed* ones, who are willing to discount the developments in Sierra Nevada and Union, so far, at least, as the present level is concerned. While the southwest drift from Sierra Nevada's 2300 level shows a marked falling off in the *quality* of the ore, the drift still continues in *good milling ore* and exhibits every appearance of a satisfactory outcome on this level. Preparations are now being made to thoroughly prospect the next level with the *drill*, which important event will take place within the next week or ten days. Upon the official reports of the drilling the fate of the market depends, and from what we deem reliable authority a favorable showing may be expected. Cross-cutting will also be started within a few days on the Sierra Nevada 2400 level, when the edge will cross-cut west at a point near the incline to ascertain the width of the ore-body at this point. On the whole the situation is extremely favorable for the development of a rich and extensive *bonanza* at the north end, and the most conclusive evidence in support of this belief is the fact that the largest and best informed operators are firmly holding to their shares on the basis of a *proposition of merit*. The balance of the market is almost entirely neglected, while outside stocks are very lightly dealt in. The market closed heavy with small business doing.

Beerbohm's Telegram.—London and Liverpool, October 24, 1879.—Floating Cargoes, weak; Cargoes on Passage, buyers holding off hoping to obtain some concession; Mark Lane Wheat, weak; No. 2 Spring off Coast, 52s.@53s.; Red Winter off Coast, 56s.; California off Coast, 57s.; California Nearly Due, 57s.; California Just Shipped, 56s. 6d.; No. 2 Spring for Shipment, 51s.@51s. 6d.; Liverpool Spot Wheat, dull; California Club No. 1 Standard, 12s. 1d.; California Club No. 2 Standard, 11s. 8d.; California Average—Western, 11s. 8d.; White Michigan, 11s. 9d.; Red Western Spring, 10s.@10s. 2d.; Extra State Flour in London, 15s. 3d.; Extra State Flour in Liverpool, 15s. 3d.; Liverpool Western Mixed Corn, 4s. 7½d.; Liverpool Canadian Peas, 8s. 4d.; N. Y. Ct. Ex., 81½@83½d.; French Country Markets, quieter; Liverpool Wheat, 10s. 9d.@11s. 10d.; Club, 11s. 7d.@12s. 3d; Corn—Mark Lane, turn dearer; Floating Cargoes, strong; Cargoes on Passage, strong; Liverpool spot, strong; Arrivals off Coast, Wheat, moderate. Market weak.

From the "Coast Review," for October, we take the following statistics of the life insurance business in this country:

Down to 1876 the death record of seventy-one companies gives the following facts: Losses were paid, without litigation, on 46,938 policies, to the amount of $134,625,376. Losses were resisted on 388 policies, covering $1,751,201. Losses were paid on 88 policies after litigation to the amount of $389,677. Judgments were rendered in favor of the companies in 110 policies, insuring $513,232; and cases upon 190 policies for $857,-92 were pending when the record was made up. Down to the close of 878 fifty companies, which embraces about all the active companies in business last year, make the following record: Total receipts, $1,240,-00,100. Of the total income: stockholders have received, per cent., .32; taxes and licenses have cost 1.40; expenses of management have been 1.71; there was paid to policy-holders 15.34; there was paid for losses and matured endowments, 23.76; there remains, towards the maturity of the insurance now in force, 86.57; total, 100.00. Total to policy-holders direct, 86.57. Total other disbursements, 13.43.

Next February (says the London *Graphic*) will have five Sundays, which only occurs three times in a century. The first and last days of the month both fall on a Sunday, 1880 being Leap Year, and a similar case will not occur until 1920, 1948 and 1976.

PRICES OF LEADING STOCKS AND GOV. BONDS.

San Francisco.....October 24, 1879.

Stocks and Bonds.	*Bid*	*Asked*	*Stocks and Bonds.*	*Bid.*	*Asked*
Cal. St. Bonds, 6's, '57, (nom)	100	102	Home Mutual Ins. Co.....	85	90
S. F. City & Co. B'ds, 6s, '58	Nom.	Nom.	State Investment Ins. Co ..	105	108
S. F. C. & Co. B'ds, 7s (nom)	105	107	Union Ins. Co.....	108	112
Monty Av. Bonds (nom)..	65	70	City R R.....	35	40
Dupont Street Bonds	80	90	Central R. R. Co.....	50	55
Sacramento City Bonds....	26	28	Clay Street Hill R. R	22	—
Stockton City Bonds, 6's...	90	95	Market Street R. R.....	6	—
Yuba County Bonds, 8's....	103	106	N. B. and Mission R. R.....	65	66
Santa Clara Co. Bonds, 7's.	105	107	Omnibus R R.....	30	32
Butte Co. Bonds, 10's, '60 ..	90	—	Potrero and Bay View R. R.	30	35
San Mateo Bonds, 7's.....	100	—	Giant Powder Co	135	145
Oakland City Bonds, 8's....	112	115	S. F. Gaslight Co (ex div)...	89	90
Bank of California (old st'k)	70	71	S. V. W. W. Co.....	83	83½
First National.....	89	90	Real Estate Associates.....	—	—
Pacific	120	130	Merchants' Exchange.....	—	—
California Ins. Co.....	108	112	Safe Deposit Co.....	—	—
Commercial Ins. Co.....	75	80	Nevada Co. N. G. R. R. Bds	93	95
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co....	106	110	Virginia & Truckee " "	100	102½

Andrew Baird, 312 California street.

"An Era of Speculation."—Never was it more clearly demonstrated that gold is not wealth than at the present period—a time when the Bank of England holds as large an amount of bullion as it has ever done, *i. e.*, £35,000,000, and when, as is well known, the country banks have in a large measure refrained from sending up their surplus funds, owing solely to the small rate of interest to be obtained; indeed, we hear of large sums being lent out from day to day upon Consols and other Government Securities at rates yielding little more than "*one farthing per cent. per diem.*" Is it wonderful, then, that on all sides we hear that an era of speculation is about to arise? In France it has for some time been rampant, and signs are not wanting that efforts are being made to inaugurate it on the London market.

The Health of the City.—The deaths were increased to 86, and promised a still higher rate than this. Typhoid fever is on the increase, and four deaths have occurred since Saturday last. The sudden accession of cold wind after unusually warm weather, has caused an increase in catarrh and pneumonia. Choleraic diarrhœa is prevalent and very fatal to young children. There have been seven deaths since Saturday. Pyœmia and septicœmia have been each the cause of death to two persons. The returns of mortality indicate an increasing unwholesomeness of atmosphere, due, most probably, to sewer gases.

Latest from the Merchant's Exchange.—New York, October 24, 1879. United States Bonds—4s, 102⅜; 4½s, 105¾; 5s. 103¾. Sterling Exchange, 4 81½@4 83½. Pacific Mail, 34⅜. Wheat, 140@146. Western Union, 102. Hides, 21½@22. Oil—Sperm, 72@73. Winter Bleached, 85 @ 93. Whale Oil, 38@42; Winter Bleached, 43@50. Wool—Spring, fine, 24@33; Burry, 12@14; Pulled, 27@36; Fall Clips, 17@20; Burry, 15@20. London, Oct. 24th.—Liverpool Wheat Market, 10s. 9d.@11s. 10d.; Club, 11s. 7d.@12s. 3d. U. S. Bonds, 5's, 105⅛; 4's, 105½; 4½'s, 109⅜. Consols, 97 15-16.

The Baldwin libel suit against the *News Letter* is set for hearing in the Police Court for Monday next. A large number of witnesses have been subpœnaed by the defence, and some curious developments may be expected. It is rumored that the prosecution are seeking to shirk this open and public inquiry, by having the Grand Jury quietly pass upon the matter. We don't think they will succeed, though it must be confessed there is no telling what Lloyd's influence with District Attorney Murphy may accomplish. We incline to think it will, in the end, accomplish results disappointing to their expectations. We know them.

Correction.—A note, dated Oct. 22d, from 706 Post street, and signed by C. F. A. Nichell, as nearly as can be made out, informs us that the announcement in the *News Letter* of Sept. 20th, concerning a course of instruction in midwifery opened by the State Medical Society, is erroneous and without foundation in fact.

Portsmouth, October 23d.—In view of the impending rupture between China and Japan, and of Russia's attitude, it is rumored here that the Admiralty intend reinforcing the British fleet on the China station.

London, Oct. 24, 1879.--Latest Price of Consols, 97 15-16.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, Frederick Marriott, 607 to 615 Merchant Street, San Francisco, California.

LIFE'S AFFLUENCE.

Life is so full above,
Life is so full below,
So hathed in light divine,
So sparkling with earth's wine,
So much is interwove,
Of highest joy and low,
The trembling hreast is powerless
To stem its overflow.

Were the beyond less sweet,
Or mortal touch less dear,
Were God's word less enduring,
Or human love less luring,
The heart with measured heat
Would up wild surges fear,
But calmly moving onward
A curveless course might steer.

But O, the hliss heyond!
And O, the rapture here!
Earth's passionate heart-grasping;
And still more tender clasping
Of him, who, tempted, groaned,
Yet bore the sharpened spear;
That in love's crimson current,
Our stains might disappear.

Ah! life indeed is full,
So full its woof must hreak,
If through our wbitest weaving,
The scarlet fihres, heaving,
Know neither check nor rule;
Unless the Saviour take,
And in His hand, restoring,
The feehle thread remake.

Yes, life is very full;
But when the grape is ripe
With purple plenty, hlessed—
'Tis then the wine is pressed!
O *Love*, the conflict lull!
And hy each hlood-red stripe
Thou hearest, meek, teach us to hear,
And near our Archetype. —*London Express.*

A BRAVE LITTLE WOMAN.

A man named William Whitten was indicted at the Middlesex Sessions for stealing a purse from the person of Jane Hill. Mr. Mead prosecuted. The prosecutrix is an elderly lady, and on the night of September 10th, at ahout nine o'clock, she was on the platform of the Farringdon-street Station of the Metropolitan Railway, waiting for a train to go to King's-cross. As she was about stepping into a third-class carriage she felt a hand in her dress-pocket, in which was a purse containing 2s. 6d. in silver, two farthings, and three penny postage stamps. She had one foot on the carriage and one on the step, and at this time the prisoner was close behind her. When she felt the prisoner's hand in her pocket, she tried to catch hold of it, but he made off, and rushed into another compartment two doors away. She called out, "That is a pickpocket, stop him;" and Mary Utton, the wife of George Utton, of 32 Collier street, who was in the train with the prosecutrix, seized hold of the prisoner, and pulled him out of the compartment into which he had entered. Immediately afterward she saw the prisoner drop a purse hetween the platform and the carriage, hut a woman who represented herself as the prisoner's wife bad previously endeavored to take something from his hand. The prisoner hung on to the carriage until they got past the signal-hox, where Alfred Boots, station inspector, saw him trying to escape; he was stopped, hrought hack and given into the custody of a police-constahle. The purse and its contents were found on the line. The prisoner cross-examined Mrs. Utton with great pertinacity, hut her ready answers to all his questions were most amusing, showing that, although a woman of small stature, she possessed great determination, and when once she got hold of the prisoner she showed the greatest tenacity in clinging to him to prevent his escape. The prisoner then made an address to the jury, denying that he had committed any rohbery, and that the purse was not dropped hy him, but hy some one else who had stolen it. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and previous convictions having heen proved, the Assistant-Judge sentenced him to he kept in penal servitude for seven years, to he followed by a three years' police supervision, and having called hack Mrs. Utton, warmly commended her for the courage she had displayed in detaining the prisoner, and bringing him to justice, and ordered her to receive a reward of £2.—*London Express.*

HONEY AND WAX WITHOUT DEATH.

Electricity Applied to Bee-Rearing.—A correspondent of the *Deutsche Presse* describes a method which he has adopted with success of overcoming the ohstacles frequently presented to the rearer of hees hy the self-will of those interesting and profitable insects. This is no other than giving them an electric shock. Every one interested in hees knows the difficulties and dangers involved in hiving a swarm. One is often seen on a hot day in June in the top branches of a tree not to he climhed, and another in some inaccessihle place seems to he preparing to set out on its wanderings. If the heemaster venture to approach, all his dexterity and experience will often not prevent him from heing seriously stung. There are, indeed, several cases on record of death supervening from the stings inflicted on such occasions. Herr Freiwith, the correspondent referred to, hit upon the idea of employing the electric force to stupify the hees. Trials on large and small clusters, and even on single insects, answered perfectly; the hees coming in contact with the conducting wires fell stunned and motionless to the ground. They were then sorted and marked, according to the strength of the current applied. The time required for their recovery, varying from ten minutes to eight hours, was proportionate to the strength of the shock, but all came out of their trance safe and sound. Encouraged hy the result of this experiment, Herr Freiwith resolved to try it on a larger scale, namely, on hses in the hive. To this end he introduced the ends of two conducting wires into a fully occupied honeycomh, and turned on the current for a moment; the hees soon lay on the greund, and it was half an hour hefore they resumed activity. Herr Freiwith then constructed an apparatus in a small hox, six inches each way, which, similar to a cartridge ponch, he wore with a strap round his body. The two wires of the apparatus were, when required to he used, fastened to rods of a suitahle length, the wires of course always projecting over the ends of the rods. These ends were then applied to the swarm, a knoh similar to that employed for a room telegraph heing attached to the apparatus, that the current might he turned on at the proper time. Every one is, of course, not skillful enough to construct such an apparatus, though none are precluded from doing so, as Herr Freiwith has not patented it.

Evidence Olfactory.—Angelina (scientific): "Do you smell the iodine from the sea, Edwin? Isn't it refreshing?" Old Salt (overhearing): "What you smell ain't the sea, Miss. It's the town-drains as flows out just 'ere!"—*Punch.*

INSURANCE.

HUTCHINSON & MANN,
INSURANCE AGENCY,
No. 322 & 324 California Street, San Francisco,¶ Cal.

Fire Insurance.

GIRARD.....of Philadelphia.	LA CAISSE GENERALE.....of Paris.
HOME.....of Columbus.	ST. PAUL.....of St. Paul.
NEW ORLEANS ASSOCIATION.....	TEUTONIA.....of New Orleans.
PEOPLES.....of Newark.	BERLIN-COLOGNE.....of Berlin.
REVERE.....of Boston.	LA CONFIANCE.....of Paris.

Marine Insurance.

PARIS UNDERWRITING ASSOCIATION.....of Paris.
LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.....of London.
Capital Represented.....$23,000,000.
All Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. OF CALIFORNIA.
Principal Office, 406 California Street, San Francisco.
Casb Assets, January 1, 1877, $595,291; Liabilities, $5,952; Surplus for Policy Holders, $589,339. J. F. Houghton, President; L. L. Baker, Vice-President; Charles R. Story, Secretary. R. H. MAGILL, H. H. BIGELOW, General Agents.
DIRECTORS.—San Francisco—L. L. Baker, John H. Redington, J. F. Houghton, R. B. Gray, Robert Watt, John Currey, L. L. Baker, W. F. Whittier, C. C. Burr, E. M. Root, W. H. White, J. L. N. Shepard, W. M. Greenwood, George S. Mann, Cyrus Wilson, W. T. Garratt, C. Waterhouse, A. P. Hotaling, A. Block, A. K. P. Harmon, G. S. Johnson, W. O. Wilson, A. W. Bowman, H. L. Dodge, Charles R. Story. Alameda County Branch—V. D. Moody, Chauncy Taylor, A. C. Henry, Robert S. Farrelly, Josepb B. Marlin, W. B. Hardy, T. B. Simpson. San Diego—A. H. Wilcox. Sacramento—Mark Hopkins, D. W. Earl, Julius Wetzlar, James Carolau. San Jose—T. Ellard Beans, B. D. Murphy, A. Pfister, J. H. Dibble, J. S. Carter, Jackson Lewis, Jacob Rich, Jobn Auzerais, John Balbacb. Stockton—H. H. Hewlett, Chas. Belding, J. D. Peters, A. W. Simpson, H. M. Fanning. Marysville—D. E. Knigbt. Grass Valley—Wm. Watt, T. W. Sigourney. Portland, Oregon—W. S. Ladd, C. H. Lewis, P. Wasserman, B. Goldsmitb, D. Macleay. Virginia City, Nevada—Jobn Gillig, Isaac L. Requa. March 17.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.--UNION INS. CO. OF S. F.
The California Lloyds.---Established in 1861.---Nos. 416 and 418 California street. Casb capital $750,000 in Gold. Assets exceed $1,000,000 Coin. Fair Rates! Prompt Settlement of Loses!! Solid Security!! DIRECTORS. —SAN FRANCISCO—J. Mora Moss, N. G. Kittle, M. J. O'Connor, R. S. Floyd, Moses Heller, Adam Grant, Daniel Meyer, Antoine Borel, Cbarles Kohler, E. L. Coldstein, I. Lawrence Pool, A. Weill, Josepb Brandenstein, Charles Baum, James Moffitt, Benjamin Brewster, L. Cunningham, W. M. Hoag, Nicholas Luning, John Parrott, L. A. Booth, Julius Baum, Myles D. Sweeney, Jas. M. Goewey, Edward Cadwalader Bartlett Doe, Gustave Touchard, J. H. Baird, J. G. Kittle, George C. Hickox, C. Ducommun, Wm. Scbolle, John Conly, Ig. Steinhart, W. B. Stone, J. O. Eldridge, A. B. Phipps.
GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, President. N. G. KITTLE, Vice-President.
CHARLES D. HAVEN, Secretary. GEO. T. BOHEN, Surveyor. Aug. 31.

THE STATE INVESTMENT AND INSURANCE CO.
FIRE AND MARINE.
Cash Assets, $450,000.---Principal Office, 218 and 220 San-some street, San Francisco. OFFICERS:—A. J. BRYANT, President; RICHARD IVERS, Vice-President; CHARLES H. CUSHING, Secretary; H. H. WATSON, Marine Surveyor. BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—Peter Donahue, James Irvine, C. D. O'Sullivan, A. Bocqueraz, R. Harrison, A. H. Rutherford, R. Bailey, E. W. Corbett, George O. McMullin, A. J. Bryant, Frank M. Pixley, E Burke, H. H. Watson, Dr. C. F. Buckley, P. J. White, E. M. Root, M. Mayblum, Richard Ivers, John Rosenfeld, Daniel Callaghan. P. H. Russell, Sacramento. John G. Downey, Los Angeles. Wm. Hood, Sonoma County. H. W. Seale, Mayfield. Geo. Rutherford, San Jose. Feb. 16.

THE MARINE INSURANCE CO. OF LONOON, ENGLANO.
[*ESTABLISHED 1836.*]
Whole Amount of Joint Stock and Guaranteed Capital..$5,000,000.
Whole Amount of Capital paid up..... 900,000.
Cash Assets December 31, 1876..... 3,710,000.
The undersigned have been duly authorized to issue Policies at current rates on Freight and Shipments to or from England, Europe, New York, Japan, China, Australian Colonies, Sandwich Islands, and Northern Coast Ports. If desired, policies made payable at port of termination.
WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., Agents,
Aug. 10. 218 California street.

THE SWISS MARINE INS. COMPANIES COMBINED.
Switzerland, of Zurich, Capital 5,000,000 francs; Helvetia, of St. Gall, Capital 10,000,000 francs; Baloise, of Basle, Capital 5,000,000 francs. These three Companies are liable jointly and severally for all losses that may be sustained. Losses made payable in all the principal seaports of the world. In the settlement of all claims under an English policy, these Companies will strictly adhere to the conditions and customs adopted at Lloyds, and submit to English jurisdiction.
June 9. HARRY W. SYZ, Agent, 225 Sansome st., S. F.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSUR. CO. OF BOSTON.
Has transacted the business of Life Insurance for nearly thirty-five years. Its assets amount to over FOURTEEN MILLION DOLLARS. The law of Massachusetts makes all its Policies nonforfeitable. It is a Purely Mutual Company, dividing every cent of surplus among Policy-holders. This is the ONLY Company on the Pacific Coast governed by the Massachusetts Lapse Law. This company has complied with the new Insurance Laws of California.
WALLACE EVERSON, General Agent.
Sept. 22.] 328 Montgomery street.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF TORONTO.
Incorporated 1851.
***Total Assets, 1st January, 1879*.....$1,670,400.41.**
BUTLER & HALDAN, General Agents for Pacific Coast,
413 CALIFORNIA STREET. [Sept. 13.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INS. CO. OF LIVERPOOL.
Capital $5,000,000.---Agents: Balfour, Guthrie & Co., No. 316 California street, San Francisco. Nov. 18.

ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY,
No. 310 Sansome street, San Francisco, Wholesale Dealer in Furs. Sept. 21.

LOVE'S INFLUENCE

The drooping spirit, pining in distress,
Is oft supported by a dear or word;
True, it may be a maiden's sweet caress,
Or e'en the gentle twittering of a bird.

When, in the depths of such a sorrowing heart,
Feelings and thoughts akin to pain arise,
Even but a flower may relief impart,
And prove a blessing, lasting to the skies.

Could we but know the woes that others feel,
Could we but taste the bitter draught of theirs,
Then would we strive with broken hearts to heal,
And by affection soothe their troubled cares.

O, speak not harshly to the anguished soul,
But strew love-tokens o'er life's rugged steep;
And in that world where years eternal roll,
Spirits will rise and on thee blessings heap.

THE LANGTRY LIBEL.

A week or two ago, a telegram from London announced that Mrs. ...try's husband had entered suit for divorce, on the ground of adultery, ...l that the Prince of Wales was one of the co-respondents. The news... ...pers of the United States greedily devoured this tit-bit of scandal, and, ...thout stopping to inquire about the source of the news, or on what ...thority it was based, proceeded to preach long and vindictive editorial ...milies on the shocking immorality of those in high places at the English ...urt. At that time we expressed our conviction that the statement was ...ply a malicious lie, and later information shows that we were right. ...e statement, it seems, was taken from a scurrilous and obscene weekly ...t, called *Town Talk*, the proprietor of which has since been impris... ...ed on a charge of libel, and will undoubtedly be punished as he ...serves. On discovering what fools their spite has made of them, the ...tors of our dailies now turn about and eat their own words. True, ...y can scarcely do anything else, and it is fitting enough that they should ...logize for the credulity to which their wish was father; but it would ...ve been better if they had waited for some confirmatory developments ...fore yielding to their passion for maligning the Royal House of England. ...is little incident furnishes a good example of the sort of news which is ...t to this country from Europe. Here is a correspondent who must ...ve known the vile nature of the paper containing the libel; yet because ...at libel is the kind of morsel that most pleases Americans, he cannot ...ist the temptation to "send it across." It is not facts (useful, interest... ...; or instructive,) that these correspondents and their employers are ...er, but lies and calumnies—the more sensational the better, so long as ...ey sell an extra sheet or two.

LOVE AND SUICIDE.

The body of a young lady, aged apparently about 18 years, well ...essed, has been discovered floating in the river Thames. On one of the ...gers deceased had a gold engaged ring chased with two lovers' knots. ...sides some ordinary jewelry, such as watch and chain, bracelets and ...rings, she wore round her neck, suspended from a coral necklet, an ...al locket, with a monogram "S. F. F." engraved on it, which con... ...ned the portrait of a young man in a riding dress, about deceased's own ...e. On being conveyed to the mortuary, some letters were found in de... ...ased's pocketbook, one of which ran as follows:

"*Darling Stanley*—When you hear I have been found, and that my de... ...ted faith to you has always been my one hopeful star, you will, I en... ...at, pray, as I have done, that I shall be pardoned above for this very ...cked act, in destroying my wretched life; but my love for you was so ...eat, that I could not live but in it and your esteem, and as you deemed ...e unworthy, I had no other course but this. I forgive you for your un... ...rthy suspicion, and pray you will not grieve for me.

Your devoted, CLARA.

An envelope was found addressed to Mr. Stanley F. Francis, Vine ...ttage, Kilburn, and this gentleman, with the mother and father of the ...ceased, who reside in Elgin Crescent, Notting Hill, came and identi... ...d the body as that of their daughter, Clara Letitia Redmond.

SAN FRANCISCO ALMSHOUSE.

Superintendent M. J. Keating of the Almshouse has transmitted to ...e Board of Health his report for the fiscal year ending June 30th last: ...e Almshouse is situated on the San Miguel Rancho, about six miles ...tant from Portsmouth Square, and was opened on the 12th of Septem... ...r, 1867. The structure has a frontage of 187 feet, and ie four stories ...gh. It has capacity for the comfortable lodging of five hundred inmates. ...mitted, males, 372; females, 133; remaining in House June 30, 1878, ...3. Total, 938. Discharged at their own request, 341; sent to Insane ...ylum, 2; died, 47; run away, 37; remaining in the House June 30, 1879, ...1. Total, 938. Average daily number of inmates, 481. One hundred ...d twenty of the inmates are natives of the United States; the rest are ...eigners, from: Austria, 2; Australia, 2; Belgium, 1; China, 1; Den... ...ark, 2; East Indies, 1; England, 35; France, 14; Germany, 33; Hol... ...nd, 3; Hungary, 1; Ireland, 249; Italy, 4; Mexico, 2; Norway, 3; ...rtugal, 1; Scotland, 17; Sweden, 7; Switzerland, 5; West Indies, 1; ...known, 1. Total of foreign birth, 385. The expenses of the Institu... ...n for the year were $59,237.07.

A novel method of salting beef has been tried in Australia, and it is ...pposed to send to the Sydney Exhibition a whole bullock preserved by ...e new method. Immediately after the animal is killed the beast is laid ...re, and a pipe inserted into the left ventricle, through which a stream ...weak brine is forced from an elevated tank. The brine flows along all ...e vessels, and drives out the blood through the right ventricle, when a ...onger brine is forced in, until all the vessels are full. It is stated that ...e distribution of the salt is thorough, and that the meat is perfectly ...eserved by the process. The system, if successful, will have an especial ...lue in countries where, owing to atmospheric conditions, it is impossible ...salt meat in the ordinary way.—*European Mail.*

An elegant assortment of Gold Watches and Chains at Randolph & ...'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

Cilla Silver Mining Company.--Location of Principal Place of Business, San Francisco, California.—Location of Works, Roseille Mining District, Nye County, Nevada. Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 20th day of September, 1879, an assessment (No 5) of Twenty five Cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately, in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 7, Safe Deposit Building, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the THIRD DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1879, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on MONDAY, the TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1879, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

WM W PARRISH, Secretary.

Office—Room 7, Safe Deposit Building, No. 328 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California. Oct. 11.

ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE.

Notice.--The Trade and the Public are informed that we receive the genuine LOUIS ROEDERER CARTE BLANCAE CHAMPAGNE, direct from Mr. Louis Roederer, Reims, over his signature and Consular Invoice. Each case is marked upon the side, "Macondray & Co., San Francisco," and each bottle bears the label, "Macondray & Co., Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast." Oct. 11. MACONDRAY & CO., Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

GEO. C. HICKOX. E. C. McFARLANE.

GEORGE C. HICKOX & CO.,

Commission Stock Brokers (San Francisco Stock Exchange, No. 230 Montgomery street, San Francisco. May 4.

J. A. RUOKIN,

Member S. F. Stock and Exchange Board, 423 California street. STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Active Accounts. Oct. 26.

E. E. EYRE.] Members S. F. Stock and Exchange Board. [J. H. JONES.

EYRE & JONES,

Stock Brokers,
320 PINE STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. [Sept. 27.

ANDREW BAIRD,

Negotiator of Loans and Commercial Paper,
Broker in Local and State Securities,
No. 312 California Street.....San Francisco.
[*P. O. Box 1,208.*] July 19.

D. V. B. Henarie. Edward Martin.

E. MARTIN & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Wines and Liquors.
Proprietors of Miller's Extra Old Bourbon and J. F. Cutter Extra Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies.
April 5. *408 Front Street, San Francisco.*

HIBERNIA BREWERY,

Howard Street, Between Eighth and Ninth.
Dec. 7.] *M. NUNAN, Proprietor.*

TABER, HARKER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,
108 and 110 California St., S. F.
(April 19.)

Henry B. Williams. Henry B. Williams,

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 218 California st., S. F. [July 27.

NEWTON BOOTH, C. T. WHEELER, Sacramento. | J. T. GLOVER. W. W. DODGE, S. F

W. W. OOOGE & CO.

Wholesale Grocers, corner Front and Clay streets, San Francisco. April 1.

J. M. Neville. **REMOVAL.** Geo. H. Bryant.

BAGS, TENTS AND HOSE.

NEVILLE & CO.,
No.'s 31 and 33 California Street, S. E. corner of Davis,
SAN FRANCISCO. [Aug. 2.

CASTLE BROTHERS,

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1850.
Importers of Teas and East India Goods, Nos. 213 and 215 Front street, San Francisco. Jan. 13.

L. H. Newton. **NEWTON BROTHERS & CO.,** M. Newton.
Importers and wholesale dealers in Teas, Foreign Goods and Groceries, 204 and 206 California street, San Francisco, Cal May 25.

INSTRUCTION FOR MIDWIFERY.

The undersigned will begin October 1st, 1879, a course of instruction for females in midwifery. Instruction will be in accordance with the plan prescribed by the Prussian Government, and be both didactic and clinical. Certificates of character required. C. F. A. NICHELL, M D.,
Sept. 20. 706 Post street.

WM. F. SMITH, M.D.,

Oculist and Aurist, 313 Bush Street.
Aug. 16.] *Office Hours, from 12 M. to 3 P.M.*

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN PATENT OFFICES.

C. W. M. Smith, Counselor and Advocate in Patent Cases, 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco. Established 1862. Specialty: Patents, Trade-Marks, Patent-Law. Sept. 20.

CALIFORNIA SUGAR REFINERY,

Manufacturers of the Standard Syrup, a superior article put up in barrels expressly for home consumption. Also, Extra Heavy Syrup in barrels for Export. Refined Sugars at lowest market rates. Office, 215 Front street, up stairs. Dec. 21.

"PLEASURE'S WAND."

"We Obey no Wand but Pleasure's."—*Tom Moore.*

Standard Theater.—John E. Owens is a celebrated actor. He bas attained bis high position on the American stage tbrougb meritorions and artistic work. Fortunately for himself, but unfortunately for tbe public, he bas been a lucky speculator. The possession of wealtb rarely acts as an incentive to activity or painstaking efforts. Owens' riches have rendered bim careless and indifferent, and at the same time imbued him with tbe idea that be is privileged to take certain liberties with the public tbat are extremely reprehensible. Tbe solitary excuse that can be offered for tbe constant introduction of his personality in tbe different characters impersonated, is that it is done in a very amusing way, and finds public favor. As "Henry Dove," in the antediluvian comedy of *Married Life*, Owens revels in all sorts of comicalities. His "Achille Talma Dufard" was extremely disappointing. This time-worn character, in bis bands, loses all tbe patbos that other actors pnt into it, and is simply a piece of buffoonery. A little of the "Caleb Plummer" business would have served admirably in this connection. Manager Kennedy has gatbered togetber an excellent company, and as several novelties are in preparation, good work may he expected. Miss Stanhope played her little role in *Married Life* as she does everytbing, neatly and agreeably. Miss Harold is a mystery to me. Sbe bas a good Eastern reputation, heing considered there an excellent soubrette. Her exbibitions of acting out here have all been cbaracterized by a mechanical indifference which is extremely irritating. This causes all tbe more regret, as ber personal appearance is very attractive, and of a cbaracter to favorably predispose the public. *Doctor Clyde* will shortly he produced.

California Theater.—This theater is at present closed. The advertisements give as tbe reason the Carnival season, and announce a reopening; but it is privately understood tbat the old theater will not re-open nnder tbe present management. Manager Barton deserves all sympathy. He bas tried in every way to attract the public, bas furnished us with amusements of all sorts. The very best of stars bave appeared at the California, with good support. If there have been here and there shortcomings, they bave been amply compensated hy numerous novelties. But all tbe efforts bave been to no purpose. The public has refused its patronage even to the most praiseworthy performances. The last engagement—tbat of Miss Ada Cavendish—ought to bave been rewarded by large audiences of refined and cnltured people, for it was an admirable exhibition of artistic acting hy an actress of rare talent. As compared to tbe attraction existing in Tourtilotte's sylpb-like walk, or Sadie Donley's limp, Miss Cavendisb's glorious acting was nil, and empty bouses were the result. The management finally became tboroughly disgusted and shut up shop. What the future of the old California Theater will be it is hard to tell.

Bush Street Theater.—This place of amusement is undergoing extensive reparations. A new stage is being built and new boxes are being constructed. The nncomfortable benches are to he replaced witb easy opera cbairs. The ceilings and walls will he freshly decorated, and tbe result will be a charming tbeater. All these improvements indicate enterprise on the part of Manager Locke, but be bas overlooked the most important amelioration necessary. The means of exit at this tbeater are dangerously insufficient; besides being inadequate for possible emergencies, they are uncomfortable for ordinary use. It was at first supposed that the entrance was to be enlarged, but this is not to be the case. This is evidently a question of false economy, and ought not to be permitted.

German Theater.—Tbe performance last Sunday evening was for tbe benefit of Julius Witt, the comedian of the troupe, a clever and talented actor. Illness bas attacked him, and tbe probabilities of his ever again appearing on the stage are very remote. The result of this benefit was a nice snug sum, which was heartily given and gratefully received. The programme was in the nature of an olla podrida. Max Freeman gave a splendid exhibition of bis talent as a cbaracter actor in *Die Ungtacklichen*. Miss Heynold a former soubrette was warmly received, as also were Fabbri, Formes and Muller. On next Sunday Miss Bertha Fiebach, the new soubrette, will make her first appearance. Sbe is preceded by an excellent tbeatrical reputation.

Baldwin Theater.—Byron's play bas been played during tbe week—its second—to fair houses. There is nothing new to say about play or performers. Bishop bas somewhat subdued bis "loudness," and has also introduced certain hits of business suggested by accident, that are very laugbable. On Sunday the *Octoroon* will he produced, witb a strong cast, for J. O. Barrows' benefit. The *Geneva Cross* is announced for Monday. With the closing of the California, this theater has tbe legitimate field, as it were, to itself. Tbe stock company is a very strong one, but lacks an important factor towards successful work—a rigid and efficient Stage Manager. Want of tbis is noticeable in every performauce.

Chit-Chat.—The Weathershy-Goodwin people are very successful in New York.——*My Partner* is still running to good business.——Edward Seguin, the well-known operatic buffo artist, died suddenly of apoplexy in Rochester, October 9th.——Vieuxtemps, whose ill-health has forced bim to resign bis position at the Brussels Conservatory, is to he pensioned by tbe Government.——Hamson Millard, singer and composer, has sev ered his long connection witb the New York Custom-house.——Mlle. Menettre, who has belonged to the dancing corps of tbe National Academy (Grand Opera), Paris, for sixteen years, or from her seventh year to ber twenty-third, has just been dismissed from that establishment for heing virtuous; tbat is, not for any fault as a dancer, but because she has declined to place herself under the protection of some influential subscriber. Sucb is the story with whicb the Paris press is now busy.——At the Front St. Theater, Baltimore, October 14th, in a sceue of a play in whicb there was a discharge of musketry, a young man was fatally shot from the stage, one of the muskets being loaded with a bullet instead of a blank cartridge.——Wilhelmj is said to have expressed his inclination to remain permanently iu this country.——Theodore Thomas says the Spring Festival of 1880 promises the grandest musical affair of the kind ever had in America.

The O. T. H. E. R. Club will give their first anniversary entertainment and social on Wednesday evening, November 19th. It promises to be one of tbe finest ever given at the Westeru Addition Hall. Among those who will participate are Mr. C. B. Bisbop and Lewis Morrison. The entertainment will conclude witb the laughable farce, *Boots at the Swan*, followed with a dance.

THE AUTRORS' CARNIVAL.

The opening scenes of this festival were extremely brilliant. The Pavilion was filled to repletion, and the verdict of the throng was one of unqualified satisfaction. On Thursday evening bnt few of the booths were completed, and a sbort postponement would have been a judicious move. The artists, Messrs. Moretti, Trezzini, Porter, Seabury, Goddard and others, under the efficient direction of Mr. Tavernier, have done wonders in the scenic line. The costumes of the different participants are both correct and gorgeous. That our girls are beautiful is a well-known fact; but, if any one ever doubted it, tbis gatbering will be convincing. The young ladies are a bevy of the prettiest and sweetest specimens of girlhood and womanhood.

Tbe immense building, lined on botb sides with the picturesqne booths, with a glare of light above and a wealtb of decoration, with tbe floor a mass of human beings moving to and fro, presents a sight tbe like of which has never heen witnessed before. Anticipation bad been roused to tbe bigbest pitcb, but it can he safely said that all expectation was surpassed. The over-crowded state of the building prevented, on the first evening, the carrying out of the programme, both on the large stage and in the different booths. Owing to some slight misunderstanding, the platforms of the booths are too low, and this renders a perfect view of the exercises somewbat difficult. A mistake in the measnrements will also prove regretable, as it makes it impossible to fix in place all the frames of tbe booths. There was, of conrse, a good deal of confnsion, naturally to be expected with such an immense crowd of performers to direct, but a few eveniugs will make things run very smoothly.

The programme for the different booths is an elaborate one. Tableaux, recitations, scenes from different plays, mnsic, in fact everything that ingenuity can suggest as an effective way to present the thoughts and creations of the authors. All those who are engaged in the festival are full of vim and interest, and have spared neither pains nor expense to truthfully and artistically represent their respective characters. It may seem invidious to specially mention any particular display, but there are several that undoubtedly call for particular mention. The Japanese tea garden is a delightful little spot, reallistically constructed, and with its characters in their quaint dresses is a charming spot. Tbe Alhambra booth, with the great possibilities offered in the way of Moorish architecture and costumes, is a beautiful spot. The picture represented is tbat of tbe Court of Lyons. The Bret Harte booth represents a mining camp, with its cabin, its tents and its mining paraphernalia. Several of the characters are extremely life-like in make-up. "Holyrood Castle," the Scott booth, is perhaps tbe most elaborate of all. The Caledonians have entered into the festival with commendable spirit, and their efforts are very creditable. There is an air of truth about this display, for tbe participants are truly Scotcb, and tbe picturesque costnmes are genuine. The Jules Verne booth is a suhmarine grotto, of the orthadox naiad queen style. The costumes are extremely original. The salon of Mme. Recamier is a scenic gem. The artists have here put their best work, and the picture, with its crowd of bandsome women, dressed in the style of the Consulate and First Empire, is one ever to be remembered. The Dickens booth deserves especial mention for tbe number of its characters and their admirable life-likeness.

The Egyptian bootb is principally noticeable by the style of beauty represented—the ladies. It is of the truly sensuous type. The Goethe and Scbiller bootb is, perhaps, the most complete one. The costumes are ricb, and the tableaux, under Mrs. Freeman's direction, truly artistic. The Shakespeare booth is in a separate room. It is in the shape of a theater, and during the week scenes from the different plays will he given by tbe very best of our local amateurs, aided by Mrs. Judah. Up stairs is being constructed the Italian booth. This will be the most elaborate one of the whole. The artists are in this case workiug *con amore*, and the result will he sometbing exquisite. The Floral Temple and Bonbon booth are filled witb charming young girls, who dispense their wares in the most courteous way possible. The other booths, not mentioned, are as yet in an incomplete condition, but will wben finisbed he as attractive as tbe rest With something that charms every one of our senses, and the nobls object in view, this festival cannot fail to he an immense success.

Herold's Concert.—The third orchestral matinee was fairly attended. Haydn's B Major Symphony No. 12, and Gade's "Hamlet" Overture were tbe principal numbers. Tbe *ensemble* of the orcbestra is gradually growing more perfect. Mr. Edgar Coursen, a young San Francisco graduate of the Leipsic Conservatory, made his debut as a soloist. He played Vieuxtemps' "Ballade and Polonaise" with considerable merit. His technique and method proved him to bave heen an apt scholar at the world's foremost school. As the young artist was evidently extremely nervous it would hardly show fairness to be too critical. Mr. Coursen will he a valuable acquisition to our local talent. Next Wednesday the fourth matinee will take place.

THE BALDWIN THEATER.

Thomas Maguire, Manager.—Continued Success of the Hit of the Season. This (Saturday) Evening, October 25th, Henry J. Byron's new Comedy,

The Girls!

SECOND "GIRLS" MATINEE this (Saturday) Afternoon, at 2 P.M. Sunday, October 26th, Complimentary Benefit to MR. J. O. BARROWS—THE OCTOROON.

STANDARD THEATER.

M. A. Kennedy, Manager; R. M. Eberle, Stage Manager. Third Week, and Great Success of the Comedy Season. This (Saturday) Evening, October 25th, every evening during the week and Saturday Matinee at 2 P.M., MR. JOHN E. OWENS will appear as "Henry Dove," the henpecked husband, in

Married Life!

and "Achille Talma Dufard," the Old French Actor, in LA DEBUTANTE! Supported by Miss Adeline Stanhope, Miss Lizzie Harold, Miss Frankie McClellan, Miss Kate Denin, Mr. M. A. Kennedy, Mr. James Barrows, Mr. Russell Bassett, and a Powerful Cast. THIRD OWENS' COMEDY MATINEE this (Saturday) Afternoon, October 25th, at 2 o'clock. Reserved Seats can be secured at the Box Office six days in advance. In preparation, DR. CLYDE. Oct. 25.

VIENNA CONCERT GARDENS,

Corner Sutter and Stockton streets (formerly the Tivoli). The Great Family Resort. Grand Opening, SATURDAY, September 20th, at 8 P.M. The Celebrated VIENNA LADIES' ORCHESTRA has been engaged permanently for Instrumental and Vocal Concerts. The enlarged Hall and Gardens have been thoroughly renovated, beautified and fitted up as a FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESORT. [Oct. 4.] RIECK & CO., Proprietors.

SPORTING ITEMS.

Pedestrianism. The race between men and horses was very uninter- , as the horses had it all their own way. "Pinafore" won, with a re of 559 miles in 141 hours, and, as both "Nellie" and "Dan Mc- hy" were close to him, we may conclude that, in spite of previous ex- nce, horses have the best of it. It is not true, however, that the were scrubs, and had no special training; on the contrary, they re all at least half bred, and were trained for months before the race. e introduction of the horse element into the Pavilion was very destruct- to the morals of the pedestrians, who were accused of selling out. In case of Brodie, we have proof at hand that he was under contract to ell known sport, and walked under his orders, purposely making a bad rd to enable his backer to win distance bets. Sadie Donley, too, who d a sure thing in the three-hours run for ladies, disgraced herself by owing the race, but in her case it was so palpable that the referee tly declared all pools and bets off. If professional walkers expect to ke a living by their legs, they must be at least honest, and we ask, for ir sake, that Brodie and Sadie Donley be ruled out of any future com- itions. If not, the new life lately infused into athletics will soon die , at least in California.—We hear that San Jose is to have a six-day lk.—Murphy has not yet accepted McIntyre's challenge. In case he s, Scott will enter the race.—The score of the men and horses at the ee was as follows: "Denver Jim," 401 miles 1 lap; "Dan McCarthy," miles; "Pinafore," 559 miles 2 laps; "Hoodlum," 400 miles 4 laps; Nellie," 543 miles 4 laps; "Guerrero," 375 miles 4 laps; Brodie, 262 les 2 laps.

Rowing.—The wretched fizzle of the Hanlan-Courtney match has e much to shake the public confidence in both men. In such cases it enerally correct to lay the blame on the man who refuses to start. The air will teach people a much-needed lesson, that it is unsafe to bet on result of any professional contest.—In reply to Referee Blnikie's gestion that Hanlan should suggest to Courtney that the pair should row for the $6,000 prize, Hanlan says that he is willing, providing that urtney gives a guarantee that he will appear at the starting point when race is called. It is proposed that instead of Chautauqua Lake the race rowed at Washington, D. C. We are of opinion that the Referee has right to ask for another race; his duty was clearly to give the money Hanlan. His conduct, however, is just what the best English sports- n's papers prophesied long ago. Two weeks before the race the *London ree* called the whole affair a big swindle.—Elliott states that as yd seems to have ignominously retreated, he now only looks forward to match with Hanlan. He is disappointed that no answer from Hanlan yet been received, and claims that he should have a reply at an early e, otherwise he will appeal to the Trustees of the Cup. Elliott will w in Toronto Bay if Hanlan surrenders the trophy. Boyd will row urtney on the Tyne, and will give him £25 expenses.

Baseball.—We visited the new grounds at Seventh and Townsend eets last week, and were disappointed to find them very unlike what we pected from the glowing accounts that appeared in the papers. The ct is that their situation is wretched, and the neighborhood is well nigh t to live in from the smells arising from the hovels, chemical works and t-yards that abound there. The access is bad, and there is no line of s that runs nearer than two blocks.—The Chicago Club have been eating all our local clubs during the week.—The game between the ncinnatis and Hop Bitters last Sunday was not up to much. The mer won; score, 8 to 4.—The Chicagos got a splendid victory over Californias at Oakland last Sunday, without making a single error. re, 13 to 0.—Leary, late pitcher for the Hop Bitters, has joined the y City Club.—We have seen no pitcher amongst the visiting clubs t is ahead of Nolan.—The new managers have greatly improved Recreation Grounds.—The game between the Chicagos and Cincin- is, at the Recreation Grounds to-morrow (Sunday), is expected to be best ever seen on the coast.—The betting is in favor of Chicago, on ount of their practice this week.

Cricket.—Last Saturday the most important match of the season was yed between the Occident Cricket Club and the Hop Bitters Baseball h, at the Oakland cricket grounds. The Occidents won the first in- gs; score, 55 to 52. The second inning was not played out, so the Oc- ent Club are entitled to claim a victory on the first. In the second ing the Hop Bitters scored 77. The Occidents made 49 when time s called, and had two wickets to fall. What the visitors lacked in bat- y they made up by their excellent fielding. Their wicket-keeper, gham, was especially good. In the first inning Johnson bowled three kets and Barrows two for the Occidents. The rest of the H. B.s were ght out on their bowling except Manning, who was run out, and Mc- re, who knocked his own hails off. For the H. B.s, Leonard bowled r wickets. The attendance was very small.

Shooting.—The Santa Rosa Sportsman's Club have arranged for a nd pigeon and rifle shooting tournament, to take place at Mayfield rk, November 28th. Upwards of forty prizes in gold coin, from $150 wn, will be given, and all the crack shots are expected to compete. ere will be plenty of birds, over 200 dozen pigeons being already en- ed. The entrance fee is $10 for the pigeon shooting, and $5 for the e shooting. Entries can be sent to the S. R. S. C., Sonoma county. —Remember that the deer season closes Novemher 1st.—Rail are ntiful in the Alameda marshes.—The lack of rain has made ducks rce in the Northern counties.

Coursing.—At the Pioneer Club's meeting last Tuesday the Committee Cars reported that arrangements had been made with the company to e their tickets received on all trains down from Merced till Tuesday owing the meeting. This gives visitors a chance to lay over for a few s shooting. The drawing of dogs and election of judge and slipper is for Saturday, November 1st. The Club leave San Francisco Tuesday, vember 4th. Tickets—which only cost $7 50—can be obtained from y members.

Swimming.—The race between Williams and Melrose came off at rth Beach last Tuesday morning, from the baths to Black Point and rn. Melrose took the lead, but was passed by Williams before the int was reached, and on the return was unable to come up to Williams, o won in 24 min. 30 sec. Melrose's time was 25 min. This is not fast e, but, as a strong ebb tide was running, nothing good was expected. —Paul Boyton will be here before the middle of November.

Yachting. The performance of *Pinafore* at Saucelito to-day, and the excursion to Vallejo of the fleet, will make a grand finale to the best yachting season we have ever had. The yachts were all in position yesterday, the arrangements are perfect and reflect great credit on Commodore Harrison.

Bicycling.—The English bicyclists who went to New York are about to engage in a six-day race at Gilmore's Garden, under the management of E. C. Cotton, the gentleman who brought the female pedestrians to San Francisco.

The American Exporter, for October, is a valuable number, filled with facts and figures of great importance to commercial men. The new German tariff is given complete, side by side with the old, besides a list of the new Victorian (N. S. W.) duties, which are certain to discourage American importations, and the text of the new treaty between this country and Japan, besides notices of American trade with India, with Germany, with Brazil, with Irish ports and with Colombia. Consul Studer writes from Singapore to point out some of the obstacles in the way of American trade with foreign countries. The two chief difficulties he finds to be the want of American commercial houses abroad and the backward condition of American shipping, all the steam communications being in the hands of other nations.

Barnum was interviewed in Philadelphia yesterday. He says that the report that Denis Kearney once traveled with his show as the "Wild Man from Borneo" is not founded on fact. Kearney traveled with him one season as the "Boorzhoola Cannibal," but his language was so frightful that he shocked the deaf and dumb Patagonian, and undermined the morals of the learned pig and educated mules. Even the elephants threatened to pack up their trunks and leave; so Kearney was discharged. —*Norr. Herald.*

Man and Wife (More than) One.—An old maiden aunt, from whom there were decidedly good expectations, was telling an engaging and engaged blue-eyed maiden that she must remember man and wife are one; whereupon the maiden remarked that if the maiden aunt occupied the bedroom next that of her father and mother, when they were quarreling, she would be disposed to believe they were at least a dozen.—*Weekly Irish Times.*

To be well dressed is a man's first duty to himself and the world; for whether he eats or drinks is a small matter in comparison, and it is only by going to J. M. Litchfield & Co.'s, 415 Montgomery street, that a man can be sure of a perfect suit of clothes. Their cutter and fitter is the best in the city, and they handle none but the best materials.

"**A brown**, stout draught horse" ought, surely, to draw a brewer's dray.—*Fun.*

Sterling Silverware.—A large assortment of elegant designs at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

LEAKY ROOFS!

To prevent your roofs from leaking, have them painted with PRINCE'S IRON ORE PAINT, the most reliable fire and water proof metallic compound. Not a new experiment. In use throughout the United States. None genuine without the manufacturers' name. For sale by

C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO.,
No. 9 Front Street, San Francisco. [Oct. 18.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Company's steamers will sail as follows at 12 M:
CITY OF PEKING, Nov. 15th, Feb. 7th, May 1st—CITY OF TOKIO, Dec. 27th, March 20th—for YOKOHAMA and HONOKONG.

SOUTH CAROLINA, October 28th, for PANAMA and NEW YORK, calling at ACAPULCO, also at SAN JOSE DE GUATEMALA to land Passengers and Mails only. Tickets to and from Europe by any line for sale at the lowest rates; also to Havana and all West India ports.

ZEALANDIA, October 27th, at 12 o'clock M., or on arrival of the English mails, for HONOLULU, AUCKLAND and SYDNEY. $10 additional is charged for passage in Upper Saloon.

CITY OF CHESTER, Oct. 30th, for VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, SEATTLE, and TACOMA, connecting at TACOMA with Northern Pacific Railroad for PORTLAND, Oregon. Tickets must be purchased before 11 A.M. on day of sailing, at Wharf Office. For freight or passage apply at the office, cor. First and Brannan streets. [Oct. 25.] WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., Agents.

DOGS.

Everill, the Celebrated Canine Doctor from London, can be consulted for treatment or purchase. Fee, $1. Address, O. EVERILL, 528 California street.

☞ Sure cure for worms, distemper, canker and mange sent free by mail on receipt of $1. Oct. 18.

HAMILTON C. BOWIE, M.D.,

Graduate of the Royal University of Munich. Neurologist and Laryngoscopist. Office with DR. A. J. BOWIE, 729 Sutter street. Office hours from 1 to 3 P.M. Oct. 18.

CUMBERLAND MINE,

Yavapai County, Arizona. Office: No. 417 California st., San Francisco, California. President, GEORGE M. CIPRICO. Secretary, J. H. GRIFFITHS. Office Hours: 2 P.M. daily. Oct. 11.

GALVANIZED TELEGRAPH WIRE.

1,500 Miles Nos. 9 to 13, in Bond or Duty Paid.
Oct. 11. *A. S. HALLIDIE, 6 California street.*

REMOVAL.

Bullion and Exchequer Mining Companies have removed to Room 3, Safe Deposit Building. Oct. 4.

"The World," the Flesh, and the Devil.

[By a Truthful Penman.]

We take the following from the *Iowa Normal Monthly:* "If we wish tn know where the profession of teaching is most honored and best provided for, we must go to Brazil. The teacher in Brazil, having once passed a satisfactory examination, becomes a government official for life, aud is promoted, not as vacancies occur, hut according to his term of service. After five years' service, during which he has a comfortable salary with house-rent, he receives a small pension, and for every scholar above thirty, which is supposed to he the average numher in country schools, he gets, as addition to his salary, an equivalent equal to one-third of the estimated cost of each pupil's tuition. When sick, or disahled, a small extra pension is provided. After ten years' service, the salary, pension, and perquisites are douhled. After twenty years it is again increased, and a life-insurance policy is then hestowed upon him by the Government, sufficient to keep his family from want in case of his death. After thirty years he is put upon the retired list, and receives the same pay as army or navy officers of a certain rank, hut he may even then continue to teach and to receive a regular salary."——In England the season for country-house parties is just heginning. When people have well drunk of their foreign waters, and well washed themselves in the salt waves, or sufficiently hardened themselves on the Scotch moors, they return to the ancestral homes, and then quickly gather round them the waifs and strays, the good shots and the good fellows, and the pretty faces, who, comhined, make country-house life in England the jolliest thing. Even if there are no partridges to shoot, there are generally rabhits, and always lawn-tennis and riding to fall hack on. Who could wish for a pleasanter occupation than a ride on a long Septemher afternoon through the heautiful corn-fields and winding lanes which ahound in almost every corner of this country, whereof the home scenery, if not the finest or grandest, is certainly the prettiest and most refressing to he found in the world? Then whist, nap, billiards, music, or dancing, come to finish up the evenings, which have hegun to close up so fast.——The tales continually "wired" to England from France are certainly the most sensational and romantic that go to fill up the London papers. Here is the latest from Paris. A young man, aged 26, who has heen married only three months, made an appointment to dine with his wife at a restaurant in the Palais Royal. The young wife was punctual, hut the hushand came not. Alarmed, she went home and found the door of the apartment locked. She received no answer on ringing. She had the door forced open, and discovered her husband dead in hed. Beside him was a heautiful girl, also dead. Both had taken poison. The young wife thus suddenly and cruelly made a widow was carried from the scene a raving maniac.——The *Pictorial World* has passed into the possession of the Brothers Dalziel, who intend to make it a very light periodical, illustrated by the hest known draughtsmen. They already own *Fun* and *Judy*.——In Oroville, California, a placer mining region once famous, there are thousands of prosperous Chinamen, who hought its mines several years since for almost nothing at all. Oroville is quite a lively place still, in consequence of the thriftiness of the Mongolians. They have a city of their own there, resplendent in gaudy, hright colors, large stores, a theater, and many other "attractions," including gambling houses. All the way thence up the coast the Chinamen are in almost every nook and corner mining, and some of their placer operations are quite extensive. They are also in goodly nnmhers in the city of Portland, Oregon, and one block in particular looks as if it might have heen erected in Peking and brought over hodily.——A correspondent of a scientific contemporary claims to have discovered a new application of magnetic electricity, by which the mind of a patient has acquired the power of apparently releasing itself from the trammels of matter, and of transporting itself to places distant from the hody, which remains in a condition of repose, resemhling the effect produced by anæsthetics. Whilst under this electric influence (the manner of which is not disclosed) the mind can he directed to any spot or scene, and is susceptible of the same impressions and conditions as would he experienced in the person of the patient himself. Scenes thus visited and impressions thus received are not only quite accurate, hut the patient, when released from the electric influence, is said to retain a perfect remembrance of information so acquired.——*Vanity Fair* says: The Princess of Wales is adored in her own country, as elsewhere. The enthusiasm which greets her wherever she appears in puhlic is most remarkahle. She is thought to he looking as young and pretty as when she left her home, now many years ago. The little Princesses also come in for their share of admiration; the eldest, Princess Louise, hears a strong remembIance to her annt of that name, Princess Victoria to the Queen, and Princess Maud to her mother. They all ride wonderfully well, and are said to be very accomplished.——It is no use whatever for a lady to have a good figure in these days of improvement. You now huy your figure as you huy anything else, and send it hack to he changed if you don't like it when it comes home. It is a well-known London tailor who has hrought tbe system to perfection, and a lady goes to him and gets fitted with a figure to her taste. This figure being finally adjusted, she puts it on, fastens it with a bolt in front, and straightway goes forth to delight the world in a tight-fitting dress. Everyhody must have observed the great improvement in figures that has taken place lately; many have noticed how hard some of our heauties are to hold when you are dancing with them. I have often wondered at it, until the other day I discovered the cause. The new figure has this advantage—that a lady may now have a pin run into ber or he pinched with impunity.—*Vanity Fair*.——An entirely new pastime has heen invented for country-houses in the shape of tea-tray tohoggining. The way of it is this. You take a tea-tray to the top of a good flight of stars, sit in it, hold on to the sides of the tray with hoth hands—and let yourself go! If you manage well you slide down the whole flight of stars quickly and easily, and hring up on the landing at the hottom; if you don't manage it properly, you turn round when part of the way down, and get a good crumpler. The advantage of this game is that ladies can play it, and in the house where I saw it played they tohoggined far hetter than the men, who generally lost their tray and themselves half-way down the stairs.—*Ibid.*

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital.....$5,000,000
WM. ALVORD.....**President.**
THOMAS BROWN, Cashier | B. MURRAY, Jr., Ass't Cashier

AGENTS:

New York, Agency of the Bank of California; Boston, Tremont National Bank Chicago, Union National Bank; St. Louis, Boatman's Saving Bank; New Zealand, the Bank of New Zealand; London, China, Japan, India and Australia, the Oriental Bank Corporation.

The Bank has Agencies at Virginia City and Gold Hill, and Correspondents in all the principal Mining Districts and Interior Towns of the Pacific Coast.

Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world. Draw direct on London, Duhlin, Paris, Berlin, Bremen, Hamhurg, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Antwerp, Amsterdam, St. Petershurgh, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Christiana, Locarno, Melhourne, Sydney, Auckland, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama. Nov. 4.

FIRST NATIONAL GOLD BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Paid up Capital $2,000,000, Gold. President, R. C. Woolworth; Vice-President, D. Callaghan; Cashier, E. D. Morgan.

DIRECTORS:—R. C. Woolworth, D. Callaghan, C. G. Hooker, C. Adolph Low, Peter Donahue, Isaac Wormser, Edward Martin, James Moffitt, N. Van Bergen.

CORRESPONNENTS—London: Baring Bros. & Co. Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China. Duhlin: Provincial Bank of Ireland. Hamhurg: Hesse, Neuman & Co. Paris: Hottinguer & Co. New York: National Bank of Commerce. Boston: Blackstone National Bank. Chicago: First National Bank. This Bank is prepared to trausact a general Banking husiness. Deposits in Gold, Silver and Currency received subject to check or on special deposit. Exchange for sale on the principal cities of the United States, Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Commercial Credits issued available in Europe, China and Japan. Collections attended to and prompt returns made at the lowest market rates of Exchange. Jan. 19.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.---Capital paid up, $1,800,000, with power to increase to $10,000,000. Southeast corner California and Sansome streets. Head Office—28 Cornhill, London. Branches—Portland, Oregon; Victoria, New Westminster and Cariboo, British Columbia.

This Bank transacts a General Banking Business. Accounts opened subject to Check and Special Deposits received. Commercial Credits granted available in all parts of the world. Approved Bills discounted and advances made on good collateral security. Draws direct at current rates upon its Head Office and Branches, and upon its Agents as follows:

New York, Chicago and Canada—Bank of Montreal; Liverpool—North and South Wales Bank; Scotland—British Linen Company; Ireland—Bank of Ireland; Mexico and South America—London Bank of Mexico and South America; China and Japan—Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and Oriental Bank; Australia and New Zealand—Bank of Australasia, Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, and English, Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank.

May 18. FREDERICK TOWNSEND, Manager.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

Capital, $5,000,000, of which $3,000,000 is fully paid up as present capital. Reserve Fund, $360,000. San Francisco Office, 424 California street; London Office, 22 Old Broad street. Manager, ARTHUR SCRIVENER; Cashier, WILLIAM STEEL. London Bankers, Bank of England and London Joint Stock Bank; New York, Drexel, Morgan & Co.; Boston, Third National Bank. This Bank is prepared to transact all kinds of General Banking and Exchange Business in London and San Francisco, and between said cities and all parts of the world. March 30.

THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital Paid Up.....$10,000,000.
Reserve, U. S. Bonds..... 3,500,000.

Agency at New York, 62 Wall street.
Agency at Virginia, Nev.

Buys and sells Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers. Issues Commercial and Travelers' Credits. This Bank has special facilities for dealing in Bullion. July 5.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

GUARANTEE CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $300,000.

Officers: Vice-President, Jerome Lincoln; Secretary, W. S. Jones; Attorney, Sidney V. Smith. Loans made on Real Estate and other Approved Securities. Office: No. 215 Sansome street, San Francisco. Oct. 14.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.

Deutsche Spar und Leihbank, No 526 California street, San Fraucisco. OFFICERS: President, L. GOTTIG. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—Fred. Roeding, Chas. Kohler, Edw. Kruse, George H. Eggers, N. Van Bergen, H. L. Simon, Peter Spreckels, Ign. Steinhart. Secretary, GEO. LETTE; Attorney, JOHN B. JARBOE. May 18.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, LIMITED.

422 California St., San Francisco.

London Office, 3 Angel Court; New York Agents, J. W. Selligman & Co., 21 Broad street. Authorized Capital Stock, $6,000,000. Will receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.

FRED. F. LOW, ICN. STEINHART, Managers.
P. N. LILIENTHAL, Cashier. Sept. 13.

AGGREGATE ASSETS, $38,739,065.

Imperial Fire Insurance Co., nf Lnndnn..... .....Inatitnted 1803.
Lnndnn Assurance Cnrpnratinn, nf Lnndnn.....
.....Established by Royal Charter 1720.
Nnrthern Assurance Cnrporatinn, nf Lnndnn.....Established 1836.
Queen Insurance Cnmpany, nf Liverpnol.....Established 1857.

A JOINT POLICY ISSUED BY THE FOUR COMPANIES.

ROBERT DICKSON, Manager.

W. LANE BOOKER, Agent and Attorney,
317 CALIFORNIA STREET, S. F. [Oct. 11.

SKELETON SKETCHES.--No. 10.

[BY T. A. HARCOURT.]

The History of a Portrait.

[A tradition with which I have been familiar from childhood is my authority for this story. The portrait, I believe, still exists.]

"We are born, we laugh, we weep!
We love, we droop, we die!
Ah! wherefore do we laugh or weep?
Why do we live or die?
Who knows that secret deep?
Alas! not I."

I.

In the reign of Louis Quinze, the Duchesse d'Ilfroy was one of the most beautiful women at the French Court—a court, be it remembered, where, in those days, beauty ruled paramount, and where nothing unbeautiful could hope for favor. It might be added that nothing virtuous, however rare, could retain a place in that magnificently dissolute circle; but the Duchesse was a notable exception to this rule, for neither King nor courtier could truly utter a word against her honor, and still she remained the favorite, the leader, the brightest star of all. It may have been that, in a society where virtue was so rare, the presumed possessor of it acquired additional value in the eyes of her worshipers—and their name was legion—but an additional zest was given to the chase by the fact that the lady's conduct seemed to imply that the citadel of her chastity must capitulate sooner or later. She never shunned the company of the most dissolute or refused an invitation to festivities where decorum was unknown. On the contrary, her own mansion was the scene of entertainments as riotously splendid as those given at the Palace itself. But for all this not a breath of scandal had ever touched Gabrielle d'Ilfroy. She had married the old Duc d'Ilfroy when she was barely sixteen; at seventeen she had found herself a widow, and the mistress of incalculable wealth; now, at twenty, at the very hight of her beauty and power, she was still without a husband, and, what was far more incomprehensible, without a lover among the glittering and titled throng that paid her homage.

II.

"At what hour did you say I was to sit for the artist?" yawned Gabrielle to her favorite tire-woman, as she sat at her morning, or rather noon-day toilet.

"I think Madame la Duchesse knows that the Englishman is awaiting her pleasure now," answered the ancient and privileged Abigail rather tartly.

Gabrielle shot a glance from her soft brown eyes into the mirror before which she sat, but the face of the old woman behind her told no tales.

"Very well," she said; "hasten, Marie, the time of these people is valuable."

"I am sure you more than pay for his time," retorted the other testily, and then added more kindly, as she put the last touch to the silky tresses of her mistress: "but, after all, this young Englishman is very handsome and noble."

When Gabrielle d'Ilfroy entered the room where she had sat daily for a portrait for a week past, Edgar Heathfield, the artist, was busily working at his canvas. It had been the whim of Madame to have her portrait painted, and she had conceived the whim immediately after meeting the Englishman at the house of her old friend, the Marquis d'Henricourt, who was so famous for discovering and fostering genius wherever he found, or thought he found, it. There were few people to whom the Duchesse deigned to give a reason for anything she did, but to those few she said that she was disgusted with the effeminate flattery of French art, and wished to see how her face would fare under the less tender but more truthful mercies of an English brush. The young foreign student's good luck in getting such a potent and munificent patroness was on everybody's tongue. His fortune was made, they said, and so thought he; and his heart was glad, for in old England there was one waiting for him who might now be his wife in a few months, possibly, instead of in several years, which was the best either of them had dared to hope for.

III.

Gabrielle, then, as I have said, entered to find the artist bowed over his work, for he was anxious to complete it, and there was much that could be done without her before him. As to the face, this sitting would finish it. He neither heard nor saw her when she entered, and she stood looking at him for several seconds before he felt her presence. It is needless to describe the man. His type was strongly English, and his face was rather manly than handsome. His frame was large and muscular, all this, together with the full, but closely clipped chestnut beard, his dark eye and his healthy complexion, formed very decided points of contrast to the French courtier of that day. When at length he felt her eyes on him he looked up, rose, and bowed low, as was then the custom even in his own country, but by no means so low as those whom the Duchesse d'Ilfroy was accustomed to see at her feet. Her eyes had dropped in an instant, and with a haughty inclination of her beautiful head she seated herself before him. For nearly an hour the work went steadily on. Those who knew Gabrielle would have been surprised at her patience, if they had not seen her eyes as they rested on the painter during the intervals between the swift glances with which he now and then took in a detail. But all men would have been still more surprised at the impassive-ness with which he worked on in the dazzling glory of her superb beauty—if they had not known the loyal dreams of an English maiden which filled his sight and his heart to the radiant vision before him.

"You work well," she said, when he told her the portrait was finished. "You work marvelously well." But as she stood by his side, gazing silently at the picture, she hardly seemed to see it. As he put away his colors, he replied that he was glad she was pleased, and his matter-of-fact tone roused her.

"Here," she said coldly, taking a handful of gold from the velvet purse that hung at her girdle, "let me add this to what I have already given you, as a proof of my pleasure."

"No," he answered, looking her in the face suddenly; "I asked for no work neither more nor less than I thought it worth. Besides that, your patronage will bring others ——"

"Others?" she interrupted, and into her great soft brown eyes stole a look that he had never seen there before. "All the ladies of France will then worship you because *I* have stooped to do so."

He stared at her in wonder. She stood transfigured before him. Pride, passion, pique, anger, were blended in her expression, but through them all gleamed *love*.

IV.

There was an indescribable commotion in the Court of Louis Quinze when it became known that Gabrielle d'Ilfroy had been found dead in her bed. Those were not suicidal days or suicidal people. Life with them was too sweet and unshackled to be lightly lost, even by the most improvident and unfortunate butterfly of them all. But for *her* to voluntarily relinquish the pleasures that she tasted, and still more the pleasures that she *might* have tasted but would not, was more than her companions could understand.

But astonishment itself was dumbfounded when it became known that by will (she had no legal heirs) she left everything to the English artist, Edgar Heathfield. Then the lip of scorn curled, and, regardless of their own infamy, Gabrielle's friends conscientiously declared that they had always known still waters to run deep.

But, after all, the immense estates of Madame la Duchesse reverted to the Crown, for the legatee utterly renounced and abjured all claim to them. Two things, however, he kept in his English home. One his wife saw and was half jealous of. It was a portrait, painted by her husband, of a woman supremely beautiful, and it had come from France, but who it was he never told her, and she never asked. The other thing was a letter, and that the sweet little wife never saw. It was in French, and, being translated, read thus:

"You were loyal to her whom you loved, and I honor you for it. I would have told you this in person, at any cost to myself, if you had not left France at once. During my life I had never known love till I saw you; after sealing this my life will not be long enough for me ever to know love again.

GABRIELLE D'ILFROY."

A GOOD PLAN.

Anybody can learn to make money rapidly operating in Stocks, by the "Two Unerring Rules for Success," in Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s new circular. The combination method, which this firm has made so successful, enables people with large or small means to reap all the benefits of largest capital and best skill. Thousands of orders, in various sums, are pooled into one vast amount and *co-operated* as a *mighty whole*, thus securing to each shareholder all the advantages of the largest operator. Immense profits are divided monthly. Any amount, from $5 to $5,000, or more, can be used successfully. *N. Y. Baptist Weekly*, September 26th, 1878, says: "By the combination system $15 would make $75, or 5 per cent.; $50 pays $350, or 7 per cent.; $100 makes $1,000, or 10 per cent. on the stock, during the month, according to the market." *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, June 29th: "The combination method of operating stocks is the most successful ever adopted." *New York Independent*, Sept. 12th: "The combination system is founded upon correct business principles, and no person need be without an income while it is kept working by Messrs. Lawrence & Co. *Brooklyn Journal*, April 29th: "Our editor made a net profit of $101.25 from $20 in one of Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s combinations." New circular (mailed free) explains everything. Stocks and bonds wanted. Government bonds supplied.

July 26. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, 57 Exchange Place, N. Y.

ARMY STREET.

Notice.---The undersigned, the Mayor, Assessor and Surveyor of the City and County of San Francisco, appointed and constituted Commissioners by an Act of the Legislature of the State of California entitled "An Act to confer additional powers on the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, to provide for the opening of Army Street and the condemnation of private property therefor," approved March 16th, 1878, do hereby give notice, in conformity to the provisions of said Act and the other Acts of the said Legislature referred to therein, that the report of the said Commissioners required by the provisions of the Acts aforesaid is completed and will be open for the inspection of all parties intrested, at the Mayor's Office, New City Hall (the same being the office of the said Commissioners), daily, for thirty days, commencing on WEDNESDAY, October 1st, 1879, between the hours of 9 o'clock A.M. and 4 o'clock P.M. of each day.

Dated San Francisco, September 29th, 1879.

A. J. BRYANT, Mayor,
ALEXANDER BADLAM, Assessor,
WM. P. HUMPHREYS, Surveyor,
Army Street Commissioners.

Oct 4.

WAKELEE'S AUREOLINE

Produces the Beautiful Golden Hair so Much Admired.

SUPERIOR TO THE IMPORTED ARTICLE

—BY REASON OF ITS—

FRESHNESS AND CARE USED IN ITS PRODUCTION.

PRICE, LARGE BOTTLES. $2.

Manufactured by H. P. WAKELEE & CO., Druggists, corner Montgomery and Bush streets, S. F. [Aug. 2.

JOHN JENNINGS

Hooper's South End Warehouses, corner Japan and Townsend streets, San Francisco. First-class Fire-Proof Brick Building, capacity 10,000 tons. Goods taken from the Dock and the Cars of the C. P. R. R. and S. P. R. R. free of charge. Storage at Current Rates. Advances and Insurance Effected.

EOWARO BOSQUI & CO.,

Printers, Engravers, Lithographers and Bookbinders,

Leidesdorff street, from Clay to Commercial.

J. C. MERRILL & CO.,

Shipping and Commission Merchants, Agents for the Sandwich Islands Packet Lines, 204 California street, S. F. April 13.

SITUATION WANTEO.

An English gentleman, with several years' experience of California, thoroughly acquainted with book-keeping and general business, and with a knowledge of farming, is anxious for employment as clerk, overseer, or other position. Best of references. Address "S," this office. Oct. 18.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Local Board of Directors of the LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, held October 11th, 1879, MR. GEORGE MEL was appointed Resident Secretary pro tem of the Pacific department of said Company.

Oct. 18. WM. F. BABCOCK, Chairman.

A LARGE REWARO

Will be paid on application to JOHN BROWN, at this office, for the papers of JOHN COSSER, recently deceased at some town back of Mazatlan, Mexico. Oct. 18.

BALDWIN'S LAWYERS.

It is not our custom to find fault with attorneys engaged in litigation against us. They have their obligations to their clients, which we understand and respect. But then we have never until now had occasion to complain of a District Attorney being dragged perforce into a Police Court to conduct a preliminary inquiry, the result of which he may afterward have to pass upon with judicial fairness as between the people on the one hand and the accused on the other. District Attorney Murphy has much to do, and is not credited with doing it over well. Just now he ought to be specially busy, as the Grand Jury is in session. Yet he goes out of his way to serve his friend Lloyd, passes upon a complaint for libel against the NEWS LETTER, causes a warrant to issue, and goes down to the Police Court and conducts an examination which is to determine whether or not the case is to be sent to be passed upon by him in another and totally different capacity. The Police Court has its proper prosecuting officer, who, it is needless to say, is not D. J. Murphy. Mr. Baldwin has his private attorney, and that attorney is not Murphy, though he may be Murphy's owner. Why was not Prosecuting Attorney Flood, or Baldwin's private attorney Lloyd, permitted to conduct this case? We know that Murphy did not go into it from any love of it; moreover, we are very sure he would not have gone into it at all if he could have avoided it. Then why could he not have avoided it? Ah! Thereby hangs a tale! We shall, perhaps, before we are through, tell that little story, especially as the telling of it may let in a flood of light as to the influences that astute attorneys sometimes get over prosecuting officers. Mr. Murphy is soon to retire from office; he is being allowed to leave it pleasantly, and if his paths are made as pleasant as his friends expect to make them, he will have no reason to regret having experienced a change of employers. It may be, therefore, that he thinks he is now above and beyond criticism. If he does so think, all we can say is that he never made a greater mistake in his life, and he has made some considerable ones. In the proper discharge of his duty, even though that duty be the prosecution of the *News Letter*, we find no fault with him. But it is not his duty to prosecute a preliminary inquiry in the Police Court. On the contrary, such a prosecution conflicts with his real duty of afterward advising and assisting the Grand Jury upon the case. Moreover, he treated us most unfairly in the Police Court; he, in a violent harangue, insisted that the case should be gone on with then and there. We had only received notice of the suit the evening previous, and it was monstrously unreasonable to expect us to be ready then. We asked that a future, but early, day should be set for the hearing, and our customary and proper request was acceded to by the Court, despite the loud-mouthed protests of a vituperative but expiring District Attorney. We complain that he made a most monstrous demand, and made it with over-zealous language. We tell him that, if he can stand the outcome of it, we can. As to Mr. Lloyd, we have nothing to say against his zeal for his employer, but when he uses influences, which we may yet have to describe, with an official to cause him to perform functions that are inconsistent with his office, he (Lloyd) renders himself amenable to criticism, because what is our case to-day may be somebody else's to-morrow. We know no man who has been treated with greater forbearance, but forbearance may cease to be a virtue. If by this time we have not made it perfectly apparent that we do not intend to submit to be bulldozed by either Baldwin or his oversmart lawyers, we have been read to little purpose.

INVESTIGATING THE BALDWIN.

Baldwin demands an investigation of himself, his hotel and its surroundings, and most assuredly he shall have it. In an ill-advised hour he caused a charge of libel to be preferred against the *News Letter*, and, while we are the nominal defendants, it is he and his that are really on trial. That is the real issue, and as such we accept it with cheerful alacrity. Not, of course, that we mean to say that we have any special liking for defending libel suits. When, however, they are forced upon us, in the discharge of an undoubted public duty, we shrink not from the obligation that is upon us to make clear the good motives from which we have acted, and the justifiable ends we desired to promote. Our readers, who have followed our course, are aware that we have been commenting upon hotel life as it is in this city, with a view to the public good. We have shown how our large hotels have come to be the homes of some of the best families. We pointed out that, as those institutions are no longer licensed or subject to strict police surveillance, it is essential, in the public interest, that their management should be freely, yet always fairly, criticised. The duty of saying some plain things about the Baldwin was upon us, and we said them, with malice toward none and with entire confidence in their truthfulness. Whether that confidence was well founded or not will be best determined by the Police Court investigation to which we are challenged. We are ready for that inquiry, and propose to make it thorough, searching and conclusive. If it results in disaster to those who have invited it, the fault will be theirs and not ours. If the atmosphere of the house receives a healthy fumigation in the process, that will be its advantage and the public's good. It was part of the libel, with which we are charged, that we alleged that Baldwin was "not a man of such experience, moral elevation or gentlemanly instincts as to constitute him the kind of person best fitted to run such an institution." Mr. Baldwin challenges us to the proof of that allegation. He shall have it, though of a certainty the supplying of it is a work of supererogation, for there does not live a well informed man in our city who does not, of his own knowledge, know that we have simply stated the truth. But we went further, and stated many facts very circumstantially. The proof will have to be equally circumstantial, and we are well assured that it will be. In short, we mean to make this case somewhat of a caution. We know whereof we speak, we know Baldwin, we know his lawyers and their methods, and, before we are through, it will not be our fault if the public is not as well informed about them as we are. If we were to offer advice, it would be that the parties concerned should take our well meant criticisms in good part, and proceed to so improve the management of the Baldwin as that we may hereafter praise where we are now compelled to condemn. We shall be glad to change our tone when the facts justify us. We have no desire to send evil reports abroad, and would not if the demands of truth were not imperative.

Lady (stopping with her husband at a seaside fishing village): "And is Mr. Smith at home?" *Girl:* "Yes, m'm, he has been home, but has gone out again." *Lady:* "Oh, did he say where he was going?" *Girl:* "I don't know, m'm, but he said something about going out to get shaved and hamboozled, m'm." [She meant shampooed.]—*Fun.*

THE CROCKER RECEPTION.

Memorable among the many memorable incidents of Gen. Grant's visit to San Francisco, the reception of the hero by Mr. Charles Crocker will remain one of the great events in our social history. Only the largest spirit of hospitality and State pride, disposing of boundless wealth, could imagine and carry through an entertainment so stately, so glowing with color and splendor, so lordly in its scale and scope. The mansion, famous wherever the name of California is known, is one of the grandest on the Continent, and is furnished throughout in a style of imperial luxury. All that the genius and the cunning hands of art can accomplish of marvelous and rare on the canvas or in marble, in the chased metal or the elaborate bronze, in the wonderful carved woods and the exquisite, costly fabrics of the finest art centers of Europe, or the wonderful works of the deft Japanese and Chinese, all are here brought together and arrayed with a subtle charm of taste and refinement, which fill the visitor with an ever-growing amazement. Who could imagine that treasures like these would be found in a city, barely thirty years old, and in a land but yesterday beyond the reach of the civilized world? Surprises like this are the delight of our California magnates; and none has yet been imagined to compare with the fairy festival of last Tuesday night, at the Crocker Mansion. The grand halls blazed with light and the air was balmy with the breath of the rarest and most delicious flowers; from room to room the guests moved through a succession of enchanting scenes, each a picture one would have been glad to fix forever; and the walls flashed back from their polished wood-work and costly mirrors and rare marbles the light and sparkle of diamond and ruby and emerald, and the glances of eyes that outflashed the gems, and the poise of heads more lovely than the dreams of art.

The beauty and the distinction of San Francisco were gathered to greet the renowned guest, and surely not in all his wanderings had the observant eye of the great soldier rested on a statelier assemblage of fair women and brave men. Here were the women, beautiful, refined, accomplished, who have made California a synonym throughout the land for the highest type of womanly grace and culture; here were the men, the thinkers and the workers famous in the fields of enterprise, the great statesmen, the railroad kings, who have grasped a continent, the profound lawyers, whose names are quoted with respect abroad, the divines, who have shed light on the sacred mysteries, the merchants, whose ships are on every sea, and the manufacturers, who make the land hum with the sound of industry. Through the enchanted night went on the song, the sound of happy voices, the musical laughter of women; the rapture of music, and the tinkle of the silvery fountain's fall; and when the silent stars were setting, and the still glory of the coming day began to fill the east with light, slowly and regretfully the farewells were spoken, and the brilliant company separated, with lingering looks and sighs but half repressed.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONS.

Nothing in the new Constitution seems plainer than that special commissions are abolished, and forever prohibited. The words are emphatic that special commissioners shall not be capable of performing any municipal functions whatever. That legislates the police, water, fire, new City Hall, sheet widening, golden gate park, and all similar commissions out of existence. Existing commissioners do not seem to realize the fact, but it is a fact nevertheless. The newly elected officials who are *ex officio* members of commissioners are filing bonds as such, but they may well spare themselves the trouble. The nice little plums, in the shape of additional salaries for these extra duties, will now remain in the city Treasury. The Board of Supervisors must now perform all these duties. It was always proper that they should. It was an anomaly in representative government, that the principle functions of city supervisors should be taken away from the elected authorities, and placed in the hands of nominated irresponsibles. It was said that commissioners, who were generally named by persons who lobbied hills through the Legislature, could be more safely trusted than the popularly elected Supervisors. If this were true, then the truth of it is a terrible commentary upon government by the people. The sooner the Board of Supervisors is made to discharge its full duties to the city, the sooner will the people realize the necessity of electing the most honest and capable men for Supervisors.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

The pretended quarrel between Russia and Germany, which has so exercised the editors of newspapers, is the greatest piece of moonshine ever yet presented to the world in the guise of a fact. The mere circumstance of Prince Gortschakoff having pretended to make a confidant of all Europe through a French newspaper is enough to prove this. It is all a piece of acting, clumsy and transparent enough (yet neither too transparent nor too clumsy, as would appear, to deceive the newspaper critics), intended to throw dust in the eyes of England and France, and, above all, to lead Austria to her ruin and dismemberment. The notion of Russia making an alliance with France, after the telegram of the Emperor William thanking the Czar for preventing France from getting allies and attributing to him the main influence in the triumph of Prussia—this notion is too absurd for any but a leader-writer. The notions which every man must get into his head who wishes to understand European politics are these: 1. Russia and Germany are closely allied. 2. The victims of this alliance are intended to be Turkey, Austria, France and England. 3. A real alliance between England, France, Turkey and the smaller States will upset the whole conspiracy.—*From European papers received this morning.*

A MEMORABLE OCCASION.

On the evening of Friday, October 17th, a select company of old and tried friends assembled at the mansion of Mr. and Mrs. Fredk. L. Castle, Sutter and Van Ness Avenue, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding. The spacious drawing-rooms and halls of the stately residence were exquisitely decorated with a profusion of native and exotic flowers, wrought into festoons and wreaths. The genial spirit of the time shone in the faces of all, and it was with subdued emotion that the solemn vows were once more plighted in the presence of a company which included the seven children of the accomplished host and hostess. The evening wore on in the interchange of congratulations and memories, sunny and sombre, of the quarter-century, through whose shifting scenes the faithful pair had passed into the broad and mellow light of the now westering sun of life. It was after midnight when the party broke up, uttering, as with one heart, the sincerest wishes for continued health and happiness to those who bear so lightly the burden of their riper years.

THE TOWN CRIER.

"Hear the Crier" "What the devil art thou?
"One that will play the devil, sir with you."

"He'd a sting in his tail as long as a flail,
Which made him grow bolder and bolder."

Suit has been commenced by the family of Mr. Charles Blithers, now in the Napa Lunatic Asylum, against the firm that furnished the hundred and odd clocks at the New City Hall. The complaint alleges that, being of sound mind and rationally disposed, Mr. Blithers went to the Tax Collector's office to pay his dues, and found out that in that office it was twenty minutes past eleven, while he (Mr. Blithers) supposed it was a quarter to three. He noted the fact as a curious circumstance, and passed down stairs to get a license for his dog, when he ascertained by the clock there that it was just half-past nine, while the clocks in the corridors insisted respectively that it was three minutes past one, eleven minutes of five, half-past seven, and sixteen minutes past nine. At this point his intellect weakened, but he climbed up to the third story, where a very handsome dial was moving with remarkable regularity, and pointing to four o'clock. As he was trying to gather his scattered brain into cohesive particles, he heard a gentleman behind him remark: "Dear me, that clock can't be right; it's never a quarter to six, surely." And then he swooned on the cold marble steps, and was taken before the Insanity Commissioners, who no sooner saw him gaze wildly at the clock and shriek, "It cannot be forty minutes past ten," than they consigned him to the Black Maria and committed him to Napa. He may recover, being perfectly gentle except when he sees a clock, but the family expect to recover $40,000 damages.

There is an attempt to get up a boom against the Napa Insane Asylum, because it is reported that an inmate of that costly palace sat too long under the hot-water faucet, and was taken out boiled. If this were true, it would be hard to say too much against the management of the place, for, without taking into account the cost of heating the water, which was kept running an unconscionable time, there was a lamentable waste of raw material in cooking what could not be utilized for food. Nevertheless, this was certainly a cleaner and more agreeable method of suppressing an obnoxious patient than the Wisconsin practice of dropping him into a dirty basement. The obvious weak point in both these stories is, that we are not told what was done with the product of the industry in either case. Is it not barely possible that a cooked lunatic is found to be more profitable, when fairly planted, than a raw one?

The hurry in which daily newspapers are necessarily prepared excuses the following paragraph in a usually accurate evening contemporary, although, in some sense, it is scarcely pardonable unless the hasty report was handed in without the supervision of the city editor. It reads: "The steamer *General Grant*, with St. Paul and party on board, arrived this morning from Astoria." Immediately after the publication of the above item, the Rev. Dr. Cox, D.D.D., ran down to the Palace Hotel to try and get the rough notes of a Third Epistle to the Corinthians, which he confidently expected to find ready for the printer. His disgust at discovering St. Paul nursing a pug puppy and smoking a clear Havana is not easily illustrated, but as we go to press he wasn't writing any epistles to speak of.

Sacramento has had her grand reception, which went off very successfully. By great care, and assiduous treatment with ice bags, the authorities were able to keep the thermometer down to 85°, and Grant was heard to say he had found it warmer in the Red Sea. This brought smiles to every face, and when, taking his seat at the banquet-table, he picked up the *menu* and remarked: "Thank God! I can see my way through this; quail on toast and honed turkey," thunders of applause shook the building, and a salute of 100 guns was fired from the Capitol grounds. Workmen have been busy ever since, propping up the dome, and it is thought it may be saved. But Grant is still puzzled about that new-fangled word *menu*. He says they used to call it *grub* when he was a boy.

A thoughtful patriot, who saw 30,000 children march around Gen. Grant at Woodward's Gardens, three weeks ago, has been distressed in mind ever since to know what those children are going to do, in view of the Mongolian hordes now pouring into our beloved country. It is hard to satisfy everybody, but perhaps it may have some bearing on the case if we invite this patriot to look out for his own share of the 30,000, and try to induce his friends to do likewise. And it is just possible that the whole 30,000 might have been better employed that day in attending school, and fitting themselves so far to hold their own against the Mongolian hordes.

Mr. Herbst, of the South Cosmopolitan Grammar School, considers that the study of French and German aids scholarship in the English language, and since the amount paid for teachers in the two Continental tongues is only $11,700, there ought to be no objection to the Cosmopolitan Schools. Mr. Herbst may make himself easy. There might be a war upon French, if French alone were taught; but there will be no war upon the German language in the Public Schools. There are quite too many German voters in the city for any party to think of offending them.

Oakland is clearly ahead. It is announced that her public schools are crowded, but that the system of the Superintendent affords ample accommodation for all. Whether the Superintendent is in any way related to the ingenious Sir Boyle Roche does not appear; but he ought to be, since he has found the way to make two bodies occupy the same space at once. There is something elastic in Oakland; either the air, or the school buildings, or the Superintendent of Schools, or perhaps even the truth itself.

Our best citizens are all on their knees. Men who have not knelt in prayer for a quarter of a century are earnestly beseeching the Creator to send a thunder-storm, a heavy rain, an earthquake; in fact, anything which will stop the threatened marine performance of *Pinafore* to-day. There is every prospect of the petition being granted, but, failing that, a heroic "Curtius," as it were, has been found, who, at the sacrifice of his own life, has sworn to scuttle the yacht with the whole company on board.

A small boy, named McCarthy, was sent to the Industrial School this week for six months for delivering Mark Antony's oration to a Chinawoman. He invariably commenced, "Lend me your ear-rings, I come to——" at which point he was in the habit of doing a mile in 5:25. His last effort introduced him to Judge Lounderback, with the above result.

It was unfortunate for one of our most hoary pioneers that the last day of the man and horse contest should also have been the date fixed for the Crocker reception, for about noon a boy emerged from a florist's on Post street, carrying the mammoth horse-shoe of flowers of welcome which was hung at the head of the stairs, and was typical of good luck to the General and the guests. But the old Forty-niner saw the floral trophy, and, turning to a friend, with a shake of his head, muttered: "Well, I've been here thirty years, and seen a heap of durned nonsense, but when it comes to carrying a horse-shoe of flowers out to the Pavilion, and presenting it to a weary old plug like "Pinafore," its time to look out for earthquakes. Why in thunder didn't the blamed fool spend the money for oats?" and he walked sadly away and got outside of about four fingers of old rye as a temporary immersion of his grief.

Mr. Ruth and Dr. Carver are not going to have it all their own way forever and ever as champion glass-ball shooters. That lively village, Petaluma, will shortly bring out a dark horse who can break eleven hundred balls out of a thousand, and simultaneously kill two pigeons out of three from a trap spring behind him at two yards' rise. By a patent adjustment he will also score seventy-five consecutive hulls'-eyes at fifty yards, on a target placed at right angles to the pigeons and the glass balls; and the appearance of this new candidate for powder and shot honors is merely delayed while he is arranging a little scheme to do the whole business blindfold.

General Grant is a man of few words; so few, indeed, that he has made the same little remark about feeling that his reception in America is a personal compliment just 153 times, on 153 different occasions, since he landed. There is a movement going on among the able writers of the city to get up a new phrase for the hero's use—no writer to be allowed to contribute more than one word—and the sentence, when completed, will be elegantly engrossed and bound in embossed blue velvet for presentation. It is thought that Grant will feel particularly good when he gets it, and his hearers more so, when they pick up his words, rightly described by the daily press as "filled with food for thought."

Hector A. Stuart has written the libretto of a comic opera called the "Jolly Quacker." As a burlesque it is scarcely equal to this renowned writer's now celebrated poem on the reception of Grant, in which occurs the immortal line:

"His voice, deep as thunder, rose over commotion."

Like Shakespeare, Hugo, Dickens and other masters of literature, Stuart possesses the power of moving us to smiles or tears—his tragedies excite our laughter, his comedies make us weep.

"I like Gen. Grant first-rate," said a *Chronicle* reporter sadly the other day, "but his coming 's been a little rough on me. I was detailed for the banquet business, and I've been writing columns of slush about 'Charlotte Russe a la Chantilly,' and chicken liver brochettes,' 'salmon a la Chambord,' and 'English snipe.' You don't know how hard it is on a fellow after a day's work of this sort to sit down and worry through three dishes for a quarter or to take a light fifteen-cent meal. It seems terribly incongruous, don't it?"

A discharged employee, in the usual spirit of *gentlemen* in a similar fix, recently brought serious charges against Mr. Sinton, the License Collector. And thus out of evil comes good. The quasi-defendant in the case insists on an immediate examination by experts, and nothing remains of the original daub of mud flung at him except the flingee, who retires into his shell with the celerity of a perrywinkle, and, like a defeated snail, withdraws his horns into the well slimed walls of his own interior.

One of the most repulsive features about modern life is the ubiquitous reporter. A man cannot even hide the amount of his income from these prying fellows; and ever since the newspapers published the fact that W. H. Vanderbilt and J. C. Flood hold each $5,000,000 in U. S. Bonds, we have been expecting to find our own large investment in that line revealed. Thus far we have escaped, but the end is not yet.

The wind blows the other way in Herzegovina at present. Before the war the Turks took what they pleased from Christians in that happy land, and shot the proprietor who objected to having his goods conveyed. Now the Christians pay no rent, and shoot the Turkish landlord if he tries to collect his dues. Some philologists hold that the Irish is the native speech of Herzegovina Christians.

Mr. Chas. Alpers proposes to the Board of Supervisors to contract for the removal of dead animals from the city limits for thirty years, the Board to spend $100,000 in clearing the decks for action. It would save money to the taxpayers and purify the atmosphere far more to give Mr. Alpers $5,000, on condition of removing himself beyond the city limits for the term specified.

The poor Indian is again being imposed upon in Texas and New Mexico, as well as in Colorado. The moment he goes out, like the sentimental butcher on that beautiful moonlight night, to do a little quiet killing, the white man raises a hue and cry, and objects to the child of nature. This is mean. "Live and let live" is a good motto.

The telegraph incorrectly reports the name of the Irish M.P. who declared that the people of Ireland had more cause for resorting to violence than the French had in 1789. It was not Major O'Gorman who made this reasonable statement, but Major Goliah O'Grady Gahagan, whose exploits have been recorded by Thackeray.

On Thursday the Alta published a story headed the "Mutilation of a Grave," and some excitement was caused before it was found out that the grave in question was that of the English language, which had suffered mutilation at the hands of the great journal till it could bear no more.

The Chicago papers promise themselves to give Grant the "grandest military spectacle" seen in the country since the war. Naturally, St. Louis is all on fire to give him a pair of spectacles, and we believe in anything to beat Grant.

An Oregon paper says that a married lady of that State saw a town for the first time in her life when she attended the Grant jubilee at Portland, but the cruel editor carefully abstains from telling us what town it was she saw.

Los Angeles complains of not being lively. What the fallen angel do you mean? They don't have a jolly time in heaven; that's not what folks go there for. It's only what is naughty that is nice, good angels.

C. P. R. R.

Overland Ticket Office: Ferry Landing, foot of Market street.--Commencing Monday, May 19th, 1879, and until further notice, trains Boats will leave SAN FRANCISCO:

7.00 A. M. (daily), Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Landing — Connecting with Trains for Napa (Stages for Sonoma), Calistoga (the Geysers), and Sacramento. Connecting at Davis (*Sundays excepted*) for Woodland and Knight's Landing, and at Woodland for Williams and Willows.
(Arrive San Francisco 8:10 P.M.)

7.00 A.M. (daily) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) and via Livermore arriving at Tracy at 11:30 A. M. and connecting with Atlantic Express. Connects at Niles with Train arriving at San Jose at 10:15 A.M.
(Returning, train from Tracy arrives at 6:05 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (daily), Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R R.) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland (Or.), Colfax, Reno (Virginia City), Palisade (Eureka), Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Galt with train arriving at Ione at 3:40 P.M.
(Arrive San Francisco 5:15 P.M.)

Sunday Excursion Tickets to San Pablo and Martinez at Reduced Rates.

10.00 A.M. (daily) via Oakland Ferry, Local Passeager Train to Haywards and Niles.
(Arrive San Francisco 4:05 P.M.)

3.00 P.M. (daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry and Niles), stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 5:20 P.M.
(Arrive San Francisco 9:35 A.M.)

3.00 P.M. (daily) Northern Railway Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to San Pablo, Martinez and Antioch.
(Arrive San Francisco 9:35 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (daily) Arizona Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) for Lathrop (and Stockton), Merced, Madera, Visalia, Sumner, Mojave, Newhall (San Buenaventura, and Santa Barbara), Los Angeles, "Santa Monica," Wilmington, Santa Ana (San Diego), Colton and Yuma (Colorado River Steamers), conuecting direct with Daily Trains of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Arizona for Maricopa (Daily Stages for Phœnix and Prescott), and for Casa Grande (182 miles east from Yuma), and end of Track (Daily Stages for Florence and Tucson).

"Sleeping Cars" between Oakland, Los Angeles and Yuma.
(Arrive Sau Francisco 12:35 P.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Landing), connecting with trains for Calistoga, (the Geysers), Woodland, Knight's Landing and Sacramento; and at Sacramento with Passenger Train, leaving at 9:35 P.M. for Truckee, Reno, Carson and Virginia.
"Sleeping Cars" between Vallejo and Carson.
(Arrive San Francisco 11:10 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Wash'n St. Wharf), for Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.
(Arrive San Francisco 8:00 P.M.)

4.00 P.M. (daily), Through Third Class and Accommodation Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) connecting at Lathrop with Train arriviug at Los Angeles on second day at 11:55 A.M. (Arrive San Francisco 9:05 A.M.

4.30 P.M. (daily) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to Haywards, Niles and Livermore. (Arrive San Francisco 8:35 A.M.)

5.00 P.M. (daily) Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland Ferry and Northern Railway) to Ogden, Omaha and East.

Public conveyance for Mills Seminary connects at Semnary Park Station with all trains, Sundays excepted.

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS

From "SAN FRANCISCO." Daily.

TO OAKLAND.		TO ALAMEDA.	TO FERNSIDE.	TO EAST OAKLAND.	TO NILES.		TO BERKELEY	TO DELAWARE STREET.
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.		A. M.	A. M.
B 6.10	12.30	7.00	B7.00	B 6.10	7.00		7.30	B 6.10
7.00	1.00	8.00	B9.00	7.30	10.00		8.30	8.00
7.30	1.30	9.00	B10.00	8.30	P. M.		9.30	10.00
8.00	2.00	10.00	P. M.	9 30	3.00		10.30	12.00
8.30	3.00	11.00	B5.00	10.30	4.30		11.30	P. M.
9.00	3.30	12.00	.....	11.30	———		P. M.	1.30
9.30	4.00	P. M.	.....	P. M.			1.00	3.30
10.00	4.30	1.30	.....	12.30			3.00	4.30
10.30	5.00	2.00	.....	1.00			4.00	5.30
11.00	5.30	*3.00	.....	3.30	TO SAN JOSE.		5.00	B 6.30
11.30	6.00	4.00	.....	4.30			6.00	.....
12.00	6.30	5.00	.....	5.30			B 6.30	.....
.....	7.00	6.00	.....	6.30			———	———
.....	8.10	B*7.00	.....	7.00			———	———
.....	9.20	B*8.10	.....	8.10		A. M.		Change Cars
.....	10.30	*1030	.....	9.20		7.00		at
.....	B11.45	B*1145	.....	10.30		P. M.		West Oakland
.....	.....	.....	.....	B11.45		3.00		

To "SAN FRANCISCO," Daily.

FROM DELAWARE STREET.	FROM BERKELEY.	FROM NILES	FROM EAST OAKLAND.	FROM FERNSIDE.	FROM ALAMEDA.	FROM OAKLAND. (Broadway.)	
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
B 5.40	B 5.40	7.00	B 5.10	B8.00	B*5.00	B 5.20	12.20
B 6.30	B 6.30	8.00	B 5.50	B10.00	B*5.40	B 6.00	12 50
8.00	7.30	P. M.	6.40	B11.00	*6.25	6.50	1.20
10.00	8.30	2.35	7.40	P. M.	7.00	7.20	1.50
12.00	9.30	4.30	8.40	B6.00	8.03	7.50	2.50
P. M.	10.30	———	9.40	.....	9.00	8.25	3.20
1.30	11.30		10.40	.....	10.03	8.50	3.50
3.30	P. M	FROM SAN JOSE.	11.40	.....	11.03	9.20	4.20
4.30	1.00		P. M.	.....	12,00	9.50	4.50
5.30	3.00		12.40	.....	P. M.	10.20	5.20
B 6.30	4.00		1.25	.....	1.00	10.50	5.50
.....	5.00		2.40	.....	3.00	11.20	6.25
.....	6.00		4.40	.....	*3.20	11.50	6.50
———	———		5.40	.....	4.00	.....	8.00
		A. M.	6.40	.....	5.00	.....	9.10
Change Cars		7.10	7.50	.....	6.03	.....	10.20
at		P. M.	9.00	.....	B*7.20	.....	.....
West Oakind.		1.30	10.10	.....	B*8.30	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*10.00	.....	.....

B—*Sundays excepted.*

*Alameda Passengers change cars at Oakland.

Creek Route.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*Daily*—B5:40, B6:30, 7.20, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A.M. 12:15, 1:15, 2:25, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6.15 P.M.

FROM OAKLAND—*Daily*—B5:30, B6:20, 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A. M. 12:05, 1:05, 2:15, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05 P.M. —*Sundays excepted.*

"Official Schedule Time" furnished by RANDOLPH & Co., Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St., S. F.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt.
A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.

SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD

Commencing Monday, Sept. 15th, 1879, and until further notice, Boats and Trains will leave San Francisco (Washington-st. Wharf) as follows:

3.00 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted), Steamer "James M. Donahue" (Washington Street Wharf), connecting with Mail and Express Train at Donahue for Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Cloverdale, and way stations. Making stage connections at Lakeville for Sonoma; at Geyserville for Skaggs' Springs; at Cloverdale for Ukiah, Lakeport, Mendocino City, Highland Springs, Bartlett Springs, Soda Bay and the Geysers.
☞ Connections made at Fulton on following morning for Korhel's, Guerneville and the Redwoods.
(Arrive at San Francisco 10:30 A.M.)

Sunday Excursions at Reduced Rates.

8.15 A.M., Sundays only, via Donahue, for Cloverdale and Way Stations.
Fares for Round Trip: Donahue, $1; Petaluma, $1.50; Santa Rosa, $2; Fulton, $2.50; Windsor, $3; Healdsburg, $3; Litton's, $3.50; Geyserville, $3.50; Cloverdale, $4.50.
(Arrive at San Francisco 7:00 P.M.)

Freight received from 7 a.m. till 2.30 p. m., daily (except Sundays).

Ticket Office: Washington st. Wharf.

A. HUGHES, Gen. Manager. JAS. M. DONAHUE, Gen. Pass & Tkt. Agt.

SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Round the World Tickets.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will issue Round the World Tickets, giving first-class accommodations for the entire route, at the low price of **$650.** For particulars apply to
WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,
Geueral Agents,
Aug. 9. Corner First and Brannan streets.

Natural beauty surpasses anything which can be imparted by artificial means. PHOSPHATE SOAP gives health to the skin simply by removing impurities and eradicating the poisons which give rise to skin diseases.

Not only for daily use on the face and hands, but for bathing the entire body, there is nothing equal to PHOSPHATE SOAP. It is a thorcugh disinfectant and removes offensive odors of every kind.

☞ Ask your Druggist for it.

NORTHERN DIVISION SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Commencing Monday, April 21, 1879, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave San Francisco, from Passenger Depot on Townsend street, between Third and Fourth streets, as follows:

8.20 A.M. daily for San Jose and Way Stations. ☞ Stages for Pescadero (via San Mateo) connect with this train only.

9.30 A.M (Sundays only) for San Jose and Way Stations. Returniug, leaves San Jose at 6 P.M.

10.40 A.M. daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad and all Way Stations. ☞ At PAJARO, the Santa Cruz R. R. connects with this train for Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz. ☞ At SALINAS the M. & S. V. R. R. connects with this train for Monterey. ☞ STAGE connections made with this train. (Pescadero Stages via San Mateo excepted.)

3.30 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose, Gilroy, Pajaro, Hollister, Tres Pinos and principal Way Stations.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The trains of the Santa Cruz R. R. and the M. & S. V. R. R, which have been connecting with this train on Saturdays at PAJARO and SALINAS respectively, have been withdrawn for the season. Those intending to visit Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz or Monterey, will take the train leaving San Francisco at 10:40 A.M. daily.

3.30 P.M. (Sundays only) for San Jose and Way Stations.

4.25 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose and Way Stations.

5.00 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

6.30 P.M.—daily, for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

Second-Class Fare.

Between San Francisco and San Jose.....$1.00.

On Freight Trains only, leaving San Francisco at 4:00 A.M., San Jose at 8:30 P.M. (daily, Sundays excepted).

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates

To San Jose and intermediate points sold on Saturdays, and Sunday mornings, good for return until following Monday inclusive.

Also, EXCURSION TICKETS to Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Monterey, sold on Saturdays only—good for return until the following Monday inclusive.

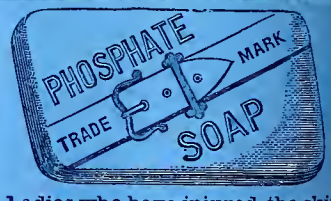
☞ Principal Ticket Office—Passenger Depot, Townsend street. Branch Ticket Office—No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Supt. H. R. JUDAH, A. P. & T. A.

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

Commencing Monday, May 19th, 1879,

☞ Passengers for points on the Southern Divisions of the road will take the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad via OAKLAND, leaving SAN FRANCISCO via Ferry Landing, Market street, at 4:00 P.M. daily (Arizona Express Train), and making close connection at GOSHEN for Sumner, Mojave, Los Angeles, Wilmington, Anaheim, Colton, Colorado River, YUMA, Maricopa and Casa Grande (182 miles east from Yuma). May 31.



Ladies who have injured the skin by the constant use of cosmetics may do much to restore their faces to that beauty which nature alone can give by constantly using PHOSPHATE SOAP.

For chapped hands the constant use of PHOSPHATE SOAP will be recommended by all who give it one fair trial.

If you want a nice article of Toilet Soap and something that is beneficial to the skin, buy PHOSPHATE SOAP.

Ladies who wish to make the skin look beautiful and natural should use PHOSPHATE SOAP.

Manufactured by "Standard Soap Co.,"
204 Sacramento St., San Francisco.

NOTABILIA.

THE PEDDLER'S SONG.

Lawn as white as driven snow;
Cypress black as e'er was crow;
Gloves as sweet as damask roses;
Masks for faces and for uoses;
Bugle-bracelet, necklace, amber;
Perfume for a lady's chamber;
Gold quelps and stomachers,
For my lads to give their dears;
Pins and poking-sticks of steel.
What maids lack from head to heel:
Come buy of me, come; come buy, come buy,
Buy, lads, or else your lasses cry.

WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE.

It does one good to look at the smiling faces in the streets, and note the signs of revived activity in almost every department of business. It is certain that stirring times are ahead, and that we have fairly left depression behind us. But when we speak of depression, it is to be remembered that, through all the gloomy period of the past three years, there was one place which never ceased for a moment its astonishing hustle and life. Every hour of every day Swain's, 213 Sutter street, has been and is as full of business as a place can be, and all the energies of the force are needed to keep up with its incessant flow of custom.

Perhaps women nowadays do not sufficiently appreciate their emancipation from many of the toils they were forced to go through less than a hundred years ago, when the spinning-wheel was in every house, and the clothing of the family had to be made into cloth at home before it could be cut out. Even when this first necessity was done away with, wives had still to make their husbands' underclothing; but now these indispensable garments are furnished by Carmany & Crosett, 25 Kearny street, superior in style and cheapness to any ever seen before.

Seasoned!—Lady Tourist: "Are the sheets well aired?" Irish Chambermaid: "Troth, and they are, m'am; for the sayson is three months begun, and they've been well-used since!"—*Punch.*

Periodically, an excitement is stirred up about Capt. Kidd's treasure, buried, as men say, on some one of the islands or on the beach of the mainland, almost anywhere from Cape Hatteras to Mount Desert Island. Many expeditions have wasted means and time and even lives in the vain search for the pirate's wealth; and all the while practically unbounded riches were within the reach of the adventurers, in the saving of fuel and economy of material effected by the use of Montanya's Union Range, the best friend of the housekeeper.

A woman in Maine followed a tramp four miles, knocked him down with a club, and recovered the property he had stolen. She was able to perform this tremendous feat because she was in the habit of taking salt-water baths, which brace up the nerves to any required pitch. At the Neptune and Mermaid Baths, foot of Hyde street, North Beach, under the instruction of Prof. Mohor, one acquires the courage of Bayard and the nerve of Hercules.

A line we have missed in "Allan's Anti-Fat" advertisement: A great reduction on taking a quantity.—*Punch.*

The spelling reform which now exercises the minds of many scholars in Great Britain and this country, has been practically illustrated for some time in the columns of the *Library Journal* by this form of the familiar word: Catalog. A lady, with misty notions of the letter R, proposes the form *Pawpus* for *Porpoise.* Whether this is to meet with general acceptance may be doubted, but it is certain that Bradley & Rulofson will always remain at the head of the world's photographers.

The Rev. Dr. Stebbins, of the Boston *Christian Register,* has no faith in the story of Balaam's ass. He says that there is no evidence other than that of Balaam himself that the interesting dialogue reported by him ever took place. This seems to be a little hard on the prophet, who is just now absent from town; but one thing is beyond cavil: there is a steadily growing demand for the Gerke Wine, and Landsberger is kept busy filling orders.

Fact not so generally known as it ought to be: Those who sow wild oats sometimes reap hemp.—*Judy.*

The director of the Zoological Gardens at Marseilles has discovered rhinitis in a young hippopotamus from Egypt. This dashes to the ground the hopes which had been cherished of hippopotamus steaks and roasts to vary the eternal litany of beef and mutton and veal: but it is at least a consolation to reflect that the very best hats in the world are still to be had at White's, 614 Commercial street.

No Costiveness, Diarrhea or any Bowel complaints where Hop Bitters are used. Read Advertisement.

Cetewayo, the Zulu King, has been melancholy and taciturn since his capture, and seems to be in a deep decline. This is greatly to be regretted, for the noble savage might do better than eat himself up. If he comes to California, he will revive at once under a course of F. & P. J. Cassin's wonderful cordial of Old Rye Whisky and Pure Rock Candy, the acknowledged conqueror of consumption.

A Dry, Rasping Cough, irritates and endangers the Lungs, and greatly debilitates and annoys the patient. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant removes constriction of the bronchial tubes, promotes easy expectoration, heals all inflamed parts, and brings about a speedy cure of the most stubborn Cough or Cold.

Alphabetical.—Our foreign complications, it is to be feared, will hardly prove "as easy as ABC," represented though those letters are in the names of Afghanistan, Burmah and the Cape.—*Fun.*

Mr. Charles Reade, when anybody dares to criticise a little unfavorably any one of his productions, turns blue in the face and uses all the bad language in his slang dictionary. Napa Soda is the only thing to cure this bilious admirer of himself.

Tapestry Brussels, $1 per yard and upwards; fine new patterns. Call and see them. Window shades, 75 cents and upwards. Window lace, 12½ cents and upwards. Cornices, wall paper, etc. Oilcloths, 50 cents per yard and upwards. Hartshorn & McPhun, 112 Fourth st., near Mission.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
City and County of San Francisco, September 9, 1879.
Redemption of San Francisco Bonds,
ISSUE OF 1858.

Holders of Bonds of the City and County of San Francisco, issued under "An Act to provide for the Funding and Payment of the outstanding Unfunded Claims against the City of San Francisco, and against the County of San Francisco, as they existed prior to the first day of July, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six," approved April 20, 1858, are hereby notified that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the above named Bonds will receive sealed proposals for the surrender of any portion thereof at the City and County Treasurer's office, New City Hall, San Francisco, until 12 o'clock noon,

Wednesday, December 31st, 1879.

The amount to be applied to the Redemption of these Bonds is more or less, One Hundred and Eighty Thousand Dollars **($180,000).**

Bidders will state at what rate they will surrender their Bonds, for payment in United States gold coin.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent. of the Bonds offered, or their equivalent in coin, or certified checks, and should the Bonds tendered not be presented within ten days after the award, the next lowest bid will be accepted.

No proposal above par will be entertained.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for surrender of Bonds, issue of 1858."

A. J. BRYANT, Mayor,
COLIN M. BOYD, Auditor,
CHAS HUBERT, Treasurer,
Commissioners of the Funded Debt.

Sept. 13.

AVERILL MIXEO PAINT,
The Best, Most Durable and Beautiful of All Paints.
PREPARED READY FOR USE,
AND OF ANY SHADE OR COLOR DESIRED.

O. S. ORRICK, General Agent,
Sept. 27. *329 Market st., Opposite Front.*

MADAME WALDO COHEN,
Finishing Lessons--Piano. $3 Per Lesson.
Sept. 20. *507 Hyde Street, San Francisco.*

QUICKSILVER.
For sale---In lots to suit, by Thomas Bell & Co., No. 305 Sansome street, over Bank of California. Nov. 16.

NOTICE.
For the very best photographs go to Bradley & Rulofson's, in an Elevator, 429 Montgomery street. Oct. 29.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF CAL.
Attendance, daily, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., by the under-signed, to receive subscriptions and donations, and to furnish all information relating to the Society.
J. P. McCURRIE, Secretary,
Oct. 23. 730 Montgomery street.

COKE CHEAPEST FUEL.
Reduction in Price: Wholesale Price, 50 cents per barrel; Retail Price, 60 cents per barrel, at the works of the SAN FRANCISCO GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, Howard and First streets, and foot of Second st. Jan. 12.

SCHWAB & BREESE,
New Art Gallery, 624 Market street, opposite Palace Hotel.
Oil Paintings, Engravings, Wax and Artists' Materials.
☞ ADMISSION FREE.
Sept. 13.

SNOW & CO.,
No. 20 Post street, opposite Mechanics' Institute, Importers and Manufacturers of Pictures, Frames, Mouldings, and Artist's Materials. Established 1849. Sept. 20.

W Morris. **MORRIS & KENNEDY,** J. F. Kennedy,
Importers and Dealers in Moldings, Frames, Engravings, Chromos, Lithographs, Decalcomanie, Wax and Artists' Materials, 21 Post street, nearly opposite Masonic Temple, San Francisco. Feb. 4.

IRVINE & LE BRETON
Have Removed their Law Offices to No. 217 Sansome Street.
[March 15.]

R. H. LLOYD,
Attorney-at-Law, Room 13, Nevada Block.

"BIZ."

The excitement of the week's traffic upon Front street began early on Monday morning, when Sir Claus Spreckles, President of the California Sugar Refinery, took a walk around among the wholesals jobbing houses, and notified them all of an advance of ¼c ₱ lb on Sugar, and 10c ₱ gallon on Golden Syrup. This was good news for those carrying stocks, but notably so to Castle Brothers, who have 1,000 hhls en route from New York, via Cape Horn, bought at a low price, and Mau & Co., of California street; the latter alone continues to buy all his Refined Sugars in New York and transports them every week hy rail. On the afternoon of Wednesday, ths 22d instant, Mr. Spreckles announced still another rise of ¼c ₱ lb on all grades of Sugar, which, with a ¼c rise, already noted in the *News Letter*, makes the advance in Sugar in this market, since the heginning of October, 1¼c ₱ lb. This is occasioned, in part, hy the rise of Sugar in Manila and elsewhere, accompanied by an important rise in freight hy ship the world over. The New York Sugar market has also risen, and tbsre was no other alternative for our refiners than to follow suit, especially as the price to hs paid for the incoming Hawaiian crop, contracted for a twelvemonth hy our refiners, is regulated, upon its arrival, by the cabled price at Manila; the same regulated by polarization tests made here. There is one other point here tbat may he stated to the credit of Mr. Spreckles—that when hs advanced ths price of Sugar ¼c ₱ lb, he advanced the wages of his employees at the California Sugar Refinery $5 per month. Now, the query is—will he go still further, and pay $5 more to tally with the second ¼c rise? Ws rather think not, although it is said that the unexpected rise of wages to the men called out kindly expressions of gratitude from all the participants at the Refinery, which were received hy Sir Claus with his accustomed suavity of manner.

The present scheduls price of Sugars to the trade, less 2½ per cent. for cash, is as follows:

(A) Patent Cuhe Sugar in bbls	12c.
(A) Crushed Sugar	12c.
Extra Powdered Sugar, in hbls	12¼c.
Fine Crushed Sugar, in bbls	12c.
Dry Granulated Sugar, in hbls	11¾c.
Extra Granulated Sugar, in bhls	11¼c.
Golden C Sugar, in hhls	10½c.
D Sugar, in hhls. or S. I. kegs	10c.
D Sugar	10¾c.

Half harrels, ¼c. more; boxes, ½c. more—for all kinds.

Sugar imports from the Sandwich Islands during the week embrace the following, which seems to he ahout the fag-end of last year's crop, the new Cane heing now gathered at the Sugar Mills: Bark Discovery, from Honolulu, hrought 4,527 hags and mats; hark D. C. Murray, 1,458 hags, and the ship Gov'r Goodwin only 972 hags—a very much less quantity than was expected by her. Nowadays there is very little Hawaiian Sugar sold in the open market, as nearly the entire crop of 35,000 tons has been contracted for hy our local refiners.

Coffee is now hecoming quite scarce in this market, while the stock of Rio at New York is placed in first hands at the very inconsiderahle amount of 1,000 hags. The present spot price of Prime No. 1 Green Costa Rica is 18@19c.; all other Central American, 15@18c. During the week we received from Central America only 464 bags. The statistical position of our market is very favorahle for a continuation of high prices for the halance of the year. There is, however, a small cargo of Ceylon now en route to Parrott & Co. Sales from first hands during the past fortnight have been very much restricted, owing to the higher views of importers, who have heen holding firmly their small stock of Guatemala at 17½c. for good, and at 18½c. for superior. Considerable quantities, however, have changed hands among dealers at a small advance on prices lately ruling.

Teas.—Stocks are light, and prices both here and in Japan are higher than they have heen for a long time past. Diamond L Japans in papers 40c, and for M. & Co. M., 38½c to the trade. "Comet" Oolongs—this favorite brand of China Black sympathizes fully with the rise in all other kinds.

Rice.—The market is very quiet for all kinds. The stock of China is large, but of Hawaiian Tahle the supplies are light, with sales at 6c@6¼c. China mixed is dull at 4⅝c@4¾c; China, 5¼c@6c for No. 2 and 1 respectively.

Salmon.—There have been during the month large speculative purchases of Case Salmon at prices beginning at $1 10@$1 20 per doz. for 1-lh tins, and so running up to $1 30@$1 35 for best hrands. At this latter rate 5,000 cases Columhia River, f. o. h. on the cans, sold for Chicago at $1 37½, and the price advanced to $1 40@$1 45. Salmon in 2-lh cans are very scarce, and are now held at $2 50 per doz. The stock here of this description does not exceed 1,000 cases. A few days since a telegram was puhlished in our daily papers from Victoria, B. C., to the effect that the bark "Princess Royal" would soon sail for London with 300,000 cases. The fact is she carries ahout 30,000 cases only, or about one-half the entire season's catch in the Fraser River.

Borax.—Producers are not inclined to make further sales at rceent going rates, but are holding for a rise somewhat in keeping with the advance in Metals. Late shipments to New York hy rail and via Isthmus, 45,000 lbs.

Quicksilver.—As stated in last week's *News Letter*, tbe market became excited over London cahles of a rise during the fortnight from £7 to £9 per hottle. The market here jumped from 34@34½c October 9th to 36c on the 13th, on the 14th to 40c, and on the 20th sales were made for New York—say 1,200 flasks—at 45c, and small spot sales at 50c. Since this incoming week the market has been dull and listless, with no special demand, the nominal price 45c. But as the Hongkong price is now below $70 per picul it is not believed that present rates can he sustained, even with our small stock.

Block Tin.—All the Sydney Pig Tin in market was bought up last week at 17½@18c, and the price advanced to 24@25c. in a johhing way.

Pig Iron.—Holders are very firm in their views, hut in the present unsettled state of the market it is idle to give quotations, as at best they are of little value, though they approximate 30@35c as the range.

Tin Plate.—Our stocks are large and the demand light, yet the few sales making exhihit an advance of, perhaps, $2@$3 per box on prices long ruling.

Iron, Steel, Copper, Lead, etc., are all objects of speculation, and prices very uppish, and bolders are now coining money from the sale of old two and three-year-old stocks of Bar Iron, Iron Pipe, etc.

Coal.—The market does not rally to correspond with the advance in all other goods. There was a comhination recently formed here to put up Cumberland, but it was soon hursted, and prices dropped to old figures. The British Columhia, California and Northern Coast mines now control our market for steam coals. Low prices.

Chemicals.—There seems to he more confidence in tbe market, and the prices a turn dearer.

Cement.—We have no sales of English Portland to record. Prices low.

Dry Goods.—There is more tone to the general market, with an activs trads in progress.

Boots and Shoes.—Business is lively, and owing to the advance in leather, prices are ths turn dearer.

Freights and Charters.—There has been littls or nothing done in charters for Wheat for the last two or three weeks, when nearly all the ships here and soon to arrive were secured at 60s. or less. The fsw disengaged ships in port now demand 70s., and we think it will not be many days before there will be a clean sweep of all the Grain ships in port at or about current rates, and then we should not he at all surprised to see ships chartered for ths United Kingdom and orders at £4.

Domestic Produce.—Flour and Wheat ars hoth higher, and on the up-grade. Extra Flour, $6@6 50; Superfine, $4@5, according to brand and quality. Spot Wheat has been sold largely during the week at $2 10@$2 15 ₱ cental, and ons very choice lot for seed at $2 25. Our Wheat receipts to date now exceed those of a corresponding period of last year, being now, in round figures, 5,250,000 ctls against 5,000,000 in 1878. Our exports are ahout in the same ratio, with vsry frss deliveries day by day. Flour is rather dull at the advance noted.

Barley and Oats are hoth without movement, the former at ¾@1c ₱ lb for feed and hrewing; Oats, $1@$1 35 ₱ ctl, as extremes.

Corn and Beans.—There is rather more tone to the market for both grains, the former at 90c@$1 ₱ ctl., the latter for White, at $1 50@$3 50 per ctl., according to kind and quality.

Hops.—Several hundred hales Oregon and Washington Territory first-class have recently heen sold at 28@30c; Russian River choice, 32½c.

Hides.—The market is strong for all kinds, and prices are higher, say 18@18½c for Dry.

Tallow.—The market is quiet at 5½c for ordinary grades.

Wool.—The market is very strong for all kinds, with free sales. The ship David Crockett, for New York, carried 659,331 lbs. Shipments East overland in Septemher aggregated 2,961,150 lbs. The City of Panama, for New York, via Panama, carried hence 439,583 lbs. The market is strong for all grades. We quote choice Northern free at 23@26c.; do. Burry and Seedy, 18@21c.; San Joaquin free, 16@18c.; do. Burry and Seedy, 13@15c.; Southern Coast free, 15@17c.; do. Burry, 13@15c.

Mustard Seed.—The demand is good at 3@3½c. for White and Yellow, and 1½@1¾c. for Brown and Red. The steamer City of Panama, via Isthmus, had en route for New York 17,772 lbs. There was shipped by rail overland in September 43,200 lbs. The ship David Crockett, for New York, had 466,520 lbs.

Fruits.—The market is well supplied with Strawberries, Raspherries, Peaches, Plums, Grapes, etc. Apples are also very plentiful, and some Pears.

St. John's Presbyterian Church, Post street, between Mason and Taylor. Rev. Dr. Scott, Pastor, will preach Sunday morning at 11 o'clock; also at 7½ P. M. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 9½ A. M. Prayer and Praise Service at 6½ P. M.

CHARLES LANGLEY & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
Importers of Pure English, French and German Drugs,
PATENT MEDICINES, Etc.,
100 and 102 FRONT STREET,
San Francisco. [Sept, 6.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
Finest and Cheapest Meat-flavoring Stock for Soups, Made Dishes and Sauces. March 2.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful. See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," etc.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
Caution—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature, in blue ink, across Label. "Consumption in England increased ten-old in ten years." March 2.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
To be had of all Store-keepers, Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only), C. David & Co., 43, Mark Lane, London, England. March 2.

Asthma, and difficult breathing arising from affections of the Respiratory Organs, promptly relieved and paroxysms averted by **Datura Tatula Inhalations,** for which purpose the plant is prepared in *all* the usual forms for smoking, and also as pastilles and powder for burning on a plate or censer. In **Asthma and Analagous Diseases** the superior efficacy of this plant, prepared as above mentioned, has heen for the last 40 years recognized by the Medical Profession and the public in all parts of the world. Prepared only by **Savory & Moore,** 143, New Bond-street. Testimonials accompanying each box of Cigarettes, Cigars and Pastilles. Tins, in the economical form of tobacco, and also in powder for burning, from 2s. 6d. to 21s. Of chemists, etc., everywhere. [June 21.]

$777 a year and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address, June 7.] P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

CUMBERLAND LODE, ARIZONA.

Capt. Hanlon, the New Superintendent of the Cumberland Mine, Reports the Ore Body as Inexhaustible!

The great Cumberland Lode, the only unbroken ledge yet spoken of in Arizona, is now creating wide-spread attention and interest throughout the world. This lode consists, so far, of the Cumberland, Martinez and Gnome Mines—all very rich and extensive in ore discoveries—but it is of the Cumberland, the greatest in development of these mines, and now re-ferred as the coming *bonanza* of this Coast, that we shall speak of in this issue. Everything is being done in preparation to receive the 10-stamp mill, which it is expected will be on the ground next month, for the pur-pose of crushing and reducing to bullion the vast quantities of marvelous-ly rich ore reported in *sight* by Capt. Hanlon. He also says that the ore-body is inexhaustible. This fully *confirms* the previously expressed opin-ion of the former Superintendent, Robt. Collins, of Australia, (now Assist-ant Superintendent), and therefore has tremendous weight with the stock-holders, who have had, in the past, only a faint idea of the immense value of their property. The men at the mine are actively engaged erecting buildings, preparing for the 10-stamp mill spoken of above. At the mill-site, the living water now discovered under the bed of Martinez Creek consists of four feet, and increases in depth as sinking progresses. This is a large quantity of water for Arizona, and fortunately less than two miles distant. With a great ore-body, abundance of wood and water, and light working expenses, the Cumberland Mine is rapidly attaining posi-tion as a dividend-dishursing proposition.

The appointment of Capt. Hanlon as superintendent has given the mine great strength, and will prove of incalculable value to the company. His strict discipline and economy, added to his well-known honesty and integrity while under Collector Shannon in the U. S. Custom House De-partment of this city, gives the unquestionable stamp of truth to his statements regarding this wonderfully rich property.

The President and officers of the Company deserve much praise for the manner in which everything has been conducted to date. A mine brought to a dividend paying condition without a single assessment, is really a marvel of management in enterprises on this side of the Rocky Moun-tains.

In a few weeks several sacks of specimen ore from shafts No. 1 and No. 2 will be placed on exhibition at the company's office, 417 California street. In the meantime, all information regarding the mine will he fur-nished willingly hy the President.

COLORADO.

Robert E. Lee Mine.—The ore now produced hy this mine is re-markable for its richness. The Leadville *Reveille* of the 3d. inst. says of this mine, which is on Bryer Hill:

"In ten days, the Robert E. Lee mine has delivered to the sampling works of Eddy & James separate and distinct lots, which have been paid for at assay value as follows:

1,412	ounces per ton.	2,958	ounces per ton.
1,516	" " "	2,825	" " "
2,878	" " "	5,405	" " "
882	" " "	10,306	" " "
520	" " "	3,014	" " "
708	" " "	767	" " "
1,098	" " "		

"These lots, as above given, represent a value of one hundred thousand dollars delivered in ten days, but there are also lots of lower grade (none of them being under one hundred ounces to the ton) received during the same period, aggregating twenty-five thousand dollars, or a total of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. One-half of this mine was sold on the fifth day of August last, for a less sum than its output for the ten days specified. The ore carries 87 per cent. of silver and 13 per cent. of sulphur. It has the appearance of metallic lead, and can be readily cut with a knife. The owners of the property are very reticent in giving information, and scarcely any one can gain admission to the mine; but the above facts are entirely reliable."

THE LITTLE PITTSBURG.—We are in receipt of the following official letter from this mine under date of September 28th:

"In breast of No. 2 drift, west, we have four feet solid galena and four feet sand carbonate ore, which averages three hundred and fifty ounces silver and sixty per cent. lead to the ton. In breast of drift south from shaft No. 4, we have ten feet of similar ore. Have struck iron ore in drives shaft; indications good. Engine in place at discovery shaft; will have pump working Monday. Remitted from this week's product over $75,000."

This company was paid hy Grant's smelting establishment $221,000 for ore delivered in September.

Mrs. Lewis' fashionable parlors, Thurlow Block, Sutter and Kearny streets, have been thronged the past ten days with the most elegant lead-ers of society, to compare notes and inspect the magnificent dresses pre-pared for the grand Crocker reception offered to General Grant. Not less than eight of the most dazzling toilets at this grand gathering were the product of her matchless taste and skill. Her cutter and fitter are well known to stand at the head of the profession on this coast, and her work excites enthusiasm wherever seen. The Crocker evening was one of Mrs. Lewis' grandest triumphs.

Oriental Consolidated.—The Oriental has made a shipment of bul-lion amounting to $2,323.54, the results of fifteen days' run with their new ten-stamp mill, and will henceforth make regular shipments. The stock-holders may congratulate themselves on the charge of management to Messrs. Milroy, Warren and Benham, who are using their best endeavors to promote its interests and make the Oriental a dividend paying mine.

A Sine Qua Non.—Patient: "Do you mean to say my complaint is *dangerous* one?" Doctor: "A *very* dangerous one, my dear friend. Still, people *have* been known to recover from it; so you must not give up all hope. But recollect *one* thing: your *only* chance is to keep in a *cheer-ful frame of mind*, and avoid anything like *depression of spirits.*"—*Punch.*

A Mr. Kidney was arrested this week for attempting to rescue a pris-oner. He will he a more quiet *liver* in future.

THE NEW TOWN OF SMITHVILLE.

An interesting article under this caption is, unfortunately, too long for our columns, and we condense the facts: Smithvillo is in the Cherry Creek Mining District, about thirty miles southeast from Prescott, Ari-zona, and near the main road to Camp Verde. Quartz veins, containing gold and silver, were discovered and worked by the soldiers encamped in this neighborhood, about five years ago; and when the military were withdrawn, Mr. John J. Gosper took up the matter and located many claims for himself and others, among them Mr. A. M. Smith, formerly of the Chicago, R. I., and Pacific R. R. Mr. Smith interested five other men of means in Chicago, and a syndicate was formed for working the mines. In July last the Syndicate shipped a complete 10-stamp gold-quartz mill, with all appurtenances, including Tullack's self-feeders, Blake ore-crusher and blacksmith outfit, assay office, sawmill attach-ment, etc. The sawmill, besides furnishing lumber for the Company's use, will he a source of revenue; the country abounding in timber. The work of excavating, laying foundations, etc., is now actively going on, and the sawmill is already at work; and ore-crushing, it is thought, will he begun within sixty days. The item of expense is worth noting. The ten-stamp mill complete on the track, in Chicago, cost $5,200; freight to Moricassa, 180 miles from Yuma, $2,800; freight thence, by wagon, to place of erection, $1,700. The weight of the whole was 60,000 pounds, and three cars were required to transport. To put the mill in running order will take $5,000 more. The Syndicate own three promising gold-bearing lodes in close proximity to their mill, the best being situated in the side of a mountain, so that the vein can be worked by running a tun-nel directly in to strike it at 300 feet below the surface. It is proposed to organize new companies as the developments of the many most promising veins seem to warrant the undertaking. So steadily do the ores hold out as far as can be seen, that there is every prospect they will last for very many years with continuous working.

The Terrace Baths, Alameda, grow in popularity with every week. Ample as the accommodations are, the patronage of this superb establish-ment increases so rapidly and so steadily that, on Sundays especially, even that vast sheet of water seems to be crowded. One of the elements of this success is undoubtedly the milder climate with the sunny exposure, which makes the water more genial; but the main cause is the vigilance of the proprietors for the comfort of their visitors. Cleanliness is the first condition for a bathing place; and this is secured at whatever cost of time and trouble. The water is constantly changed, and is always pure; and every bathing suit, as soon as used, is carefully washed before it is delivered to another customer. This is the inflexible rule of the estab-lishment, and the tens of thousands who visit the place on Sunday testify to their appreciation of the fact.

Herrmann has issued for the autumn and winter a special edition of his Illustrated Catalogue, a marvel of art and a repertory of facts relating to man's chief distinction—the covering of his head. Every form and style of head-piece affected hy civilized man is here portrayed as in a his-toric museum, and one is surprised, remembering the diatribes against the stovepipe, to see the elegant shapes and literally capital finish of that well-abused ornament. Herrmann takes his profession seriously. He is a hatter, and he will he nothing less than the best of hatters; and his catalogue is clearly ahead of all attempts in this line, on this side of the Atlantic at least. No man can wear a hat before studying this work.

The only satisfactory anthracite coal for parlor and grate use is the Red Ash, which burns very clear, with a warm, deep glow, and burns away to ashes, leaving no clinker or lumps. It is the most economical of all coal, even at a high price, for it lasts much longer than any kind of bituminous coal, even the Cannel. J. Macdonough, 25 Market street, has a large stock of this, the first imported for the past twenty years. His supply of all other coals is the largest in the city, and he has constantly on hand the best Scotch Splint, West Hartley, and other favorite kinds.

Brown's Patent Gun Cleaner is recommended hy sportsmen and military men as an indispensable part of a gunner's outfit. It is the affair of a minute to clean a breech-loading arm with this apparatus, which is nickel-plated, compact, cheap, and always ready for use. Among those who certify to its superiority, we find the name of the lamented Major Thornhurgh, so long the crack shot of the U. S. Army.

Cunningham, Curtiss & Welch, the well known manufacturers of stationery and blank hooks, 327-331 Sansome street, keep themselves in the very front rauk by energy and enterprise. Their establishment is connected with the Edison telephone, so that orders can he sent to them with perfect ease from any quarter, and their printing and manufacturing departments present a scene of extraordinary activity.

SIGNAL SERVICE METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, WEEK ENDING OCT. 23, 1879, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Highest and Lowest Barometer.

Fri. 17.	Sat. 18	Sun. 19	Mon 20	Tue. 21	Wed 22	Thr 23
30.262 30.181	30.240 30 190	30.285 30.175	30.173 30.060	30.034 29.927	30.112 29.948	30.235 30.155

Maximum and Minimum Thermometer.

73 55	77 53	78 58	76 57	77 57	67 54	58 52

Mean Daily Humidity.

62	51	55	63.3	56.7	82	80.7

Prevailing Wind.

N.	NW.	NW.	NW.	N.	W.	W.

Wind--Miles Traveled.

130	103	112	93	59	152	212

State of Weather.

Clear.	Clear.	Clear.	Clear.	Clear.	Fair.	Fair.

Rainfall in Twenty-four Hours.

Total Rain During Season beginning July 1, 1879.....81 inches.

Why are all Curates Conservatives?—Because a Tory is more than half way to a Rec-tory.—*Punch.*

CRADLE, ALTAR, AND TOMB.

CRADLE.

ALTMAN—In this city, October 19th, to the wife of Jacob Altman, a daughter.
BORADORI—In this city, October 17th, to the wife of R. Boradori, a son.
BECKMANN—In this city, October 16th, to the wife of F. Beckmann, twin daughters.
CAGNEY—In this city, October 11th, to the wife of J. Cagney, a son.
CHUTE—In this city, October 19th, to the wife of R. Chute, a son.
FOLEY—In this city, October 13th, to the wife of E. Foley, a daughter.
GANS—In this city, October 20th, to the wife of Jacob Gans, a son.
KULL—In this city, October 17th, to the wife of Theodore E. Kull, a son.
MASS—In this city, October 16th, to the wife of John G. Mass, a son.
PATTERSON—In this city, October 19th, to the wife of R. H. Patterson, a daughter.
POWERS—In this city, October 14th, to the wife of Wm. Powers, a son.
SOWER—In this city, October 21st, to the wife of Abe Sower, a daughter.
UNDERHILL—In this city, October 10th, to the wife of F. Underhill, a daughter.

ALTAR.

ARBUCKLE-GILSON—In this city, October 18th, T. P. Arbuckle to M. D. Gilson.
DORMAN-PIERCE—In this city, October 10th, Wm. H. Dorman to Nellie H. Pierce.
FISCHER-RAISCH—In this city, October 14th, Rev. F. W. Fischer to Anna Raisch.
HARRIS-CANNON—In this city, October 21st, Alfred Harris to Annie Cannon.
LORENZEN-HOLLANDER—In this city, October 16th, P. Lorenzen to B. Hollander.
RHODES-MEYERS—In this city, October 14th, S. R. Rhodes to Josephine Meyers.

TOMB

BRIDGMAN—In this city, October 20th, John Bridgman, aged 65 years.
DEMPSEY—In this city, October 17th, Annie Dempsey, aged 26 years.
ENGELSMAN—In this city, October 17th, Henry Engelsman, aged 42 years.
FLENNIKEN—In this city, October 18th, Robert P. Flenniken, aged 77 years.
KELLY—In this city, October 18th, Martin Kelly, aged 37 years.
MCELROY—In this city, October 19th, Francis D. McElroy, aged 15 years.
MCGUIRE—In this city, October 15th, Patrick McGuire, aged 26 years.
WEBER—In this city, October 17th, Louise Weber, aged 19 years.

THE FIGHT FOR LIFE.

Shall we Drive Slow Poison from our Breakfast Table? More about the Adulteration of Baking Powders. The Subject Discussed before the American Social Science Association at Saratoga.

A nuisance that troubled Europe fifty years ago is beginning to attract attention here—that is, putting alum in the bread we eat. The bread must be "light" that it may be digested; that is, it must be filled by the well-known cells we are accustomed to see in it. Bicarbonate of soda and cream of tartar, or tartaric acid, are the usual constituents of a good baking powder. Cream of tartar sells at from sixty cents to eighty-five cents a pound. This high price has led "cheap baking powders" to be made of alum, as a substitute for some or all of the cream of tartar. Alum will make bread look whiter, so that bakers can make an inferior flour salable as bread by its use; and they use it, in some places calling it "rock," so that no inadvertent expression may let "outsiders" know that alum is used. Alum is an injurious article to the human constitution in large quantities, or in small quantities often repeated. It is the small quantities, taken every meal, that do the mischief in bread. Alum is cheap—three cents a pound—to the pocket, but it takes what is so saved out of the stomach, and takes it with fearful interest. Alum is an astringent, and is used by dyers and others as such. Taken frequently on the human stomach, it produces heartburn, indigestion, griping, constipation, dyspepsia, and kindred troubles resulting from irritation of the mucous membrane, produced by the astringent properties of alum. All these are nice things to be inflicted by the bread eaten morning, noon and evening. To young children, growing girls, persons of weakly frame and sedentary occupations, this alum bread is poison most especially. If the reader wants to know something of alum let him suck a lump of it, notice its effect upon the mouth, which is something like that of an unripe persimmon; then let him reflect how it acts upon the tender, delicate coats of the stomach. Dr. Henry A. Mott, the celebrated analytical chemist, analyzed twenty-three of the baking powders most in use, and found alum in all but one. It is time we took measures to stop this bread poisoning that kills our little ones and perpetuates dyspepsia and cholera. Dr. Mott, in his review of the subject in *The Scientific American*, makes special mention of having analyzed the Royal Baking Powder, and found it composed of wholesome materials. He also advises the public to avoid purchasing baking powders as sold loose or in bulk, as he found by analyses of many samples that the worst adulterations are practiced in this form. The label and trade mark of a well known and responsible manufacturer, he adds, is the best protection the public can have. Prof. Angell, in his paper recently read before the Social Science Association at Saratoga, said that much timely alarm is felt on account of the gross adulteration of Baking Powders; that eminent physicians have been consulted, and that it appears that more than 500 alum Baking Powders are manufactured in America; that the price of alum is less than three cents a pound, while cream of tartar costs more than thirty cents; that the makers of these powders substitute alum for cream of tartar in part or altogether, and the result is the numerous disorders of the human system.—*New York Tribune.*

MORAL DIETETICS.

Dr. Bock, of Leipsic, writes as follows on the moral effect of different articles of food and drink: "The nervousness and peevishness of our times are chiefly attributable to tea and coffee; the digestive organs of confirmed coffee drinkers are in a state of chronic derangement, which reacts on the brain, producing fretful and lachrymose moods. Fine ladies addicted to strong coffee have a characteristic temperament, which I might describe as a mania for acting the persecuted saint. Chocolate is neutral in its physic effects, and is really the most harmless of our fashionable drinks. The snappish, petulant humor of the Chinese can certainly be ascribed to their immoderate fondness for tea. Beer is brutalizing, wine impassions, whisky infuriates, but eventually unmans. Alcoholic drinks, combined with a flesh and fat diet, totally subjugate the moral man, unless their influence be counteracted with violent exercise. But with sedentary habits they produce those unhappy flesh sponges which may be studied in metropolitan bachelor halls, but better yet in wealthy convents. The soul that may still linger in a fat Austrian abbot is functional to his body only as salt is to pork—in preventing imminent putrefaction."

Artistic Novelties, manufactured from California quartz, at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

AUTHORS' CARNIVAL!

MECHANICS' PAVILION,

—BEGINNING—

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT'R 23.

9 EVENINGS 9 2 MATINEES 2

BEING A SERIES OF

Individual Characterizations, Groupings, Dramatic Sketches, Tableaux Vivant in the Booths and Grand Tableaux upon the Grand Stage, rendered by

600 LADIES 600

400 GENTLEMEN 400

300 MASTERS AND MISSES 300

(In Costume, from the following Authors).

DICKENS,	**SCOTT,**	**JULES VERNE,**
WHITTIER,	**LONGFELLOW,**	**TENNYSON,**
ARABIAN NIGHTS,	**MOORE,**	**CERVANTES,**
WALTER CROYNE,	**SHAKESPEARE,**	**GOETHE,**
BULWER,	**IRVING,**	**BRET HARTE, SALA.**

Embracing the following literary and characteristic Booths, built by John Torrence and a large force of assistants. Effects and Gardens by JOHN SHERMAN, J. BEGGS and assistants, and the Decorations by an extensive corps of artists, under the direction of **Jules Tavernier:**

Old Curiosity Shop, Jarley Wax Works and Pickwick vs. Bardell, Don Quixote, Bulwer, Hiawatha, Keramos, Evangeline, Holyrood Castle, Castle of Shalott, The Alhambra, Knickerbocker, Aladdin's Palace, Bottom of the Sea, Mining Camp, Japanese, Mad. Recamier, Royal Land of Funny Infants, Bon Bon, Mistress Mary Quite Contrary, Trianon, Goethe and Schiller, The Snow-Bound Cottage, Lalla Rookh, Egyptian, Shakespeare, Swiss Cottage, Temple of Flora, Italy—Old and New.

"Herald" Booth—Executive Committee Headquarters.

The net proceeds divided equally among the following Benevolent Institutions:

Young Women's Christian Association,
Ladies' Protective and Relief Society,
S. F. Female Hospital,
Infants' Shelter,
Old Ladies' Home,
Pacific Dispensary.

OFFICERS OF THE AUTHOR'S CARNIVAL.

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Business Manager.....CHAS. E. LOCKE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Season Tickets, Admitting Nine Evenings.....$3.

Season Tickets may now be obtained at the following music stores: Gray's, Sherman & Hyde's, and Kohler & Chase's. Also from the Ladies of the above six societies and those who are generously assisting them.

Single Admission.....50 Cents.
Children.....25 Cents.

☞ The Pavilion doors will be opened to the public THURSDAY EVENING at 6:45. Grand Procession of the 1,300 characters at 8.

☞ Programmes of the evening reserved for future announcement.

Military Band and Orchestra in Attendance.

[October 18.]

SUMMER AND WINTER.

Just a bouquet of roses, faint pink and deep red;
Just a note from him, saying you guess what it said;
Just a heart for her keeping, a crown for her life;
Just a girl whose sweet eyes read through tears the word "wife."

Just a handful of rose-leaves, brown, scentless and dead;
Just a few faded sheets tied with pale silken thread;
Just a memory left her, a thorn in her breast;
Just a woman who's waiting—just waiting for rest.

—*World.*

TEAS.--INTERESTING INFORMATION FOR TEA-DRINKERS.

Since your analyst has been instructed to turn his attention to the ulteration of Teas supplied to the citizens of this city, nnd while investigations are progressing, it may be worth while to offer some interest- information concerning Teas, their growth, manufncture and adultera- ns. The following, then, has been carefully condensed from such orig- and authentic sources as the travels of the late Mr. Fortune, Sir rd. von Mueller, Government Botanist of Victoria, Mr. Watts, Péligot, ulder and Zoller, in "Liebig's Annalen": The Tea shrub belongs to a tural family which includes the camelias and myrtles, indigenous in ina, Jnpan, India, Southern Himalayas and Western Africa, and will urish in all latitudes from the equator to 40 degrees on either side. nsequently, there must be many localities in California, between Los geles and the Oregon Border, well suited to the plant, nnd fit to nbsorb ite a lot of "Chinese cheap labor." Sir Ferd. von Mueller is urging cultivation of it on the Australians, where lnbor is much dearer than this State. The districts of China which supply the greater portion of Teas exported to Europe and America, lie between the 25th nnd 31st ees of north latitude, nnd the best districts are those between 27 and degrees (Fortune). The plants are raised from seed, kept over winter moist earth nnd planted in March, three or four feet npart, and look e a garden of gooseberry hushes, and they bear from the fourth to the ifth year, both inclusive. The leaves are plucked by hand, chiefly by men; and the season is from earliest spring to the end of June. The t gathering is the best, afterward the leaves become tougher. The de of drying and roasting the leaves generally, and the specific pro- ses, by which the green and hlack teas are severally prepared, have n minutely described hy Mr. Fortune, nnd from his description, some- at condensed, we learn: *First*, Tbat, in the process of drying, the leaves roasted, in such a way as necessarily to bring about many chemical anges within the substance of the leaves themselves, producing the ied finvors, odors and tastes, which distinguish the different teas. *Sec- dly*, That the mode of handling, by which tbe leaves are converted re- ctively into green and black teas, is the cause of the different colors of se two main varieties. Thus, for

Green Teas.—1. The leaves are roasted almost immediately after tbey gathered. 2. They are dried off quickly after the rolling process. e whole operation is speedy and simple.

Black Teas.—1. They are spread out for some time after tbey are hered, in the air. 2. They are tben further tossed about, till they be- ne soft and flacid. 3. They are now roasted for a few minutes and ed; after which tbey nre exposed to the air for a few hours in a soft moist state. 4. Lastly, they are dried slowly over charcoal fires. It y lengthened exposure to the air, therefore, in the process of drying, ompanied by, perhaps, a slight heating nnd fermentation, that the k color and distinguishing flavor are imparted to black teas of com- rce. The produce of different districts varies in quality and flavor h the climate, the soil and the variety of the plant cultivated, as well with the period at which the leaves are gathered and with the mode of ing them. It may be fresh information for our readers to be told that ugh tea is used only as an infusion, it has been long known that the nt leaves contain the elements of one of the most nutritive of vegeta- substances; and only not used on account of the almost universal ghness of the leaves of the China teas supplied to foreign countries. ut this toughness does not obtain in the case of Japanese tea, whose es may be advantageously eaten either with salt or sugar.

Adulteration of Teas.—For imparting a nice, uniform color, or skin, reen teas, the Chinese use a mixture of Prussian blue and plaster of is (sulphate of lime), the quantity varying slightly with the amount olor required. This they do to please the purchasers, but never use red tea themselves. How far this small quantity may prejndice th is not quite clear, but there is less douht about the peruicious lities of an adulterated tea largely manufactured by the Chinese, un- the name of *Lie* tea. This consists of the sweepings and dust of the warehouses, cemented together with rice-water and then rolled into ns. It is made either hlack to imitate caper, or green to resemble powder, and is manufactured professedly for the purpose of adulterat- the better sorts of tea. The cleverness exhibited in the manu- ure of the different kinds of lie-tea is something really surpris- nnd so close is the imitation in many cases that much tice and skill are required for its detection. Our investigations herto disclose the fact that the better kinds of lie-tea consist of the of the tea only, mnde up into little masses, or of this dust mixed h that of foreign leaves; but the great hulk of the lie-tea met with is pounded of tea-dust, with sometimes the dust of leaves other tban tea, *large quantities of mineral matter*, of which *silex and magnetic oxide of* form a considerable proportion, the masses or pellets being colored the substances nlready mentioned, and some others. That some idea be formed of tbe extent to which ndulteration hy this means is going on 1874 Dr. Hassall reported on 16 samples, which, with one excep- ranged from 6.68 to 48.46 per cent. of lie-tea. This same lie-tea, and simple as such, has been imported into Great Britain in enor- s quantities for adulteration. So notorious had the adulteration of teas me, in 1876, that Mr. Keene, head of the distillntion department of ish Customs, was taken from his usual duties of examining wines and ts, and all his ability and experience devoted to the adulteration of Ere long the public shall know how the adulteration of tea is car- on in this city, nnd who are the adulterators, as well as the class of le who are tbe principal sufferers.

almy sleep, good digestion, rich blood, elastic step and cheerfulness op Bitters.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Recorded in the City and County of San Francisco, California, for the Week ending October 21st.

Compiled from the Records of the Commercial Agency, 401 California St., S.F.

Wednesday, Oct 15th.

GRANTOR AND GRANTEE.	DESCRIPTION.	PRICE
Chas A Bailey to Jessie Veira	Se Noe and 23d, s 91:2x127	$ 5
L Steiner to Geo Rubens	N Fell, 192:6 w Gough, 27:6x120	3,100
Jno Center to Clans Spreckles	Commencing at intersection of Center line of Rhode Island street, n etc	5
Jos S Currie to Geo Wildgans	Ne Jersey and Diamond, e 80x114	1,250
Alfred Rising to Ida E Rising	W Waverly Place, 68:9 s Washington, s 27.6x35; and s Liberty, 167:6 e Dolores, e 35x114; lot 5 blk 9 Sun Vale Hd	Gift
Jos O'Keefe to Ralph Lowe	Se Bryant, 275 sw 137:6—100-v 211	8,000
Louis De Silver to Otis B King	Lot 26 blk 20, Fairmount Tract	450
Mary McFadden to C J McFadden	Nw Guerrero and 18th, 27x80	5
J H Dougherty to Soloman Nathan	W Mission, 234 n 17th, 23:6x100	4,200

Thursday, Oct. 16th.

P J Mogan to Robert Mills	Se Scott and Fell, e 137:6x137:6	$1,300
M Shannon to Isabella F Gordon	N Pine, 112:6 w Mason, 25x62:6—being lot 50-v 595	4,650
Philip McGovern to Wm Griffin	W Alabama, 95 s John, s 30x100	1,700
A S Wexel to Geo Parlenky	S Fell, 82:6 e Buchan, e 25x120, being in W A 220	2,500
Jas C Zabriskie to Wm Mathews	Lot 3, blk 115 University Mound	300
Louis Larseneur to same	Nw Turk and Wood, w 137:6x127:0	1,000
Cath Spangler to Danl B Spangler	Ne 6th Ave and L st, n 100x100	1
Henry J Beers to Jno Ricketson	100-va lots 336, 337	50
Isaac C Bateman to Jno Garber	Se Harrison, 50 sw Rincon Pl, etc, being property in trust for F L Bateman	....

Friday, Oct. 17th.

Matbew McCloskey to Sav & L Soc	Nw Howard, 257 ne 3d, nc 48, nw 80, ne etc; also nw Natoma, 275 ne 3d, 37:6 x 70, being in 100-vara 32 and 33	10,000
Martin Quinlan to P D Quinlan	S 28th, 175 e Church, 25x114—H A 55; s Duncan, 150 e Church, e 25x100—H A 56; S Duncan, 125 e Church, 25x100	....
Wm Hale to David Mendelsohn	Se Geary and Webster, 65x137:6—being in W A 277	1
E C Peltret to Jno Straub	Se Harrison and 26th, 25x100	950
N Reynolds to Geo C Thompson	Nw Filbert and Mason, n 120, etc	9,871
Zenas Cushing to Lyman Nichols	Nw Jones Alley and Washn, 137:6x125	9,000
N W Pierce and wife to Same	Same	5,400
G H Mower and wf to Same	Same	3,600
Masonic Cem Ass'n to Peter Craig	Lot 8 and s ½ of 10 sec 25, N A of Cem	425
Peter Craig to E K Howes	Same	425
E K Howes to Thos J Shackleford	Same	425
Chas D Upton to Geo Edwards	Lot 4, blk 182, University Ex Hd	5

Saturday, Oct. 18th.

G J Binder to L F Binder	Und ½, s Geary 374 w Steiner, w 22x82:6	$ 5
Thos Kelaher to J D Corkaray	E Hampshire, 95 n 23d, 25x100	400
E D Sawyer to Amelia A Brown	Sw Hubbard, 112:6 se Howard, 82:6 x 112:6 subj to mortgage	1
Wm H Finerty to Mary A Maynes	All interest in estate of Peter Finerty deceased	5
Matilda Adams to Catbelia Adams	Ne Delgada Place and Hyde street, n 25 x 62:6, being in 50-vara 1293	1
Wm M Burgoyne to Robt Mnrdock	Nw Green and Leavenworth, n 80x60—being in 50-va 1201	5
Brysn Page et al to Delia F Page	Sw O'Farrell and Laguna, w 137:6x120	....
Louisa Schaadt to Patk Furlong	E Cole, 113:5 s Carl, e 287:6, se 165, nw 196, sw 147:6 to commencement	1,100
Jos Figel to W M Ryer	E Stockton, 113 n Ellis, n 6 inches x 75 feet and one-half of brick wall	1,000

Monday, Oct. 20th.

H Crockard to Odd Fels Savs B'k	Nw Market, 140 sw 15th, sw 50x115	$3,296
Mas Sav & L Bk to T A C Dorland	S 17th, 221:6 w Valencia, w 54x100	4,000
G W F Cook to Tod Robinson	Undivided 18 acres of 47 acres sec 12 tp 2 sr 6 w	5
Francis Schafer to Dora Schaefer	E Valencia, 85 n 20th, n 25x80	Gift
Lewis H Thomas to L R Myers	Sw Main, 83:4 nw Mission, nw 45:10 x 137:6—B and W 617	1
E B Eddy to Jos Alexander	Sc Post nnd Gough, 55x120, being in W Add blk 130	7,500
Thos Ross to Oscar Foss	Lots 28, 29, 30, Godeus Map	700
Isabella Held to Hannah Severance	W Octavia, 107:6 n Pine, n 30x137:6, being W A blk 197	5,000
Otto Hensing to Fredk L Lieker	Lot 9, blk 8 West End Map 2	300
Jno B Lewis to Louis Bernstein	Lot 5 blk 27 Paul Tract	1
Patk Gillian to Theodore Dellwigg	E Polk, 97:2 n Jackson, n 30:6x47:6, in W A blk 20	2,600
Fredk Klenpfer to A W Bowman	Sw 4th, 30 se Tehama, 50x75—100-va 178 subject to Mortgage of $16,000	5
Seth H Lincoln et al to Peter Dean	N Green, 167 w Jones, w 30x120	1,500
Wm R Sloan to Michl McGreevy	S Filbert, 100 w Larkin, w 37:6x57:6	400
Camilo Martin to George Hyde	Lots 1, 2, 3, blk 328; lots 2, 4, 10, blk 365 Golden City Hd; also snndry O L	5
Same to same	W Franklin, s Washington, 45x137:6	5
Same to same	Lots 2, 4, 5, blk 8, 3 to 6 blk 76, 5 blocks Excelsior Homestead	5
Same to same	Portion O L blks 1104, 1105 and 1106	5
Same to same	E Fair Oaks, 185 s 18th, 23x135:10; also w Douglass, 326 n 17th, 54x136	5
Max Morgenthau to B Sequi	W Stockton, 50:5 s Pacific, s 22:5x72:10	6,250

Tuesday, Oct. 21st.

Wm Bronstrup to Henry Gutzeit	Nw Folsom, 275 sw 7th, 56x125	$ 5
H Gutzeit to Wm Bronstrup	Same	5
Geo H Green to Wm A Green	No 25 Ellis st por	5
Pt Lob Ave & Pk Hd to J Martini	Lot 30, blk 398 O L	270
Patk Keegan to Timothy Keegan	Lots 44 to 48, blk 19 City Land Assn	Gift
Jno Hogan to Hib Sav & Ln Soc	Ne Lafayette, 55 nw Natoma, etc	4,000
F Cunningham to same	Se Howard, 211 ne 13th, se 135, ne 91:8, nw 129, to com	17,913
Jno Grant to same	Nw Townsend, 80 sw 2d, 50x100	4,500
Mat Harris to Jeannette Cosgrove	S 21st, 203:8 e Sanchez, 50:11x114; s 21st 152:8 w Church, 50:11x114	5
Chas Clayton to Chas E Bomsn	Lots 41, 42, blk 12, Flint Tract Hd	190
Emma C Marcus to P H Bartels	W Mission, 185 n 18th, 25x80	2,000
Johanna H Wilson to W C Hemme	Se Gough and Clay, e 27:9x97	8,500
Robt Kercheval to Elias M Block	W Steiner, 54:3 s Geary, 22x88	5
Kate G Bryan to E Bryan	W Webster, 94 s Jackson, 22x97:6	Gift

GOOD-NIGHT, GOOD-BYE.

Say not good-bye! Dear friend from thee
A word too sad that word would be.
Say not good-hye! Say hut good-night,
And say it with thy tender light,
Caressing voice, tbat links the hliss
Of yet another day with this.
Say but good-nigbt!

Say not good-hye! Say but good-night:
A word that hlesses in its flight.
In leaving hope of many a kind,
Sweet day like this we leave behind.
Say hut good-night! Oh, never say
A word that taketh thee away!
Say hut good-night!
Good-night!

—*From Good Words.*

A DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS.

The United States Bureau of Statistics undouhtedly renders some service to the country, hut not a tithe of what it might do under hetter regulations. Political economy, which is altogether hased upon facts, is now an inexact science, because there are always facts wanting to work upon. Our present bureau is almost, if not altogether, commercial. Now, that is not enough. To he of any use it should comprehend *all* things. What we mean hy this is, not only commerce, hut inland and marine transportation—the production and consumption of every State; the average numher of employed and unemployed lahorers, and the average numher of days employed; the average of wages in the different hranches; the supply and demand of lahor; the numher of machines and the horse-power used, together with their influence upon lahor; the numher and tonnage of shipping, and such other facts as experience might demonstrate to he necessary. It is useless to deny the fact that machinery is playing the most important part in our civilization. We must prepare to meet that fact and acknowledge the changes it produces. For instance, if we suppose a small community to-day, giving employment to 1,000 people; anon comes your inventor with his machine that displaces thirty, forty or fifty per cent. of these people—what are we to do with them? It is idle to say they can find employment elsewhere, hecause in all other trades the same progress is manifested: more machinery and less men. Is it any wonder, under such circumstances, that the world is trouhled with communism? You must give men work or they will live without it—preying upon the hody politic, and hecome festering sores which eat out the life of a people. On the other hand, if statistics teach us that another course is necessary, we must adopt it, in order to save civilization. It cannot he expected, nor is it in human nature to be endured, that men should stand hy and see the hread taken from their mouths hy machinery. And again, if it shall he proven that there are too many machines, it hecomes the duty of statesmen to regulate them, and, if necessary, the numher of hours per day for lahor. The idea, in a few words, is this: that if we have reached such a point of progress that, with ten or eight hours per day, we can afford suhsistence to the multitude, it is our duty to do so; else we shall see, year hy year, the numher of idle ones growing, and, having naught else to do, they will plot against the commonwealth. We must also recollect that when the masses are employed they are content and happy. It has heen accepted as a truism that the world owes every man a living, hecause as he came into the world he must suhsist upon it. There is only this error in the statement: the world owes a living to those who work for it. But how ahout those who are willing hut unable to get work? That is precisely the point of our argument, and hence the ahsolute necessity of a Department of Statistics. Therehy all these things can he ascertained to a mathematical nicety, and all douhts and fears dissolved. It is the part of wisdom to forestall such matters, and that is our object in this article. Such a Department properly managed can take political economy out of the realm of dubiety and make it exact. It can form the hasis for all future legislation, not only in Congress but in the States. It will harmonize all things, hecause they will be hased upon certainties. And, moreover, it is unmanly, it is unstatesmanlike to shirk impending issues. A danger is half provided for hy meeting it face to face. There is no country on earth so capahle of dealing with this vast suhject as the United States, nor is there any body so capahle as the Congress of the United States to solve the problem. In order to legislate honestly and knowingly we *must* have facts and figures to work upon, and hence we conclude hy urging upon our Senators and Representatives the necessity of advocating the estahlishment of a Department of Statistics.

SALISBURY'S "UNUSUAL" LANGUAGE.

It is reported that the Russian Government is highly incensed at the speech recently made by Lord Salishury at Manchester, and that the Russian press—which is, of course, the same thing as the Government—thinks it "unusual for a Foreign Minister to speak thus of a friendly nation." It may he unusual, hut in dealing with Russia, England seems to have grown weary of using the diplomatic cant in which her opponent delights, and to have adopted a very plain manner of saying what she means. For it must he remembered that it is the English people, and not Lord Salishury as an individual, that spoke through the mouth of the Foreign Minister at Manchester, and that will shortly speak again through the mouth of the Prime Minister at Guildhall. For this latter speech Russia is said to he waiting with great anxiety, even to the extent of threatening to withdraw her Amhassador at the Court of St. James if it is unsatisfactory. But it is not to he supposed that this threat will have the slightest effect in changing the tenor of Lord Beaconsfield's utterances, and it is highly probahle that those utterances will also be regarded as "unusual" hy the "friendly nation" at whom they are directed. The fact of the matter is that the Asiatic question, so far as Russia and England are concerned, can no longer he kept quiet, much less settled, hy empty phrases and vain promises. The conquered dominions of the two powers are no longer separated hy neutral and independent states, but practically touch each other. Any farther advance from either side must necessarily appear an aggressive encroachment. The time has come, therefore, when one of two things must be done. Either England and Russia must once for all come to a mutual understanding, make a treaty and rigidly adhere to its terms, or they must fight it out and settle their respective claims by force of arms. It looks as if England was willing to adopt either alternative; hut this the whole world may swear to—if she cannot protect her interests with peace she will by war, and that is why she is using language so plain that it is "unusual."

Married.—In this city, Octoher 22d, George H. Hudson to Florence S. Mitchell, of Portlaud, Maine.

AFTER.

After the shower, the tranquil sun; After the knell, the wedding hells;
After the snow, the emerald leaves; After the bud the radiant rose;
Silver stars when the day is done; Joyful greetings from sad farewells;
After tbe barvest, golden sheaves. After our weeping, sweet repose.

After the clouds, the violet sky; After the hurden, the hlissful meed;
After the tempest, the lull of waves; After the flight, the downy nest;
Quiet woods when the winds go hy; After the furrow, the waking seed;
After the hattle, peaceful graves. After the shadowy river—rest!

A TOAST THAT WAS NOT DRUNK.

The two Boards of Education, the old and the new, had a banqnet on Thursday night at the Maison Dorée, necessarily under the presidency of John W. Taylor, memher of tbe present Board, Chairman of Committee on Supplies, friend of most great people, and Superintendent of Schools elect, with a peculiar gift for investigating in the wrong direction. There was much hilarity at this meeting of the men charged with the care of our school children, and satisfaction was expressed hy some that Horticultural Hall was not very far away. Each great man scratched his neighhor's hack, and mutual compliments were interchanged. Mr. Taylor gave a pleasing reminiscence of his first meeting with Ed. Everett, and how the great inventor of Washington had patted him, the hudding Taylor, on the head. "This very head, gentlemen, which I now wear."

Director Leggett proposed the health of the great rememberer, and smiles were on every face. Mr. Taylor was so happy that he forgot to tell the company ahout his connection with the Moore perjury, and did not drink to his own health as the champion coupé-sender. It is a pity, for he missed an extra glass of wine; hut he can take it after reading the following extract from Moore's testimony:

QUESTION.—What kind of a vehicle did you go off in?

ANSWER.—A one-horse coupé. * * * *

QUESTION.—Do you know how it happened to be sent up there to you?

ANSWER.—The man who came to me told me that Mr. Taylor had directed him to come up there. * * * *

QUESTION.—Then you didn't know it was coming?

ANSWER.—Yes, sir; I knew it was coming, for I was informed it was coming. * * *

QUESTION.—Who told you they would send a coupé up there?

ANSWER.—Mr. Taylor. * * * *

QUESTION.—Mr. Taylor, in the afternoon, told you a coupé would come, and yet you didn't tell Mr. Taylor anything ahout going away?

ANSWER.—I told Mr. Taylor I was going away, hut not to Texas. I didn't tell him where I was going.

There could be no hetter Superintendent of Schools than this Mr. Taylor, who has anonymous letters when he wants to get rid of teachers; who says in puhlic that he knows of corruption, but will not give names; who runs away from Ewald; who helps off men accused of grave misconduct and of crime.

HIGHEST STOCK QUOTATIONS
For the Week Ending Oct. 24th, 1879.

COMPILED BY GEORGE C. HICKOX & CO., 230 MONTGOMERY STREET.

NAME OF MINE.	SAT.	MONDAY.		TUESDAY.		WEDNESDY		THURSDAY.		FRIDAY.	
		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Argenta	1	—	1	—	7/8	—	1	—	1	—	
Andes	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1	1	1 1/8	1 1/4	1 1/4	—	—	
Alpha	15 1/2	15 1/2	14 3/8	15	—	15	14 2/8	14 2/8	—	—	
Alta	5 5/8	6 1/8	—	5 5/8	—	5 3/4	—	5 5/8	5 3/8	—	
Alps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bullion	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/4	5 1/2	
Belcher	3 7/8	3 7/8	3 7/8	4	4	3 7/8	—	3 7/8	—	—	
Best & Belcher	18	18	—	18 1/4	18 1/8	18 1/8	—	17 7/8	—	17 1/2	
*Benton	3 3/4	4	4	4 1/8	4	4	—	3 5/8	3 1/2	—	
Bodie	12 1/4	—	13	—	13	—	13 1/2	—	13 1/2	14	
Cons Imperial	1 1/4	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	—	1 1/4	1 1/4	—	
Crown Point	3 7/8	4 1/8	—	4 1/4	—	4	—	3 7/8	3 7/8	—	
Chollar	6 3/4	7	—	6 3/4	—	6 3/4	—	7	—	6 3/4	
California	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	5 1/2	—	5 3/4	—	5 5/8	—	—	
Con. Virginia	5 5/8	5 1/2	—	5 5/8	—	5 5/8	5 5/8	5 5/8	—	5 3/8	
Caledonia	2 5/8	2 5/8	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	—	2 1/2	—	—	
Confidence	9	9 1/4	—	9 1/4	—	9 1/2	—	10	—	—	
Eureka Con	26 3/4	—	25 1/2	—	25	—	24 3/4	—	24 7/8	25	
Exchequer	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/2	5 1/8	5 1/2	—	4 5/8	
Fairfax	7/8	—	—	—	—	7/8	—	3/4	—	—	
Gould & Curry	10 1/4	10 3/8	10 1/8	10 3/8	10 1/4	10 1/4	10	10	9 5/8	—	
*Gila	—	—	1/4	—	1/8	—	1/4	—	—	—	
Grand Prize	2 3/4	—	2 3/8	2 3/8	—	—	2 3/8	—	2 1/2	—	
Hale & Norcross	14 3/4	14 1/2	13 3/4	14	—	13 3/4	—	13 3/4	—	—	
Julia	3 3/8	3 3/8	3 3/8	3 3/8	—	3 1/2	—	3 3/4	4	—	
Justice	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	—	3 1/4	
Jackson	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	
Kentuck	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Lcopard	1/2	—	1/2	—	5/8	—	—	—	—	—	
Lady Wash'n	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	—	—	1 1/4	1 1/8	—	—	
Leviathan	1/2	—	—	1/2	—	1/2	—	1/2	—	—	
Leeds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Mexican	36 1/4	36 1/2	34 1/4	35 3/4	35 3/4	34 1/4	—	34 3/8	33 1/2	—	
Modoc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Manhattan	—	—	2 3/4	—	2 3/4	—	—	—	—	—	
Northern Belle	5 3/4	—	5 3/4	—	4 3/4	—	5	—	—	—	
Ophir	35 1/4	34 1/2	34	34 1/4	—	33 1/2	33 3/4	33 3/4	30 1/2	30	
Overman	9 3/8	9 3/8	—	9	—	9 1/2	—	—	—	9	
*Potosi	5 3/4	—	—	5 3/4	—	5 1/2	—	5 1/4	—	5 1/2	
Raymond & Ely	1 1/2	—	1 1/2	—	1 1/2	—	1 1/4	—	1 1/4	—	
*Savage	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12	12 1/2	11 3/4	—	12 3/8	12 3/8	—	
Sierra Nevada	60	62 1/2	56	62	62	59	59 1/2	59 1/4	57 1/2	56 3/4	
*Silver Hill	1 3/8	1 3/8	—	1 1/4	1 3/8	1 1/4	—	1 1/4	—	—	
Seg Belcher	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Solid Silver	—	—	—	—	—	1/4	—	1/4	—	—	
*Succor	1/4	—	—	—	—	1/4	—	—	—	—	
Silver King, Ara.	—	—	6 1/2	—	6 3/4	—	6 5/8	—	6 1/2	—	
Silv King South.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tip-Top	1 1/2	—	1 1/2	—	1 1/2	—	1 1/2	—	1 3/8	—	
Union Con	72	75 1/2	67 1/2	75	76	73	73 1/4	75 1/2	72 1/2	73	
Utah	23 1/2	25	—	24 1/2	24	23 1/4	—	22 3/8	—	20	
*Yellow Jacket	15 1/4	15	—	14 1/2	—	15	14 3/4	14 5/8	14 1/2	14 3/4	

Assessments are now due on the Stocks above marked thus *

Price per Copy, 10 Cents.] ESTABLISHED JULY, 20, 1856. [Annual Subscription, $5.

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS LETTER AND California Advertiser.

DEVOTED TO THE LEADING INTERESTS OF CALIFORNIA AND THE PACIFIC COAST.

Vol. 30. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, NOV. 1, 1879. No. 16.

Office of the San Francisco News Letter, Merchant Street, Nos. 607 to 615, San Francisco.

GOLD BARS—890@910—Silver Bars—5@15 ₱ cent. disc. Mexican Dollars, 2@3 per cent. nominal.

Exchange on New York, ¼@— per cent.; On London, Bankers, 49¼; Commercial, 50⅛@50¼. Paris, sight, 5 francs per dollar. Telegrams, 35-100 per cent.

Latest price of Sterling, 481½@483¼.

Price of Money here, ¾@1 per cent. per month—bank rate. In the open market, 1@1½. Demand active.

Death of G. S. Johnson.—This gentleman, widely known throughout the Pacific Coast, died suddenly, on Tuesday last. He had been suffering for some months from fatty degeneration of the heart and great blood-vessels. Dr. Stallard, his medical attendant, had informed his friends of the danger of sudden death, and had warned Mr. Johnson against violent and sudden movements. On the evening of his decease he had been playing with his child, and felt a painful strain, which was the probable cause of his decease. Mr. Johnson was a native of Stockholm, and had been a resident of our State since 1850, and one of our earliest hotel-proprietors. He began business in the old Oriental, and was connected successively with the Lick House, the Occidental and the Grand, of which he became part owner in 1870. He was in his sixty-third year, and leaves a widow and one child. The funeral services were performed on Wednesday, under the auspices of the Masonic Fraternity, and were attended by a host of friends, genuine mourners for the loss of a good man.

Mr. C. S. Read, M. P., and Mr. A. Pell, M. P., the Commissioners sent to North America to inquire into the agricultural resources of the United States and Canada, reached Winnipeg, the capital of the Canadian prairie province, on Tuesday last. After visiting the Northwest, they intend to proceed to Texas, and also California, and then return to the Eastern States. They hope to be back in England by Christmas. They have made it their special business to ascertain the probable quantity of live stock and dead meat which the United States and Canada will be able to export to the United Kingdom during the next four years, and a public dinner held at Toronto one of them expressed his conviction that that trade, as far as Canada was concerned, was but in its infancy.

[The above, from a recent London paper, has been handed us by Augustus Laver, Esq., of this city, to whom it had been forwarded by a friend, Mr. Clement More, of Metfield Hall, Suffolk, England. The visit of the parliamentary Commissioners to this coast will undoubtedly prove instructive to themselves and beneficial to our people.—Ed. N. L.]

Beerbohm's Telegram.—London and Liverpool, October 31, 1879.—Floating Cargoes, firmer; Cargoes on Passage, firmer; Mark Lane Wheat, firmer; No. 2 Spring off Coast, 51s.@52s.; Red Winter off Coast, 53s.; California off Coast, 56s.; California Nearly Due, 55s.; California Last Shipped, 55s.; No. 2 Spring for Shipment, 51s; Liverpool Spot Wheat, improving; California Club No. 1 Standard, 11s. 11d.; California Club No. 2 Standard, 11s. 6d.; California Average—Western, 11s. 5d.; White Michigan, 11s. 6d.; Red Western Spring, 9s. 9d.@9s. 11d.; Extra Oats Flour in London, 14s. 10d.; Extra State Flour in Liverpool, 14s. 6d.; Liverpool Western Mixed Corn, 4s. 7½d.; Liverpool Canadian Peas, 4s. 4d.; N. Y. St. Ex., 81½@83½d.; Liverpool Wheat, 10s. 9d.@11s. 8d.; Club, 11s. 7d.@12s.; Corn—Mark Lane, unaltered; Floating Cargoes, Quiet; Cargoes on Passage, quiet; Liverpool Spot, firm; Market improving.

Latest from the Merchant's Exchange.—New York, October 31, 1879. United States Bonds—4s, 102½; 4½s, 105¾; 5s, 103⅜. Sterling Exchange, 4 81½@4 83½. Pacific Mail, 35¼. Wheat, 135@140. Western Union, 94⅜. Hides, 22½@23. Oil—Sperm, 80@81. Winter Bleached, 92@100. Whale Oil, 38@42; Winter Bleached, 45@53. Wool—Spring, fine, 24@—; Burry, 12@14; Pulled, 27@36; Fall Clips, 17@20; Burry, 15@20. London, Oct. 31st.—Liverpool Wheat Market, 10s. 9d.@11s. 8d.; Club, 11s. 7d.@12s. U. S. Bonds, 5's, 105¼; 4's, 105½; 4½'s, 109½. Consols, 96 15-16.

Postage on S. F. News Letter to all parts of United States and Europe, 2 cents.

London, Oct. 31, 1879.—Latest Price of Consols, 97 13-16.

PRICES OF LEADING STOCKS AND GOV. BONDS.

San Francisco.....October 31, 1879.

Stocks and Bonds.	*Bid*	*Asked*	*Stocks and Bonds.*	*Bid.*	*Asked*
Cal. St. Bonds, 6's,'57. (nom)	100	102	Home Mutual Ins. Co	85	90
S. F. C. & Co. B'ds, 8s,'58	Nom.	Nom.	State Investment Ins. Co	105	108
S. F. C. & Co B'ds, 7s (nom)	Nom.	Nom.	Union Ins. Co	112	115
Mont'g'y Av. Bonds (nom)	65	70	City R. R	35	40
Dupont Street Bonds	80	00	Central R. R. Co	50	55
Sacramento City Bonds	26	28	Clay Street Hill R. R	22	—
Stockton City Bonds, 6's	90	95	Market Street R. R	6	—
Yuba County Bonds, 8's	103	106	N. B. and Mission R. R	65	66
Santa Clara Co. Bonds, 7's	105	107	Omnibus R. R	30	32
Butte Co. Bonds, 10's, '60	00	—	Potrero and Bay View R. R.	30	35
San Mateo Bonds, 7's	100	—	Giant Powder Co	135	145
Oakland City Bonds, 8's	112	115	Atlantic Giant Powder	85	95
Bank of California (old st'k)	71	73	S. F. Gaslight Co (ex div)	90	01
First National	89	90	Oakland Gas Co	34½	35½
Pacific	120	130	California Produce Co	97	100
California Ins. Co	108	112	S. V. W. W. Co	85	86½
Commercial Ins. Co	75	80	Nevada Co. N. G. R. R. Bds	93	95
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co	118	125	Virginia & Truckee " "	100	102½

There have been large sales of Spring Valley Water stock, and prices have advanced to our quotations. There is also a good demand for Gas stocks. In Bonds there is nothing doing, as there are no first-class City or County Bonds for sale. Money continues as last advised, but with more activity in the demand.

Andrew Baird, 312 California street.

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

706 Post street, San Francisco, Oct. 22, 1879.

Editor News Letter: My attention has been directed to a paragraph in your issue of Sept. 20th, concerning the opening of a course of instruction in Obstetrics, under the auspices of the State Medical Society; and I beg you to correct the statements therein made. The whole thing is a misconception, the Society not having opened such a course, and being without authority to issue certificates.

Respectfully yours, C. F. A. Nichell.

Sacramento, October 28th.—Governor Irwin and Governor-elect Perkins have jointly appointed Thomas P. Stoney, the present County Judge of Napa county; I. S. Belcher, of Marysville, and A. C. Freeman, of Sacramento, as a Commission to draft such laws and amendments to the Codes as in their judgment are necessary to make the system of Codes and Statutes conform to the requirements of the New Constitution.

Dean Stanley was not equal to his opportunities when he performed the marriage ceremony of Professor Tyndall. The Dean should have asked the groom: "Do you take this anthropoid to be your co-ordinate, to love with your nerve centers, to cherish with your whole cellular tissue until a final molecular disturbance shall dissolve its organism into its primitive atoms?"—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Washington, October 30th.—The report of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Postoffice Department, for the fiscal year ended June 30th last, shows that the actual cost of postal services during this period was only $3,031,455. The total revenue of the Postoffice Department, for the last fiscal year, was $30,041,982—an increase of $764,465; and the total expenses $33,073,437—a decrease of $1,091,647 in comparison with the preceding year.

Madrid, October 30th.—There have been heavy rains throughout the entire country. At Vera, in Almeria, the river overflowed and flooded the mines, throwing 1,500 men out of work. Twenty persons were drowned. The Saragossa and Barcelona Railway is submerged for a distance of sixteen kilometers.

London, October 30th.—A large meeting of the Corporation of Dublin to-day passed resolutions asking the Government to alleviate the distress in Ireland, and praying for the establishment of peasant proprietary. Copies of the resolutions will be forwarded to Lord Beaconsfield.

New York, October 30.—The *Express* reports great activity in the real estate market in this city, and, on authority of one of the largest operators, a rise of 75 per cent. in prices since March.

Washington, October 30.—The excess of exports over imports of merchandise during the month ending September 30th was $20,620,087. For the twelve months ending September 30, 1879, $256,846,277.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, Frederick Marriott, 607 to 615 Merchant Street, San Francisco, California.

THE OCARINA.

Banjos are the nigger's joy, Some folks love the orguinette,
Poets love the bluebird's twitter, Some adore the concertina,
Whistles please the naughty poy, The best and easiest thing, as yet,
Dutchmen twang the wiry zither. Is the earthern ocarina.
The ocarina's notes for me! [er ; Sweet is heer to thirsty throats,
No screech owl's voice was ever sweet- Dear is Hayes to C. A. Dana,
Now booming like sixteen-foot G, Dear to me the muffled notes
Now buzzing like the Jersey skeeter. Uttered by your vox humana.

O, my ocarina, dear! O, my ocarina, dear,
My howling, growling ocarina! My mnsty, fusty ocarina,
Music's found the whole world round, Fools applaud a well-puffed fraud,
Why not in you, my ocarina? But you're not one, my ocarina?

—From one of N. Y. Puck's Exchanges.

SKELETON SKETCHES.--No. 11.

[BY T. A. HARCOURT.]

The Miser's Story.

They all believed that I was dead and out of their way; aye, they were sure of it. My plan had been well laid and was completely successful. A very little money sufficed to buy the necessary evidence of my death from those rascally Syrian officials, and when the news reached England that old Hawke, the miser (so they called me, you know), had died of the plague while traveling on some of his usurious business in the East, everyhody, and the expectant heirs particularly, were too delighted with the glad tidings to make further inquiry. But for all that, I reached London as soon as the news.

You are at a loss to understand my conduct. Well, I will explain; but I must go back many years to do so. I once had a sister who was dearer to me than all else in the world—dearer even than money. We became orphans when we were mere cbildren, and we were left without a penny. We had relations, and our father, a widower, who had committed suicide on losing everything in a speculation, had always thought he had plenty of friends. But all these turned their backs upon the penniless little orphans, and we were sent to a charitable institution. But I had a will and a spirit of my own. At ten I could support myself by blacking boots and selling newspapers, and at fourteen I was able to make enough for the scanty support of my sister as well. I will not rehearse the steps hy which, after many years of working and saving, I rose at length to wealth and position. Suffice it to say that I accomplished this; but the struggle was a long and bitter one, and I came out of it a misanthrope and—a miser. But not towards my sister. She was still as dear to me as ever, nay, dearer; for was she not all that I had to love—except my money-hags? Perhaps even to her I was rather stern and austere; but she knew my affection for her, and returned it. True, she stood in some awe of me, and I never knew her to ask me for money; but she never wanted for anything. If she did it was because she stinted herself to give to others; but she never told me so. Still, her life was a lonely and gloouy one—I can see it now when I look back—and there came a day when she left me for another. That other was a captain in a dasbing cavalry regiment, well-born and handsome, but a spendthrift, a gambler and a *roue* of the worst type. It was my business to lend money to his sort, and one day, when I was absent on a long journey, not finding me at my office, he went to my house. There he saw my sister, and then it was that he conceived the idea of paying off his debts by holding as his hostage the one mortal the usurer loved. How he won the poor girl's heart with his dashing ways and smooth tongue it is not difficult to imagine. When I returned they were married. He thought to act the customary little farce of begging my forgiveness; but before he could screw up his courage to face me, I wrote to him in these words: "Send my sister back to her home, and I will send you a check for ten thousand pounds. Refuse——but I need not say that. You see I know you better than you know me."

I have positive proof tbat he did *not* refuse; that, on the contrary, he urged upon his wife tbe duty of returning, since her brother objected so strongly to the match. But she clung to her husband, poor, infatuated child; and even he was not quite brute enough then to drive her away. Then, in my fury, I cursed them both, and I ruined him in a month. He sold his commission, and both went to the Continent. There he went utterly to the dogs. From being a gambler, he became a cheat, then a forger, and two years later died in a Prussian prison.

Then I went in search of my sister, but reached her wretcbed lodging only just in time to obtain her forgiveness and close her eyes in death. But I brought back with me her haby-daughter, who was thence forward a living reminder of the great wrong I had done, and, if I may use the expression, a constant altar of atonement. Upon her I lavished money, affection and indulgence; there was no advantage, no care, that wealth could procure that was not hers. The old selfish idea that I had entertained toward my sister—that she should devote herself to me and make my life and hers one—I gave up completely. I was willing that Mabel should marry, but I was anxious that she should marry a man of wealth and standing. Yes, of course you smile as you think you hear the "miser" talk; but, believe me, my knowledge of the world had taught me that if a poor and unknown man sought her hand, it would he for my money and not for true love of her. Her beauty, her accomplishments, and—more than all, as I still believe—my wealth, won her many suitors, both rich and of high degree. Some I would have been glad to see her marry, but she would have none of tbem. Then, on a sudden, she fell in love with a young briefless barrister; a fellow well born, it is true, and of spotless character, so far as I could discover, but utterly penniless. He came to me and urged his suit, but, though I liked his manly ways, I laughed at him and sneeringly told him that my niece was mistress of her own heart, hut not of my coffers. He tried to withe me with scorn, but I was hardened against that, and he left in anger. Then Mabel pleaded with me. I told her the sad history of her mother, and used every argument that my experience of the selfishness of man could furnish. I might as well have talked to a graven image. I considered the affair in the still hours of the night, and I laid a plan. Mabel promised me that until I returned from a journey I was about to make into Asia, to negotiate a national loan, she would leave her love in aheyance. I kissed her good-bye, and she heard no more of me till the news of my death reached England.

When the will was read, all the relations, acquaintances and parasites who, by a vigorous stretch of the imagination could entertain the remotest hope of getting some little pickings from the dead miser's bones, were present. To tbeir infinite astonishment and joy, every one of them got ten times more than he or she had dared to hope for, and the name of my niece, Mabel, whom they had hated and feared as my sole heir, was entirely omitted. They pitied her—O, how loudly they pitied her!—hut not one of tbe heartless crew, by word or deed, strove to save the poor child from destitution. A will can be read in ten minutes, but to execute it and place in grasping palms the gold it bequeaths, may take as many months. My lawyer, old Flintly, was in my secret, and *he* knew how to tantalize the heirs while I was biding my time.

"Now," said I to myself, "Mabel will learn that her lover is made of common clay. This is the true way to prove that her demi-god is after all a gross mortal."

Old Flintly came to my biding-place one morning to tell me that Basil Markham had told him in confidence that he was glad that old curmudgeon Miser Hawke had not burdened Mabel with a fortune, and that as soon as the dear girl recovered from her bereavement they were to be married.

It is only necessary to add that "Miser Hawke" attended their wedding; that the check he presented them with on the marriage-day was not a small one; that his retirement from usury dates from that auspicious occasion, and that what he can refrain from spending on his dear little grand nephews and nieces, will some day become the property of their parents by virtue of a will that shall not prove to be a case of "mistaken identity on the part of those blundering Syrian officials."

ARMY STREET.

Notice.---The undersigned, the Mayor, Assessor and Surveyor of the City and County of San Francisco, appointed and constituted Commissioners by an Act of the Legislature of the State of California entitled "An Act to confer additional powers on the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, to provide for the openiug of Army Street and the condemnation of private property therefor," approved March 16th, 1878, do hereby give notice, in conformity to tbe provisions of said Act and the other Acts of the said Legislature referred to therein, that the report of the said Commissioners required hy tbe provisions of the Acts aforesaid is completed and will be open for the inspection of all parties interested, at the Mayor's Office, New City Hall (the same being the office of the said Commissioners), daily, for thirty days, commencing on WEDNESDAY, October 1st, 1879, between the hours of 9 o'clock A.M. and 4 o'clock P.M. of each day.

Dated San Francisco, September 29th, 1879.

A. J. BRYANT, Mayor,
ALEXANDER BADLAM, Assessor,
WM. P. HUMPHREYS, Surveyor,
Army Street Commissioners.

Oct. 4.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

Gila Silver Mining Company.--Location of Principal Place of Business, San Francisco, California.—Location of Works, Reveille Mining District, Nye County, Nevada.—Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 30th day of September, 1879, an assessment (No. 5) of Twenty-five Cents per share was levied upon tbe capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately, in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 7, Safe Deposit Building, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the THIRD DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1879, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on MONDAY, the TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1879, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. W. PARRISH, Secretary.

Office—Room 7, Safe Deposit Building, No. 328 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California. Oct. 11.

ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE.

Notice.--The Trade and the Public are informed that we receive the genuine LOUIS ROEDERER CARTE BLANCAE CHAMPAGNE, direct from Mr. Louis Roederer, Reims, over his signature and Consular Invoice. Eacb case is marked upon tbe side, "Macondray & Co., San Francisco," and each bottle bears the label, "Macondray & Co., Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast."

Oct. 11. MACONDRAY & CO., Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

WAKELEE'S AUREOLINE

Produces the Beautiful Golden Hair so Much Admired.

SUPERIOR TO THE IMPORTED ARTICLE

—BY REASON OF ITS—

FRESHNESS AND CARE USED IN ITS PRODUCTION.

PRICE, LARGE BOTTLES. $2.

Manufactured by H. P. WAKELEE & CO., Druggists, corner Montgomery and Bush streets, S. F. [Aug. 2.

JOHN JENNINGS

Hooper's South End Warehouses, corner Japan and Townsend streets, San Francisco. First-class Fire-Proof Brick Building, capacity 10,000 tons. Goods taken from the Dock and the Cars of the C. P. R. R. and S. P. R. R. free of charge. Storage at Current Rates. Advances and Insurance Effected.

EOWARD BOSQUI & CO.,

Printers, Engravers, Lithographers and Bookbinders,

Leidesdorff street, from Clay to Commercial.

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN PATENT OFFICES.

C. W. M. Smith, Counselor and Advocate in Patent Cases, 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco. Established 1862. Specialty: Patents, Trade-Marks, Patent-Law. Sept. 20.

CALIFORNIA SUGAR REFINERY,

Manufacturers of the Standard Syrup, a superior article put up in barrels expressly for home consumptiou. Also, Extra Heavy Syrup in barrels for Export. Refined Sugars at lowest market rates. Office, 215 Front street, up stairs. Dec. 21.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF CAL.

Attendance, daily, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., by the undersigned, to receive subscriptions and donations, and to furnish all information relating to tbe Society. J. P. McCURRIE, Secretary.

Oct. 23. 730 Montgomery street.

QUICKSILVER.

For sale---In lots to suit, by Thomas Bell & Co., No. 305 Sansome street, over Bank of California. Nov. 16.

CETEWAYO.

Cetewayo, who is very decently educated for a black, passes his spare time in writing poetry. His love-ballads are famous in the Zulu language, and many a dusky beauty sings them as she sits in the long grass in front of the kraal waiting for the return of her young man, who is washing his hair in somebody's blood in order to qualify for a matrimonial engagement. Cetewayo's English is dicky, but the following poem, which was found in his waistcoat pocket, or rather tied up in the corner of his table-cloth costume, and which had evidently been composed during his hurried flight from Ulundi, shows that he has a fair knowledge of the rules of rhyme:

ODE TO ENGLAND.

[*Composed by Cetewayo.*]

English nation, great big bully,
Send much man across the sea,
Big commanders, Chelm and Woody,
Come to make an end of me.
English want poor Zulu's cattle,
Want him corn and want him land,
So they give poor Zulu battle—
Well dat game dey understand.

At Ulundi things not rosy!
Gone him sceptre Cetty feels,
Put him thumb unto his nosey,
Show de white man two black heels.
White man say be savo de Zulu
From the grip of tyrant King,
Dat must be one dam big fool who
Could believe such stupid ting.

If dey love de blessed niggers,
Would dey mow 'em down like grass?
Facts is facts, and niggers niggers:
Cetewayo's not an ass.
White man covet neighbors' landmarks,
Much for Zulus' woe he grieves;
Where he touches, blood-red handmarks—
English nation dam big thieves!

A private telegram in cipher from a friend of mine on Garnett's staff, says that they have to black-lead Cetewayo every morning to keep up the deception. The seven-and-sixpenny tablecloth which the captive wears is distinctly remembered by Charles Orton to have disappeared from Wapping about the same time as his brother Arthur.—*Dagonet, in London Referee.*

GENERAL GRANT.

"I never," said an Englishman to an American, "I never knew an instance of a reformed drunkard." "Oh, don't you?" replied the Yankee; "I do, and it's General Grant"—which shows how a very small fact may be exaggerated into a very big lie. The fact is, the General, in his old free-and-easy days, did not "shirk his liquor" any more than did our own Carterets and Pitts, to say nothing of Addisons and Lambs. But I never heard that he went beyond five or six cocktails in the forenoon, and that is a trifle for an American, so scientifically do our cousins take up their drinks, and so hard-headed are they.

On his first appointment to an important command, in 1861, Grant, who has a high sense of responsibility, resolved to eschew cocktails altogether; what is more, kept his resolution, and went in for green tea instead; also for cigars in greater number and of greater strength than before. In fact, candidates for office and interviewers were wont to tremble when the General offered them a cigar, of such portentous length, thickness, and power were they. One may suspect that Grant occasionally got rid of hores this way.

On the whole, Grant may he described as about the one great gun America has turned out since Washington—Lincoln, perhaps, and certainly Longfellow excepted. He is, moreover, a truer exemplification of his country's genius than either of those eminent men. For the typical Yankee is Jack of all trades, and has proved an old proverb false hy being good at many things.

Grant, for instance, has been tanner, farmer, banker, soldier, politician, and means to end, apparently, as chairman of a canal company. Two things, however, be is not—neither writer nor speaker, which is, perhaps, the one un-American trait in his character. Among the few men who can manage to make him talk is Lord Napier of Magdala. Grant's delight with Gibraltar, of which Lord Napier is Governor, was unbounded. He liked everything and man about it, from "his Excellency" downwards, and said that no spot in the British Empire had made him understand better the secret of England's power. Ths silent warrior, one sees, can occasionally pay a stately and graceful compliment.

Grant likes us on the whole, and is reasonably proud of his Scotch origin. If the *Alabama* business never ended in a tragic way—which it well might have—the praise is probahly due to him. Motley, the Amsricau Minister to our Court, was all for war, and even threatened it. Grant shuhbed him fearfully, and observed to a friend: "I thought after that, Motley would have heen man enough to resign." But Motley took a different view of the case. Be had made what he fancied, to he a great name as an author, and wanted to bc chronicled as a great diplomatist in the hargain. The man's soul was absoltnely eaten up with vanity. *Exempli gratia*—and the anecdote is not altogether out of place, for we are dealing with men and things American—Motley's time as United States Minister in London was chiefly employed in "moving heaven and earth," as a friend of his told me, to get himself named "Amhassador." Ambassadors, as every one in society knows, rank immediately after Princes of the Blood. They alone, as the Congress of Vienna put it, have the "representative character." Ministers, or, to give them their full style, "Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary," are accorded, hy the courtesy of Englaud, precedence after Dukes. Motley was once dining at the late Lady Egerton's; so was the Duke of Norfolk. "Shall I take you to dinner?" quoth the Yankee Envoy to Lady E., who, with an imperceptihle shrug of the shoulders, replied: "If you like." How matters were squared with the Premier-Duke is a fact of not much consequence; hut it is worth remembering that tbese are the sort of men Republicans in their own country, aristocrats ahroad—with whom an American President has to deal. And Grant managed them very well. Motley he summarily recalled, when he found that gentleman would not take a hint. As to others, it may he horne in mind that the President came very fairly out of the Civil Service scandals revealed in 1876. I forget who was the principal rogue, hut he and every one after him were hursful to say the President was guiltless.

Yes, a jury would have found Grant not guilty; a jury of honor even would have acquitted him. But—well, the "but" is this. America, as we politely say, is a young country; regards politics as a game, and takes a hoyish view of tbe thing. And it seems as though some venerable Quaker had advised "the boys," and said: "Serve Uncle Jonathan well; but by all means make money out of him."

Of his ability as a captain there can be no doubt. The most characteristic utterance of his I have ever heard while he was winning his country's battles was this. Lee asked for a truce to hury his head. Grant, who had his own reasons for suspicion, refused, saying: "I don't bury mine—I haven't time." —*London Truth.*

[Every one to his taste; but *Truth's* easy going acquiescence in results is not precisely the first qualification necessary for reaching a proper estimate of Grant. Motley was vain, no doubt; but he was a man of far higher type than any of the men Grant delighted to honor, far higher than the flunkey who took his place at the English Court, far higher, as a representative of his country, than General Grant, who could so far forget all the decencies of life as to refrain himself, and to withhold Minister Pierrepont, from participating in the funeral honors paid to the dead Motley as a former Minister of the United States. Show me the man you admire, and I will show you who you are.—ED. N. L.]

THE AUDITOR'S QUARTERLY REPORT.

This document is just published, and shows the following amounts audited for the three months ending Sept. 30, 1879:

For Current Expenses	$ 584,522 81
For School Department Expenses	213,274 82
For New City Hall Fund	48,047 36
For Park Improvement Fund	10,799 39
For Street Department Fund	102,698 96
For Interest on Funded Debt	118,506 16
For Bonds Redeemed	137,595 82
For Loans of Sinking Funds	769,400 00
	$1,984,844 82
Demands Unpaid October 1st, 1879	$ 240,110 31

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT TO OCTOBER 1, 1879.

This report shows receipts and payments as follows:

General Fund receipts	$ 284,051 60	
School Department receipts	134,290 72	
Interest on Bonds, Sinking Fund, etc.,	269,517 87	
Cash on hand, July 1,	1,731,383 59	
State of California taxes	19,393 16	
		$2,438,636 94
Payments, General Fund,	$ 402,484 54	
" School Department,	185,587 55	
" Bonds, interest, etc.,	1,301,944 93	
Cash on hand, October 1,	529,226 76	
" Cr. State of California	19,393 16	
		$2,438,636 94

CLEANLINESS IS NEXT TO GODLINESS.

"I once attended an old French lady, who for many years before her death was confined to her room. She was living near the seashore, and trying to be as cheerful as possible under very discouraging circumstances. One morning, after my usual dip in ths ssa, I called to see her. She had had her breakfast, her room put to rights, and, with open window, shs was enjoying the sea air. The clergy of the adjoining church were very auxious as to her spiritual welfare, and constant in their kind attentions. One of them, a fat, portly old gentleman, had just left. When I had sat for a few moments she sxclaimed: 'I am very glad to ses you, Doctor, you always come in like a flower—fresh and sweet and clean. You cannot imagine how, since I have been sick, I hate the smell of a priest. They never, I believe, wash themselves or change their linen—hence this odor of sanctity!'"—*Memoirs of Dr. Smith, page* 211.

There is some ground for the old lady's remark, hut Pius IX. set an example which she might havs remembered.

The Detroit Free Press says: "The committee on atmospheric influences announced that they wers ready with a report, and leave heing granted, the chairman submitted a well constructed report regarding the coming winter. The committee had heen guided entirely hy signs, and their reasens for predicting a hard winter were: 1. Tbe thickness of the corn-husks. 2. The unusual number of overcoats in pawn. 3. The anxiety of women to get winter honnets. 4. The way the frogs have gone down for deep water. 5. The hesitancy with which young men climh out of hed in the morning. 6. The unusual numher of dog fights to he observed hy a colored man who keeps his eyes open. The report was accepted and filed, and tbe chairman sat down with a sigh of relief."

An Hospital for Aged Animals.—An asylum for aged domesticated animals has just heen opened by an inhabitant of Gonesse. Thers are already a cow 36 years of age, a pig aged 25, and an 18-year-old goat. The senior member of this happy family is, however, a mule; he is forty years of age. Next comes a sparrow, whoss summers number 31. Twenty-eight years of life have been granted to a goldfinch; while a guinea-fowl and a goose have respectively reached the age of 12 and 37 years.

Sterling Silverware.—A large assortment of elegant dsigns at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

HAMILTON C. BOWIE, M.D.,
Graduate of the Royal University of Munich. Neurologist and Laryngoscopist. Office with DR. A. J. BOWIE, 729 Sutter street. Office hours from 1 to 3 P.M. Oct. 18.

CUMBERLAND MINE,
Yavapai County, Arizona. Office: No. 417 California st., San Francisco, California. President, GEORGE M. CIPRICO. Secretary, J. H. ORIFFITHS. Office Hours: 2 P.M. daily. Oct. 11.

GALVANIZED TELEGRAPH WIRE.
1,500 Miles Nos. 9 to 13, in Bond or Duty Paid.
Oct. 11. *A. S. HALLIDIE, 6 California street.*

REMOVAL.
Bullion and Exchequer Mining Companies have removed to Room 3, Safe Deposit Building. Oct. 4.

"PLEASURE'S WAND."

"We Obey no Wand but Pleasure's."—*Tom Moore.*

Standard Theater.—H. J. Byron is ruling the theatrical roost at this juncture. The revival of *Our Boys* was a *success d'estime*, and would have attracted attention at any other time. In some respects it was admirable, in others with a degree of carelessness that was extremely reprehensible. Mr. Owens does not develop the good actor as "Middlewick." The impersonation is comical and laughter-creating, but fails to possess the necessary local flavor. It is a stage cockney and an artificial vulgarian. Frankly speaking, I do not believe that a character can be satisfactorily delineated except by one to the manner born. There are here and there in the part bits which call for the picturing of human emotions and passions, instead of class or local peculiarities, and here Mr. Owens is the thorough actor. I have once before alluded to the outrageous gagging the star sees fit to indulge in. During the week this practice reached its climax, and became unsupportable. It is at times permissible in an actor to elaborate a sketchy character if he does it cleverly and, *en rapport*, with the subject, but Mr. Owens' little jokes, though amusing, interfere with the dialogue and stage business of the other actors, and are not in keeping with the tenor of the play. It is a pity to find in an actor of such prominence so little regard for the true finish and illusions of the stage. Barton Hill is a capital "Talbot Champneys." He was warmly received on Monday evening. The costume adopted by Mr. Hill is extremely inappropriate, in so far that it is anything but English in character. It is more like the Sunday rig-out of a western barber. Mr. Bassett is an excellent "Sir Geoffrey Champneys," the cold haughtiness and aristocratic bearing being well drawn. Manager Kenuedy does fairly as "Charles Middlewick," and nothing more. As the two cousins, Miss Stanhope and Miss McClellan appear to advantage. The latter is not an extraordinary actress, it is true, but she is always earnest and painstaking. At every new appearance Miss Stanhope strengthens her hold on theater-going people, and is rapidly becoming a most pronounced favorite. She is a brilliant artiste, and, it is to be hoped, will long remain in our midst. Miss Lizzie Harold seems to have become conscious of her past indifference and to have awakened to the necessity of doing something creditable. Her "Belinda" is a neat piece of acting. With the close of the Carnival, public favor will return to the theaters, of which the cosy little Standard will receive its deserved share.

Herold's Concerts.—There were more people, on last Wednesday, at the fourth concert, than at any previous one of the series. This is a most gratifying evidence of an increase in public appreciation of good music. Beethoven's C Major Symphony, No. 1, was the principal number of the programme, and was well played. Lindpainter's *Faust* Ouverture contains difficult accelerando passages for the string instruments, which, to the credit of the orchestra, were played in admirable time and unison. Neswadba's paraphrase on "How Fair Art Thou," is a tuneful arrangement of a popular ballad. It possesses no particular merits, but is of a style of compositions that please the general public. The gavotte, for strings, erroneously billed as being by Michaelis, is a composition of Padre Martini, a musical ecclesiastic of no little reputation. It cannot be called, in itself, original, as there are several gavottes that are very similar, but it is a neat treatment of that style of composition. The programme closed with selections from *Rigoletto*. These operatic selections for orchestras are terribly tedious and ineffective. As a rule, they are badly arranged, the changes of key being abrupt and inharmonious. The apportionment of the airs among the different instruments is always the same. A concert habitue always know what tune is coming, and which instrument will play it. Mr. Homeier, one of our best local violinists, has joined the orchestra, and adds considerably to the efficiency of the first violins.

German Theater.—In Miss Bertha Fiebach the German Company possess a soubrette who has all the requirements for a public favorite. She is young in years, prepossessing in appearance, fresh in voice and natural in acting. These qualities would seem to indicate perfection, but there are defects to be considered. Her singing is not always true, and she is afflicted with some strong mannerisms of gesture. As a whole she is a charming little actress, and will become a great favorite. Per contra to most German actresses, she is petite in figure, and without that embonpoint which is one of their chief characteristics. In dress, though it is hardly fair to judge by one opportunity, Miss Fiebach seems to share her countrywomen's lack of taste. The performance on Sunday evening was a most amusing one in all respects. Miss Lindermann and Messrs. Freeman, Urban and Diehl were at their best in support of the new-comer.

Baldwin Theater.—Very fair houses have been the rule at this theater during the past week—the third of *The Girls*. On last Sunday evening the *Octoroon* was produced for J. O. Barrows' benefit, with a scratch cast. The beneficiary appeared as "Salem Scudder," and played the part remarkably well. As an eccentric actor, Mr. Barrows possesses considerable talent, and the large house was a deserved one. To-morrow evening *Around the World in Eighty Days* will be produced for Manager Maguire's benefit. A full house will undoubtedly greet the revival of this great spectacle.

Bush Street Theater.—This theater will re-open on Monday with the Colville Folly Troupe. The opening extravaganza is entitled *The Magic Slipper*. It proved a success in New York, and will, no doubt, be well received here. The internal improvements have been very extensive, and will be appreciated by all. The seats are cosy and comfortable. The painting is in good taste and pleasing to the eye. Nothing has been done to improve the means of exit, and this is to be regretted. It is said that this is no fault of the management, but that it was actually impossible to procure the necessary room.

California Theater.—All present appearances indicate that the old management will make an effort to re-open the old theater. If pending negotiations with the owners reach a satisfactory conclusion, this will take place on November 17th. Frank Mayo will be the first attraction, and his first appearance will be in a new play. The most sincere wishes of all theater-going people are tendered Messrs. Barton and Hill for the success of this endeavor.

Tivoli.—Gilbert and Sullivan's comic opera, *The Sorcerer*, is being performed at this place of amusement. It is a very creditable performance, and will be reviewed in our next issue.

THE AUTHORS' CARNIVAL.

Dear News Letter: Everybody goes to the Carnival, comes home, and goes again. And not one in ten who have been there can tell you what he has seen. Take my case: I have not missed an evening, and, while at the Pavilion, not an opportunity to see something or other, and still my mind is barren of any recollections of tableaux or anything else. After several determined efforts, I succeeded on one evening in getting in the front row of the crowd as the procession was passing.

It would have been a beautiful sight if there had been room for a graceful deployment, but, as the participants struggled past in Indian file, the effect was wholly spoiled. Besides that, my personal enjoyment was marred by the antics of a brace of idiots, one in a booth and the other in the crowd, who kept up a running fire of commentaries on the passing characters. These fellows were trying hard to be funny, but it was mostly insulting vulgarity. Fortunately for them, no one thought it worth while to give them their deserved chastisement. With the experience gained at this Carnival, a future one can be made still more attractive. The amount of labor and perseverance that has been expended upon the performers of the individual booths is something marvelous, and it is lost except to the tenacious few who take a front position early in the fight and remain there—the interior of the booths is not visible. The middle of the building is filled with throngs of people, wandering listlessly and purposelessly to and fro. The drawing back of some curtain rouses them from their seeming apathy, and a rush is made for the outskirts of the crowd in front of the particular booth. After being rewarded with an opportunity to scrutinize closely the *coiffures* of males and females, the hopeless perigrinations are resumed. But, with all this, there has been any quantity of fun. The costumes are all exquisite, and the women arrayed in them do all look so ravishing that even the most determined of ancharites would lose his senses.

But the men! It would be in keeping with the objects of the Carnival—charity—to pass over this subject, but a strict regard for truth and a proper punishment for conceit and arrogance is necessary and must be attended to. In the whole lot there is hardly a baker's dozen who do not excite a smile. From the head down to the knees, the body seems to feel the dignity and responsibility of the character assumed, but from the knees down—Heaven save the mark!—there is a lack of consistency. These manly (!) limbs seem to be conscious of their lack of grace and beauty, and appear as if trying to twist themselves out of sight. Unless long years of concealment, or rather imprisonment, have made the legs of the present generation unable to stand the light of day, the pictures we see of ancient cavaliers are gross exaggerations of form and grace. For your own sake, gentlemen, don't wear knee-breeches again without consulting unprejudiced friends. As it is now, you are likened unto 50 cent supes without the emoluments.

The southeastern corner of the building has been the most attractive region. The booths there have the handsomest costumes, and their tableaux are the most artistic. Crowds remain during the whole evening in front of these booths, gazing at the magnificent interior decorations of Aladdin's Palace, viewing the tastefully-set Goethe and Schiller tableaux, and absorbing the sensuous beauty of Cleopatra and her attendants. This Egyptian booth is the most attractive one for me I confess. The costumes are so rich, so gorgeous and so ingeniously designed to make the wearers more attractive. Cleopatra was a wily woman, and kept her lovers enslaved by a thousand artifices. She well knew the attraction, the play of imagination created by a half concealment and half disclosure of her glorious charms. Here are gathered apt disciples. I was particularly smitten with a piquant brunette—but never mind. I would like to know where all these slim young girls get their robust arms from. Have you not noticed that?

In the Alhambra booth reigns a pair of arms that are simply perfect; they are of a finer mold than any sculptor's ideal, and have the advantage of life and warmth. But I am getting my foot into it. If I am going to describe the beauties, or commence to particularize, I have a nice day's work before me, and will, besides, make an enemy of every woman left unmentioned. Up-stairs the Italians are drawing crowds. The Shakespearean theater is a perfect jam nightly. There has been here some remarkable dramatic talent displayed. I have seen a delicious "Juliet," full of girlish passion; a manly "Henry V.," with an arch "Katherine;" wonderfully alike-looking "Antipholes," attended by remarkably clever "Dromios;" a beautiful "Imogene," a handsome "Jachomo," and ever so many more excellent characters. This portion of the Carnival is so complete as to require close attention, and I would suggest a repetition of these different scenes at one of our theaters. Did you see Byrou; that is, his prototype—a truly wonderful likeness. I am told that the Dickens people have been doing some remarkably clever work. It has been almost impossible to get near their place, so I don't know anything about it.

There is lots more I could tell you about, but time presses. I don't think sufficient credit is being given to those who deserve it—the artists, Tavernier, Rix, Godard, Moretti, Trezzini, Seahury, Porter and Joe Strong. They have all tried their best. The admirable interior decorations of the Funny Infants' Nursery are by friend Joe. And then, for the tableaux every one must be thankful to Max Freeman. His groupings are all artistic and natural.

To-night is the last opportunity to visit this scene of splendor, so all of you readers take an early dinner and wend your way to the Pavilion. M.

Chit-Chat.—Scott-Siddons arrived in New York October 14th.——Bodenstedt, a celebrated German translator of Shakespeare, is on his way to this country.——The Boucicault troupe is slowly breaking up.——Johann Becker, the leader of the well-known "Florentiner Quartette," is to take the place of Vieuxtemps as head of the violin class at the Brussels Conservatory. Von Bulow is to become chief professor of piano at the same place.——The new Brooklyn Theater is not pretty.——The best theatrical orchestra in New York is the one at Haverly's.——People are objecting against the practice of perfuming theaters. It ladens the air with a suffocating, stifling pressure, and serves no purpose.——Florence is anxious to do the *Mighty Dollar* in London. I hope he will not do so. It is all very well to laugh at the play here, but it is nevertheless a slander upon American Congressmen and a burlesque of American institutions. Abroad, where the exaggeration would not be understood, it would do us harm.——Shiels, the proprietor of the Standard and Bush Street Theater buildings, is erecting a large hall on O'Farrell street.——Kellogg will probably sing "Aida" at the Paris Grand Opera.——Petrovich, Strakosch's new tenor, is 29 years old, of pale complexion, with black eyes and moustache, and a very slight knowledge of the English language.

SPORTING ITEMS.

Shooting.—Crittenden Robinson won the Chronicle Cup at Folsom, last Sunday, missing only one bird out of 25, Gerber missing 4, two of which were easy birds, which is a very singular misfortune to happen to so steady and reliable a shot as Gerber. Following is the full score: Robinson 11111, 11111, 11111, 11011, 11111 24. Gerber 11111, 11111, 11111, 11100, 10101—21. Gerber's nineteenth bird died just out of bounds. Frank Cooms, of Napa, acted as referee, and presented the cup to Robinson, who regretted that he had not time to spare to defend it at Folsom, but would meet any one who came to San Francisco.——Already twelve entries are registered for the Santa Rosa tournament.——The Union Guard won the C. A. trophy at McMahon Station. Following is the score: Union Guard, 488; National Guard, 478; Sumner Light Guard, 469; Germania Guard, 440; Oakland Light Cavalry, 438; Oakland Guard, 433.——The regimental trophy was won by the First Infantry. Score, 797. Oakland Cavalry score, 768; ten men, each at 200 and 500 yards.——Colonel Kelly carried off the Pacific Life Cup; score, 24 out of 25.——The Cavalry Trophy was won by the Oakland Light Cavalry; score, 229 out of a possible 300.——Ducks are getting plentiful in Cordelia Slough and surrounding creeks.——Birds of all kinds are scarce at Sherman Island.——At Walnut Creek ducks and geese are very plentiful.

Baseball.—It is much to be regretted that the National game in San Francisco should have fallen into the hands of speculators, who care nothing for sport except as a means of making money. Nick Roberts, manager of the Cincinnatis, issued a challenge to the Chicagos to play a series of games for $1,000 a side and the entire gate receipts. The same issue of the paper that contained the challenge also contained an item accepting the challenge, and fixing the first game for Saturday at the Recreation Grounds. This looks as if these Eastern sharps, emboldened by their success, thought there was no limit to the gullability of our sporting public; but we hope that our citizens will stay away from these games, and thereby administer a much needed rebuke. We would particularly advise our readers not to place any money on the result of these games. A hint to the wise, etc.——The game last Sunday between the Cincinnatis and Chicagos was a poor affair, the general feeling on the grounds being that either the Cincinnatis sold the game or are nothing but an ordinary club of very slight ability. Chicago won; score, 10 to 4.——The game between the Knicks and Omahas at Oakland, last Sunday, was won by the former; score, 10 to 3.——Jack Sweeney, the popular catcher for the Mutuals, takes a benefit at the Oakland Grounds today.

Coursing.—To-night the Pioneer Coursing Club and the Pacific Coast Coursing Club will draw the dogs and elect judges and slippers.——The meeting of the Pioneer Club at Merced, November 5th, is an assured success if the weather is fine. They have plenty of dogs of good pedigree and known speed. Their members are all gentlemen in good standing, whose presence is sufficient guarantee that the meeting will be honorably conducted. So far as can be judged from loose talk, Mr. Tidmarsh will be the club's choice for judge. He is recognized as an honest, capable man.——Can nothing be done to induce the Pacific Club to postpone their meeting? As a matter of fact, the ground round Modesto would be in better condition for coursing after the rain, but, so far as we can see, nothing will be allowed to interfere with the meeting at Modesto, Nov. 5.——Bulldozer will run with the Pioneer Club.——The new club are trying to run ten dogs against ten from the old club.——The Livermore Club meet November 25th.

Archery.—The Bow Club has challenged the Pacific Archery to a match at the single or double American round, four or five men, to be shot Saturday, November 8th. We understaud that the Pacifics will accept if the match will be shot at their range in Gate's Gardeu.——There will be a turkey shoot for archers at Joe Dieves', San Leandro Road, on Thanksgiving Day; the birds to be put up at thirty yards, a hit to claim the bird.——Adam Gray scored 478, shooting the American round, at the Ohio State Tournament, held at Cincinnati.——Our archers wonder how it is that they shoot so much better at the Pavilion range than they can in the open air. They forget the wind; besides, the walls and roof serve as a guide.

Rowing.—Courtney declines Hanlan's offer to row a P. P. race for $6,000. Soule refuses to allow Blakie to act as referee for the prize, and there is a good prospect of the affair ending in smoke.——Hanlan will not relinquish his claim on the Sportsman's Cup and championship. He is open to row the winner of the Boyd-Elliot match.——As Trickett and Hanlan connot agree about a place to row, we suggest that they choose San Francisco. It is about an equal distance for each man to go, and the water is all that could be desired.——The English sporting papers claim that the result of the Hanlan-Courtney race goes to strengthen the honor that the Hanlan-Elliott race was sold.——There is nothing doing among our local clubs.

Pedestrianism.—The daily papers were wrong in reporting that the time made hy Davis in the 100-yard race with McComh, at Los Angeles, was 9¾ seconds. The correct time was 10¼ seconds. Archie was not sick, as stated; it was Davis who failed to come to the scratch for the two final heats of the race.——A three-day walk is about to be inflicted on Redwood City.——The San José six-day walk is denounced as a fraud.——There will be a mixed race for members of the National Guard, at the Half-Mile Track, Sunday.——The walk at Humboldt Hall died of want of patronage.

Yachting.—*Pinafore* was a success at Saucelito, last Saturday. After the performance the fleet sailed up to Vallejo, some vessels getting in as early as 7 A.M. Sunday. The start from Vallejo was made at 11:15 P.M.; following is the time of the different yachts: *Ariel*, 2:37; *Annie*, 2:40; *Chispa*, 2½; *O'Connor*, 2:50; *Nellie*, 3:08; *Clara*, 3:11. The *Chispa* lost time in calm off Pinole Point, and the *Annie* carried away her topmast in a squall off Cape Pahlo. The majority of the yachts have gone into winquarters at Oakland Creek.

St. John's Presbyterian Church. Post street, between Mason and Taylor. Rev. Dr. Scott, Pastor, will preach Sunday morning at 11 o'clock; also at 7½ P. M. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 9½ A. M. Prayer and Praise Service at 6½ P. M.

BUSH-STREET THEATER.

CHARLES E. LOCKE ..... *Proprietor.*

Grand Re-opening, MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 3d.

This favorite Theater, having been completely refitted and brilliantly decorated throughout, with the addition of Luxurious Opera Chairs, Elegant Proscenium Boxes, a New Stage, Drop Curtain, Chandeliers, etc., and an Orchestra large and complete, composed of the finest instrumentalists on the Pacific Coast being secured. The New Season will be inaugurated on MONDAY EVENING, November 3d, by the Celebrated

COLVILLE OPERA BURLESQUE COMPANY,

Of Forty Artists,

In the Elegant and Ethereal Burlesque Extravaganza, in two acts, arranged expressly for this Company, and entitled

THE MAGIC SLIPPER!

Increased Chorus, New Scenery, Dazzling Costumes, New Music! Seats at Box Office.

THE BALDWIN THEATER.

Thomas Maguire, Manager.—Third Week and Continued Success of Henry J. Byron's new Comedy. This (Saturday) Evening, November 1st, and every evening (except Sunday),

The Girls!

LAST "GIRLS" MATINEE this (Saturday) Afternoon, at 2 P.M. Sunday, November 2d, Grand Complimentary Benefit of MR. T. MAGUIRE, Manager. THE TOUR OF THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS Nov. 1.

STANDARD THEATER.

M. A. Kennedy, Manager; R. M. Eberle, Stage Manager. Fourth Week, and Acknowledged Success of the OWENS' COMEDY SEASON. This (Saturday) Evening, Nov. 1st, every evening during the week and Saturday Matinee at 2 P.M., MR. JOHN E. OWENS as PERKYN MIDDLEWICK, in Henry J. Byron's most successful Comedy,

Our Boys!

Supported by MR. BARTON HILL as TALBOT CHAMPNEYS, his first appearance at this Theater. Mr. M. A. Kennedy, Mr. Russell Bassett, Miss Adeline Stanhope, Miss Lizzie Harold, Miss Kate Denin, Miss Frankie McClellan. Reserved Seats can be secured at the Box Office six days in advance. In Active Preparation—DR. CLYDE, THE COMING MAN, and THAT MAN FROM CATTERAUGUS.

VIENNA CONCERT GARDENS,

Corner Sutter and Stockton streets (formerly the Tivoli). The Great Family Resort. Grand Opening, SATURDAY, September 20th, at 8 P.M. The Celebrated VIENNA LADIES' ORCHESTRA has been engaged permanently for Instrumental and Vocal Concerts. The enlarged Hall and Gardens have been thoroughly renovated, beautified and fitted up as a FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESORT. [Oct. 4.] RIECK & CO., Proprietors.

TAXES! TAXES!

1879-80.

Notice is hereby given that a certified copy of the Assessment Book of the Taxable Property of the City and County of San Francisco, Real Estate and Personal Property (subsequent Assessment Book included), for the Fiscal Year 1879–80, has this day been received; that the State, City and County TAXES for said Fiscal Year are now due and payable at the office of the undersigned, first floor, New City Hall, and the Laws in regard to their collection will be strictly enforced.

TAXES will become delinquent on the **First Monday in January, 1880,** and unless paid prior thereto, five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof.

WILLIAM FORD,
Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco.

San Francisco, October 27th, 1879. Nov. 1.

ASSESSMENT OF LANDS

BENEFITED BY

WIDENING DUPONT STREET.

Notice is hereby given that a certified copy of the Assessment Book of the Real Estate which is subject for the Payment of Principal and Interest upon "Dupont-street Bonds," as directed by an Act of the Legislature of California to authorize the Widening of Dupont street, in the City of San Francisco, "Approved March 23d, A.D. 1876," has this day been placed in my hands for collection The Laws in regard to the collection of the same will be strictly enforced.

WILLIAM FORD,
Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco.

San Francisco, October 27th, 1879. Nov. 1.

MONTGOMERY AVENUE ASSESSMENT.

Notice is hereby given that a certified copy of the Assessment Book of Real Estate, which is subject to assessment to defray expenses incurred by the Opening of Montgomery Avenue, has this day been placed in my hands to collect the Assessment thereon.

Said Assessment is for the Fiscal Year of 1879–80, and is now due and payable at the office of the undersigned, first floor, New City Hall. All Assessments remaining unpaid on the FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1880, will have five per cent. added thereto.

WILLIAM FORD,
Tax Collector for the City and County of San Francisco.

San Francisco, October 27th, 1879. Nov. 1.

AGENTS, READ THIS.

We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. *We mean what we say.* Sample free. Address SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich.

CALIFORNIA AND MEXICAN S. S. LINE,

For Cape St. Lucas, La Paz, Mazatlan and Guaymas, touching at MAGDALENA BAY should sufficient inducement offer.—The Steamship NEWBERN (Wm. Metzger, Master) will leave for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5th, at 12 o'clock M., from Folsom-street Wharf. Through Bills of Lading will be furnished and none others signed. Freigbt will be received on Thursday, Oct. 30th. No Freight received after Tuesday, Nov. 4th, at 12 o'clock M., and Bills of Lading must be accompanied by Custom House and Consular Clearances. For freight or passage, apply to J. BERMINGHAM, Agent,
Nov. 1. No. 10 Market street.

"The World," the Flesh, and the Devil.

[By a Truthful Penman.]

The "London Express" says: For an illustration of *vanitas vanitatum* there is nothing like the letters of Elizabeth Patterson Bonaparte. Never was a more complete fall from the Pinnacle of saintship than that of this woman. Truly we know not what people are till we live with them, or read the records of their inner life. Mean, sordid, mercenary, vulgar—Madame Patterson was all these to the last hours of her long worldly life. When she was nearly fifty years of age she wrote to a friend: "I am weary of life, do send me a string of white topazes." A string of beads to soothe the weary heart of fifty! The record is a painful one; it has no redeeming feature. We search in vain for a trace of nobility or elevation. She was in no sense a victim. She married Jerome Bonaparte when she thought she would gain rank and status by so doiug. She would have snapped the hond if she could, when she found it no longer served her purpose. She was a beautiful piece of flesh without a soul. If she were to adopt any religion, she said, it would be the Roman Catbolic, hecause at least that was "a religion of kings." Rank and wealth were the twin gods she worsbiped. As sbe lay on her death-hed ehe played with jewels. What a pitiable picture! What a deplorable, useless, cynical life!——In January the new English stamp will appear. It will not he steel engraved, hut done hy letterpress. Good for P.O. economy and for forgers. Bad for the 200 workmen whom the old firm will he ohliged to discharge.——Mr. Mackenzie, a clergyman staying at Bournemouth, was visiting the Isle of Wight, when he fell from the cliffs at Alum Bay, a hight of 500 feet, and was dashed to pieces.——Some months ago an experiment was made in New York State to test the distance from which the electric light would illuminate a given spot, and it was found that a concentrated heam carried seven miles, furnished enough light to read hy. A more crucial test of the great penetrating power of the electric light is furnished hy the experiments of the officers of the French Algerian Triangulation Service, who a few days ago saw the electric light at the Spanish station of Zetica from a distance of more than 164 miles. This observation is proof, if proof were wanted, of the great value of the light for maritime purposes, when it is exhihited from sufficiently elevated positions.——Charming Minnie Walton, who, five years ago, hy her sweet simplicity and freshness of acting in the good part of Mary Meredith, won all hearts at the Haymarket Theater, is dead. Fred Lyster, her husband, absolutely worshiped his young Australian bride, and when she was ill in London, the anxious hushand, proud of his treasure, and fearing to lose it, took us to the bedside of his child-wife, where she lay, looking as pale and pure as a lily, with her darling little daughter-hahy asleep on her hosom. It was a picture one could never forget. And now all that beauty is moldering into silent dust, and the loving heart is still!—*Court Journal.*——Tbe newest scare is "death in our clothes," and we are warned against arsenic in the disguise of many tempting hues, especially red. The next idea will be "arsenic in our friends," and we shall he warned off the red haired and the ruddy complexioned.——An affectionate husband once said, "Ah, dear doctor, how is my wife to-day?" The doctor shook his head, and replied, "You must prepare for the worst." "What," said the hushand, "do you think she is likely to get over it?"——Smokers will he startled to learn that a false amher can now he produced so like the real that the most experienced eyes may he deceived. The genuine article is simply a fossil resin, and the imitators, starting from that point, have adopted as the hasis of their falsifications fresh resins, which they treat in such a manner as to give their products all the appearance and most of the qualities of the true article. The difference might he detected hy the application of heat to melt it, amber melts at 552 degrees, whereas this wonderful imitation melts at a much lower temperature. The experiment is a little risky, especially if the scientific smoker hegins with 552 degrees.——A Mrs. Trelan, of Rutland, Vermont State, dropped dead the other evening while dancing at a wedding party.——A company in Westfield, Mass., have, it is said, after much experimenting, perfected a wheel of remarkahle cutting qualities, heing composed of corundum, the next hardest substance in nature to the diamond. In a scale of twelve, rating the diamoud at twelve, corundum stands at eleven; wbile emery averages eight and a-half in hardness. The difficult problem, attempted by so many, of finding a base strong enough to hold corundum without interfering with its cutting qualities, has, it is thought, at last heen solved hy a happy combination of materials and an. ingenious use of the process of vitrification. The cost of the corundum wheel is only ahout 25 per cent. more than that of the ordinary emery wheel.——A seat in the New York stock exchange sold for $15,000 recently, $2,500 more than a seat ever hrought before.——The Russian Minister of the Interior has not a very exalted opinion of his own countrymen. A few days ago he engaged an Englishman to he steward on his estates in the Ural Mountains, and in the course of the discussion as to the terms, the latter put to him the hlunt question, "Why he preferred a foreigner to a Russian to look after his affairs?" "My answer is simple," replied M. Makoff; "a Russian who is respectable and honest is commonly a fool; a Russian who is clever and energetic is invariably a rogue; and while Russians continue to be either fools or rogues, I must follow the example of all sensible Russian capitalists and employ trustworthy men from abroad.——We are always delighted to listen to a crisp, well-delivered repartee. One doesn't often get the article in real life, hut on the stage you sometimee hear specimens which raise you to rapture. For instance: A stupid individual (in a play) saye, "I am a Justice of tbe Peace." Whereupon an inspired squire (also in the play) says, "Without a piece of Justice." The audience feel that an epigrammatist has been let loose.——Jock was out etalking a few daye ago, apparently witb something on his mind. At length he said to the gentleman-sportsman whom he was piloting; "There's an article in *Vuhunitee Faar* where he says he went out stalking and craaled thairty miles through a hog. Noo that's as far as from here to Ahberdeen. It's absurrd. *It isn't true.* There's no hog o' that length in Scotland."

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital.....$3,000,000.
WM. ALVORD.....President.
THOMAS BROWN, Cashier | R. MURRAY, Jr., Asst Cashier

AGENTS:

New York, Agency of the Bank of Calfornia; Boston, Tremont National Bank Chicago, Union National Bank; St. Louis, Boatman's Saving Bank; New Zealand, the Bank of New Zealand; London, China, Japan, India and Australia, tbe Oriental Bank Corporation.

The Bank has Agencies at Virginia City and Gold Hill, and Correspondents in all tbe principal Mining Districts and Interior Towns of the Pacific Coast.

Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of tbe world. Draw direct on London, Dublin, Paris, Berlin, Bremen, Hamburg, Frankfort-on-tbe-Main, Antwerp, Amsterdam, St. Petersburgh, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Christiana, Locarno, Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama. Nov. 4.

FIRST NATIONAL GOLD BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Paid up Capital $2,000,000, Gold. President, R. C. Woolworth; Vice-President, D. Callaghan; Cashier, E. D. Morgan.

DIRECTORS:—R. C. Woolworth, D. Callaghan, C. G. Hooker, C. Adolph Low, Peter Donahue, Isaac Wormser, Edward Martin, James Moffitt, N. Van Bergen.

CORRESPONDENTS—London: Baring Bros. & Co. Cbartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China. Dublin: Provincial Bank of Ireland. Hamburg: Hesse, Neuman & Co. Paris: Hottinguer & Co. New York: National Bank of Commerce. Boston: Blackstone National Bank. Chicago: First National Bank. This Bank is prepared to transact a general Banking business. Deposits in Gold, Silver and Currency received subject to check or on special deposit. Exchange for sale on the principal cities of tbe United States, Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Commercial Credits issued available in Europe, China and Japan. Collections attended to and prompt returns made at the lowest market rates of Exchange. Jan. 19.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.---Capital paid up, $1,800,000, with power to increase to $10,000,000. Southeast corner California and Sansome streets. Head Office--28 Cornhill, London. Branches—Portland, Oregon; Victoria, New Westminster and Cariboo, British Columbia.

This Bank transacts a General Banking Business. Accounts opened subject to Check and Special Deposits received. Commercial Credits granted available in all parts of the world. Approved Bills discounted and advances made on good collateral security. Draws direct at current rates upon its Head Office and Branches, and upon its Agents as follows:

New York, Chicago and Canada—Bank of Montreal; Liverpool—North and South Wales Bank; Scotland—British Linen Company; Ireland—Bank of Ireland; Mexico and South America—London Bank of Mexico and Soutb America; China and Japan—Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and Oriental Bank; Australia and New Zealand—Bank of Australasia, Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, and English, Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank.

May 18. FREDERICK TOWNSEND, Manager.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

Capital, $5,000,000, of which $3,000,000 is fully paid up as present capital. Reserve Fund, $300,000. San Francisco Office, 424 California street; London Office, 22 Old Broad street. Manager, ARTHUR SCRIVENER; Cashier, WILLIAM STEEL. London Bankers, Bank of England and London Joint Stock Bank; New York, Drexel, Morgan & Co.; Boston, Third National Bank. This Bank is prepared to transact all kinds of General Banking and Exchange Business in London and San Francisco, and between said cities and all parts of the world. March 30.

THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital Paid Up.....$10,000,000.
Reserve, U. S. Bonds..... 3,500,000.

Agency at New York, 62 Wall street.
Agency at Virginia, Nev.

Buys and sells Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers. Issues Commercial and Travelers' Credits. This Bank has special facilities for dealing in Bullion. July 5.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

GUARANTEE CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $300,000.

Officers: Vice-President, Jerome Lincoln; Secretary, W. S. Jones; Attorney, Sidney V. Smith. Loans made on Real Estate and other Approved Securities. Office: No. 215 Sansome street, San Francisco. Oct. 14.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.

Deutsche Spar und Leihbank, No 526 California street, San Francisco. OFFICERS: President, L. GOTTIG. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—Fred. Roeding, Chas. Kobler, Edw. Kruse, George H. Eggers, N. Van Bergen, H. L. Simon, Peter Spreckels, Ign. Steinhart. Secretary, GEO. LETTE; Attorney, JOBN R. JARBOE. May 18.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, LIMITED.

422 California St., San Francisco.

London Office, 3 Angel Court; New York Agents, J. W. Selligman & Co., 21 Broad street. Authorized Capital Stock, $3,000,000. Will receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.

FRED. F. LOW, IGN. STEINBART, Managers.
P. N. LILIENTHAL, Cashier. Sept. 13.

AGGREGATE ASSETS, $38,789,065.

Imperial Fire Insurance Co., of London..... .....Inetituted 1803.
London Assurance Corporation, of London.... .....
.....Established by Royal Charter 1720.
Northern Assurance Corporation, of London.....Established 1836.
Queen Insurance Company, of Liverpool.....Established 1857.

A JOINT POLICY ISSUED BY THE FOUR COMPANIES.

ROBERT DICKSON, Manager.
W. LANE BOOKER, Agent and Attorney.
317 CALIFORNIA STREET, S. F. [Oct. 11.

R. H. LLOYD,

Attorney-at-Law, Room 13, Nevada Block.

EUTHANASIA.

Shadows are deepening round me as I lie
In silence drear.
Yearning for life, I could not turn and fly;
Dark death is near.

You patient clock, with voice that will not tire,
Time's record keeps.
And, on a sofa by the sinking fire,
The watcher sleeps.

O'er distant days my memory wanders back
To fields of gold,
From where, along a steep and thorny track,
Plods one grown old.

A dear face lit and lessened every mile:
Poor fancy tries
In vain to paint a brighter, franker smile,
Or sweeter eyes.

With what delight we roamed through sunny lands
When spring was new,
Bearing white blossoms in our careless hands,
Or violets blue!

How oft we watched eve's crimson lights extend
On lonely leas,
Until our soaring spirits seemed to blend
With skies and seas!

While lovers lightly stricken with the smart
Old songs extol,
Would mingle breath and being heart to heart,
We soul to soul.

O sweet eyes lying blinded in the dust,
Yet hope-ensbrined!
O light and glory of the hours now thrust
So far behind!

From weary ways—strange mists around, above—
Through death's chill foam—
I come—I come—my one—my only love,
To thee—my Home. —*Japan Herald.*

SAN FRANCISCO FROM A JAPAN POINT OF VIEW.

[By Asano, Special Corr. of the "Choya Shinbun."]

On the 17th July last I left Yokohama for the United States of America, and arrived at San Francisco on the 2d August. Upon landing I immediately hailed a carriage and requested the driver to convey me to the Palace Hotel, where I remained three days. This time I employed in looking around the city. The houses range from three to seven stories high, and present a pleasant appearance to the eye of a visitor. But I did not content myself with simply looking at the houses, but closely watched the custome of the people; and, among many other wonderful things, I noticed that there are many large merchants who have lived a hap-hazard and adventurous kind of life and so gained a competency, who cannot even write their own names. At the close of last winter a large merchant died who was supposed to be worth six millione of dollars. But on examination of his house brought to light a few volumes of books and a few other things, value in all about fifty dollars. This will show the ignorance of the dead merchant, who had been a wine seller for five years previous to his death; and I leave it to the judgment of my readere to say whether or not be eboudl be classed as a gentleman of a civilized country.

Carriages pass to and fro along streets at the corners of which are deposited the sweepings and refuse of the city. When the wind blows strong this ruhbish is scattered about and causes an offensive odor to arise, which is very injurious to the health of the inhabitants. On my making inquiries as to why this offensive matter was allowed to remain when it was so detrimental to health and cleanliness, I was informed that it was removed twice every month; so it will be seen that the people of San Francisco live in a putrid atmospheee. If more attention was not paid to cleanlinese in Eastern countries cholera would break out.—*Japan Gazette.*

Cuttings from "Punch."—Parson: "I'm very sorry to hear, Mrs. Brown, that you were present, last night, at a 'Plymouth Brethren's' tea-meeting. I have often told you that these doctrines are highly erroneous!" Mrs. Brown: "Erroneous, sir, their doctrines may be; but their cake, with Sultany raisins, is excellent."—New syetem of education. First mamma: "I see that your children paddle." Second mamma: "Yes. Don't yours?" First mamma: "No; I've managed to make my three boys believe that it is vulgar and ungentlemanly either to get their feet wet, to sit in a thorough draught, or bolt their food, or eat goodies between their meals, or go to juvenile parties, poor dears. They're rather soft, perhaps, but they're twice the size of any other boys of their age, and they've never had an hour's illness in their lives."—A considerate son: Sir Charles: "I should like of all things to see you in Parliament, Charley." Son and heir: "Well, sir, I don't mind; I believe it's a very good place; and then it's so handy to the Aquarium."

A Dangerous Pet.—A hairdreseer in the Rue Mouffetard has, or had a pet monkey. Having taken a nap in an arm-char in his shop the other evening, he was awakened by a sharp pain, and found himself with a serious gash in his throat. On looking round to discover the cause he perceived the ape gibbering in a corner, and holding a razor in his paw, the animal obviously being the malefactor. The procese of shaving under gone hy a number of people during the day had no doubt attracted the attention of the monkey, who for some reason or another best known to himself thought he would endeavor to shave his master. Imitation may be the sincerest flattery, but the barber will probahly not appreciate the force of the proverb in the present instance. He ie likely to recover, however, and his quandam pet has been killed.

Artistic Novelties, manufactured from California quartz, at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

INSURANCE.

HUTCHINSON & MANN,
INSURANCE AGENCY,
No. 322 & 324 California Street, San Francisco,] Cal.

Fire Insurance.

GIRARD.....of Philadelphia	LA CAISSE GENERALE.....of Paris.
HOME.....of Columbus	ST PAUL.....of St. Paul.
NEW ORLEANS ASSOCIATION	TEUTONIA.....of New Orleans.
PEOPLES.....of Newark	BERLIN COLOGNE.....of Berlin.
REVERE.....of Boston	LA CONFIANCE.....of Paris.

Marine Insurance.

PARIS UNDERWRITING ASSOCIATION.....of Paris.
LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.....of London.
Capital Represented.....$23,000,000.
All Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. OF CALIFORNIA.

Principal Office, 406 California Street, San Francisco.
Cash Assets, January 1, 1877, $369,291; Liabilities, $5,052; Surplus for Policy Holders, $364,339. J. F Houghton, President; L. L. Baker, Vice-President; Charles R. Story, Secretary. R. H. MAGILL, H H BIGELOW, General Agents.
DIRECTORS.—San Francisco—L. L. Baker, John H. Redington, J. F. Houghton, R. B. Gray, Robert Watt, John Currey, L. L. Baker, W. F. Whittier, C. C. Burr, E. M. Root, W. H. White, J. L. N. Shepard, W. M. Greenwood, George S. Mann, Cyrus Wilson, W. T. Garratt, C. Waterhouse, A. P. Hotalling, A. Block, A. K. P. Harmon, G. S. Johnson, W. O Wilson, A W. Bowman, H. L. Dodge, Charles R. Story. Alameda County Branch—V. D. Moody, Chauncy Taylor, A. C. Henry, Robert S. Farrelly, Joseph B. Marlin, W. R. Hardy, T. B. Simpson. San Diego—A. H. Wilcox. Sacramento—Mark Hopkins, D. W. Earl, Julius Wetzlar, James Carolan. San Jose—T. Ellard Beans, B. D. Murphy, A. Pfister, J. H. Dibble, J. S. Carter, Jackson Lewis, Jacob Rich, John Anzerais, John Balbach. Stockton—H. H. Hewlett, Chas. Belding, J. D. Peters, A. W. Simpson, H. M. Fanning. Marysville—D. E. Knight. Grass Valley—Wm. Watt, T. W. Sigourney. Portland, Oregon—W. S. Ladd, C. H. Lewis, P. Wasserman, B. Goldsmith, D. Macleay. Virginia City, Nevada—John Gillig, Isaac L. Requa. March 17.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.--UNION INS. CO. OF S. F.

The California Lloyds.---Established in 1861.---Nos. 416 and 418 California street. Cash capital $750,000 in Gold. Assets exceed $1,000,000 Coin. Fair Rates! Prompt Settlement of Loses!! Solid Security!! DIRECTORS.—SAN FRANCISCO—J. Mora Moss, N. G. Kittle, M. J. O'Connor, R. S. Floyd, Moses Heller, Adam Grant, Daniel Meyer, Antoine Borel, Charles Kohler, E. L. Goldstein, I. Lawrence Pool, A. Weill, Joseph Brandenstein, Charles Baum, James Moffitt, Benjamin Brewster, L. Cunningham, W. M. Hoag, Nicholas Luning, John Parrott, L. A. Booth, Julius Baum, Myles D. Sweeney, Jas. M. Gouwey, Edward Cadwalader Bartlett Doe, Gustave Touchard, J. H. Baird, J. G. Kittle, George C. Hickox, C. Duconmun, Wm. Scholle, John Conly, Ig. Steinhart, W. B. Stone, J. O. Eldridge, A. B. Phipps.
GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, President. N. G. KITTLE, Vice-President.
CHARLES D. HAVEN, Secretary. GEO. T. BONEN, Surveyor. Aug. 31.

THE STATE INVESTMENT AND INSURANCE CO.
FIRE AND MARINE.

Cash Assets, $450,000.---Principal Office, 218 and 220 San. some street, San Francisco. OFFICERS:—A. J. BRYANT, President; RICHARD IVERS, Vice-President; CHARLES H. CUSHING, Secretary; H. H. WATSON, Marine Surveyor. BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—Peter Donahue, James Irvine, C. D. O'Sullivan, A. Boequeraz, R. Harrison, A. H. Rutherford, R. Bailey, E. W. Corbett, George O. McMullin, A. J. Bryant, Frank M. Pixley, E Burke, H. H. Watson, Dr. C. F. Buckley, P. J. White, E. M. Root, M. Mayblum, Richard Ivers, John Rosenfeld, Daniel Callaghan. P. H. Russell, Sacramento. John G. Downey, Los Angeles. Wm. Hood, Sonoma County. H. W. Seale, Mayfield. Geo. Rutherford, San Jose. Feb. 16.

THE MARINE INSURANCE CO. OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
[ESTABLISHED 1836.]

Whole Amount of Joint Stock and Guaranteed Capital..$5,000,000.
Whole Amount of Capital paid up.....900,000.
Cash Assets December 31, 1876.....3,710,000.

The undersigned have been duly authorized to issue Policies at current rates on Freight and Shipments to or from England, Europe, New York, Japan, China, Australian Colonies, Sandwich Islands, and Northern Coast Ports. If desired, policies made payable at port of termination.
WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., Agents,
Aug. 10. 218 California street.

THE SWISS MARINE INS. COMPANIES COMBINED.

Switzerland, of Zurich, Capital 5,000,000 francs; Helvetia, of St. Gall, Capital 10,000,000 francs; Baloise, of Basle, Capital 5,000,000 francs. These three Companies are liable jointly and severally for all losses that may be sustained. Losses made payable in all the principal seaports of the world. In the settlement of all claims under an English policy, these Companies will strictly adhere to the conditions and customs adopted at Lloyds, and submit to English jurisdiction.
June 9. HARRY W. SYZ, Agent, 225 Sansome st., S. F.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSUR. CO. OF BOSTON.

Has transacted the business of Life Insurance for nearly thirty-five years. Its assets amount to over FOURTEEN MILLION DOLLARS. The law of Massachusetts makes all its Policies nonforfeitable. It is a Purely Mutual Company, dividing every cent of surplus among Policy-holders. This is the ONLY Company on the Pacific Coast governed by the Massachusetts Lapse Law. This company has complied with the new Insurance Laws of California.
WALLACE EVERSON, General Agent.
Sept. 22.] 328 Montgomery street.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF TORONTO.
Incorporated 1851.

Total Assets, 1st January, 1879.....$1,670,400.41.
BUTLER & HALDAN, General Agents for Pacific Coast,
413 CALIFORNIA STREET. [Sept. 13.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INS. CO. OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital $5,000,000.---Agents: Balfour, Guthrie & Co., No. 316 California street, San Francisco. Nov. 18.

ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY,

No. 310 Sansome street, San Francisco, Wholesale Dealer in Furs. Sept. 21.

HOTEL MANAGERS.

The "News Letter's" recent references to hotel life in San Francisco are causing considerable discussion, especially among those interested as proprietors, visitors or guests of our large caravansaries. It is generally conceded that the subject has not been taken in hand any too soon. Looking at the important functions those institutions fill in the social economy of this great city, it is eminently fitting that they should be amenable to fair and just criticism. They exist by the patronage of the public, and it follows as a matter of course that the public are entitled to know whether their management is, in every respect, of such a character as to entitle them to that patronage. They are used as homes by highly respectable families. It would be well if every man had a home of his own, but we have to deal with things as we find them. We find that many most worthy people make their permanent homes at our large hotels. Virtuous mothers, wives and daughters live in them. Their surroundings, therefore, ought to be entirely unexceptionable. It is being urged by apologists for evil that it is impossible to keep hotels free from objectionable inmates. It may be that there is just a little truth in the statement; if there is, then the fact is a sad commentary on hotel life. If a pure wife or virtuous daughter cannot live in a hotel without rubbing shoulders with women of shame, then they ought not to live in a hotel at all. If there is anything whatever in the apology, it follows that there is too much in it. If it is impossible to have hotels respectable, then they cannot rightly have any claim upon the patronage of respectable people. Is it impossible? That query has got to be answered by hotel proprietors. It is for them to say whether their houses are failures in the important respect to which we have alluded. We think they will not all venture upon the dangerous excuse that it is impossible to make the surroundings of a large hotel free from objection. We think that one or two of them might fairly deny that it is impossible, and point to their own success by way of proof. That it is at all times a matter of difficulty we are free to admit; that it is an impossible task *to some men*, we are very ready to believe; but that it is, is perhaps the best evidence that they are unfit to control a great hotel. They are the wrong men in the wrong places. We can well imagine the kind of hotel proprietor to whom the task would be an impossibility. If he is a notoriously ignorant and immoral man, he is pretty sure to surround himself with ignorant and immoral employés, and is likely to attract customers of like character. A hotel proprietor who is a conspicuous embodiment of all the infamies, is not the man best calculated to cause vice to shun his establishment. Quite the contrary, vice is very certain to push its brazen face in there, knowing full well the value of a congenial patron at the head of the house. Such a man is quite out of place. He cannot chide, if he would; he cannot rebuke, knowing his own vulnerability. Not being in a position to repel, he is pretty certain to attract. What he is, his employés are likely to be also. Like master, like man. Not being cultured or moral himself, he is not likely to engage a cultured or moral manager, with whom he could have no sympathy in common. His clerks, too, are very liable to imitate his example; indeed, it would not be astonishing to find them performing tricks, on a small scale, which they have seen him accomplish on a large. He may run a large house of shame on a Front street, while they run a smaller one on a back alley. In short, the whole atmosphere in which such a man moves is sure to be tainted. His own sort are sure to congregate around him; his aiders, abettors and participants, in a thousand infamies, are, of course, always on hand.

When a man of that character, through the accident of wealth, becomes the owner of a great hotel, he ought to have sense enough to know that the proprieties do not permit of his personally running that which he owns. As he could hardly, with propriety, be received as a guest if some body else owned the house, it follows that the mere fact of his owning it does not change the impropriety of his presence. It is said that good hotel managers are born, not made. We believe it. At any rate, if they are made, it is very certain they cannot be constructed out of men whose whole lives are bye words and reproaches. When such men undertake to operate a high-toned hotel, the public may very well doubt the tone. Respectable people would not live in the private family of a man of that character; why, then, should they hoard and lodge with him in a larger house, where his influence for evil is greater, and where their power of supervision is less? These general principles are very safe guides. They are abstract truths that may not be gainsayed.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

Under the new Constitution, the office of District Attorney has a vastly increased importance. The Grand Jury system is practically abolished, and the District Attorney becomes the sole grand juror of the county. He may present any body he pleases for trial, and there is no one who may legally estop him. The power is a large and dangerous one. How it will work remains to be seen. It is a fortunate fact, upon which we congratulate the people of this city and county, that the gentleman who has been elected the first District Attorney under the new Constitution is exceptionally well qualified. An able lawyer, a clear-headed man and a gentleman of unimpeachable integrity, he assumes office with the confidence of all who know him. He is exceptionally free from connection with any of the coteries and cliques that are so common in our city. The manner in which he came by his election is also in his favor. He was practically the candidate of all parties. The Workingmen first nominated him, then the Democrats and New Constitution party indorsed him, and a large number of Republicans voted for him, and hence he was elected by an overwhelming majority. His first moves are calculated to show that this confidence was not misplaced. If the statements that have received publicity are correct, and we have reason to believe they are, then it is very certain that he is bent upon surrounding himself with able assistants, irrespective of party. Mr. Walter H. Levy has won for himself considerable distinction as prosecuting officer of the City Criminal Court. He has also gained experience which will stand him in good stead as First Assistant District Attorney. Mr. E. C. Marshall is a man of ability far above the average. As a pleader before a jury he has probably not more than two or three equals in the State. Mr. Smoot is to be congratulated upon the choice of so competent an assistant. Then, the routine work of the office, such as preparing legal instruments, copying indictments, etc., is not to be left to unpracticed hands. Mr. Walker Graves, who is to receive this position, is one of the most industrious and promising young lawyers in the city. These appointments are the very best guarantees that could be given that the onerous duties pertaining to the District Attorney's office will be ably and fearlessly discharged.

IS THERE ANYTHING IN IT?

The Workingmen's candidates are certainly being bothered a good deal in obtaining possession of the offices to which they have been elected. They have had all the worry of an election that is only to give one year of office. Then their bonds have been unexpectedly increased to an extent that has troubled them not a little. It looked, for some time, as if two or three of their number would fail to get the requisite amount within the time prescribed by law; they managed, however, to worry through somehow. That trouble over, they are now encountered with another, and perhaps greater, one. A suit has been commenced to prevent their obtaining the offices at all. It is claimed that the pledges they gave to return a portion of their official salaries to the treasury is a bribe to the voters, within the meaning of the law, and, as such, renders their election null and void. Decisions have been delivered in Massachusetts and Missouri, which favor that view. If those decisions are to prevail—and there are none the other way—the Workingmen's candidates have a poor show of coming by their own. But will they prevail? We venture the opinion that they won't, and for this reason—the Workingmen's party has given evidence of great strength in this city, and no Judge, who has an eye to future success, will care to fly in the face of that strength. The Workingmen will, therefore, win in the contest. It will be well if they are in some way taught that such pledges are immoral, contrary to public policy, and wrong. The people, through their representatives, have declared what the salaries ought to be; the people have made the law, and, being the law, it is the public policy on the subject, and as such ought to be respected by a party claiming to be, *par excellence*, of the people, and from the people. Bids for office, which assume the character of money offerings, are dangerous and ought to be illegal, if they are not. The salaries are not too high. It is not lower pay, but a higher grade of service, that is required. Honest and competent city officers are worthy of their hire. Dishonest or incompetent ones are dear at any price.

A GOOD MOVE.

Governor Irwin and Governor-elect Perkins have united to do a most excellent thing. The newly-elected Legislature has the duty imposed upon it of adopting a vast amount of legal machinery, with which to operate the New Constitution. It is very certain that that machinery could not be constructed within the period allowed the Legislature, nor is it at all likely that the work would be well done if left entirely to that body. It is better that competent commissioners should prepare the work in advance. The machinery that requires to be constructed has no political significance. Its precise character is already determined by the Constitution, and it would have to be the same whether framed by a Republican, Democrat or Workingman. It is a work that can only be accomplished by legal experts. The present codes need to be carefully dovetailed into the provisions of the new organic law. The changes that will have to be made are numerous, and cannot be effected with too great care. Of the desirability of appointing efficient commissioners to draft the necessary laws there cannot be two opinions. The difficulty consisted in the want of authority to make such appointments. Governor Irwin has no power to make them; certainly he had no means of guaranteeing that the appointees would be paid for their services. A majority of the Legislature being Republicans, they might choose to repudiate the unauthorized action of a Democratic Governor, though we do not believe they would in this case. Governor-elect Perkins did well in uniting with Governor Irwin in making the appointments. A highly useful end will be subserved by this little stretch of authority. It meets with the hearty approval of all who are capable of understanding the nature of the work to be performed. It is very important that it should be done efficiently and well, and we now believe it will be, thanks to the wise, prudent and united action of Governor Irwin and Governor-elect Perkins.

RAILROAD TO THE OCEAN BEACH.

We confess to some surprise that there should be opposition in any quarter to the project for constructing a railroad to the ocean beach. The road is badly needed, will improve the value of property along the entire route, and will be an inestimable advantage to the thousands of our citizens who will avail themselves of it in order to drink in the pure ozone of the balmy Pacific. The property owners in the Western Addition know what the California-street road has done for them. It has made their homes easy of access, and of increased value. A part of the city that was distant, almost inaccessible and unprogressive, has had quite a new life imparted to it. The cars run rapidly, at short and certain intervals, and, as a result, no part of the city is more popular as a place of residence. Lots are being sold to persons who desire to build, and building is going ahead remarkably, considering the dullness of the times. On all hands it is agreed that the California-street road is a blessing to all the dwellers in the portion of the city through which it passes. A road to the ocean beach will do as much for the owners of property in that direction, whilst it will have a further advantage to the weary, dusty denizens of the crowded part of the city, who desire occasionally to enjoy the health-giving breezes of the ocean. It is to be hoped that all difficulties will be brushed aside as being unworthy to stand in the way of so desirable an enterprise. The road is a necessity, and the sooner it is built the better. It has already been too long delayed.

The Baldwin libel suit was not proceeded with on Monday. District Attorney Murphy, who was so anxious to force us to proceed on the next morning after the suit was commenced, appeared to be quite as anxious that we should *not* proceed when the day appointed for hearing the case arrived. Who shall doubt the wisdom of Mr. Murphy's changed opinions? It is said that he has also altered his mind about the wisdom of making the preliminary investigation *open and public*. He prefers the privacy of the Grand Jury room, where he has things all to himself. We hope he won't have the complaint ignored there. That would be the worst service he could do the *News Letter*, though we cannot say but that there might be some advantage in that course to himself, to his friend Lloyd, to Baldwin and to Baldwin's Hotel. We are ready for them any way they fix it.

Edison is reported to be almost ready with his electric light. This must be authentic, because it is some time since there has been a panic in gas stock in the Eastern markets. Another is about due.

THE TOWN CRIER.

"Hear the Crier." "What the devil art thou?
"One that will play the devil, sir, with you."

"He'd a stag in his tail as long as a flail,
Which made him grow bolder and bolder."

There is really no reason why the city should provide lodging ..., in the shape of prisons and costly city halls, and morgues for dead ..., and pounds for stray four-footed beasts, and not afford intending ...ides a good, respectable, quiet room in which to slip out of the world. ...nicipal Suicide-house is a necessity of our civilization, for a day ...ut a suicide is a lost day to most of us, and whatever interests the ... so deeply should be cared for by the public. When it is remembered that suicides are now committed all about the city, and that many them are performed in a most distressingly slovenly fashion and make ...r at slop, to the loss and damage of people often unable to bear these, ... clear that there could be no better way of using the public money ...n in providing a place where this indispensable process could be carried out in a decent and satisfactory manner. Let a house be erected in ...e open, airy situation, commanding fine views of the bay and the surrounding mountains; let there be gardens and grass plats around it, and choice selection of exotic plants in a modest conservatory; and all these ...a quiet neighborhood, remote from the noise of traffic. The house ...ld not be large. Twenty or twenty-five rooms, exclusive of parlors, ...ing-room, bath-rooms, etc., would be ample to meet the needs of the ...y for some time to come. Special arrangements would, of course, be ...ded in the chambers assigned to those who preferred pistols to a milder ...m of instrument; but in every room it would be advisable to have fau... for hot and cold water. The house being at some distance from the ...siness centers, it would be advisable for intending suicides to engage ...oms, if possible, two or three days ahead. This might always be done ... postal card, and the Superintendent would make it his duty to have ...erything ready at the hour named. Pistols, strychnine, opium, prussic ...d, charcoal—every possible convenience, in short, should be on hand, ...d furnished at cost. The details we leave to others, and content ourselves with this bare outline.

God forbid that any one should say anything to the detriment of a ...low-man who has passed to the unknown land of eternity by taking ... own life! It is only just that his faults should be shrouded with his ...mains, and his sins covered with the mold that falls on his casket. But ...re is a tendency in California (and no old resident will deny it) to ...azon the virtues of the suicide, and to speak of him as though he were ... ideal of the poet Cowley when he wrote the lines:

"His calm and blameless life
Does with substantial blessedness abound,
And the soft wings of peace cover him around."

The man who takes his own life—and the occurrence is so common in ...liforuia as to cesse to excite surprise or comment—is always a coward, ...nerally a weak, self-indulgent man, and too often a criminal on the eve ... exposure. While it is kind to be silent, it is an insult to humanity to ...laudatory or maudlin over his decease.

Our National cuteness is the admiration of the whole world. "As ...art as a Yankee" is a phrase that has been translated into every lan...age spoken on this planet, whether it has a dictionary or not. And ...s reminds one that there is no line or profession in which the Ameri...n journalist is so smart as in the forecasting the future difficulties of ...gland. Week after week the enlightened editor, from Oregon to Al...ny, treats his readers to a disquisition on the imminent diffi...lty in which England is placed—how inferior her navy is to that of ...ssia, and how it is only a question of a month or two before her colo...s will be independent of her, her trade gone, her subjects rebels, and ...acaulay's typical New Zealander gazing on the ruins of London Bridge. ...t as the Englishman, who described the American drinking at a bar, ...marked: "Venever they takes their swipes, they sez, sez they: 'Ere ... go,' but the fellers stay there hall night along and never goes;" so it is ...tty much the same with the American's estimate of Albion: "She's ...ways kinder going to pieces, but SHE NEVER GOES."

So the Cabul people are kept down merely by fear, it seems, and ...veral wise editors point to the fact as a condemnation of the British rule ... Afghanistan. Well, fear has its uses, after all, and there are some ...er folks besides the Afghans who are kept under by a wholesome ...ad. The houses of these very philosophical editors would not be safe ...ces for them if some people were not kept in order by fear of conse...ences. Why not get rid of law altogether, and the kind of brutal ...imidation exercised by the law toward gentlemen who would like to ...low their own sweet wills? Perhaps the English may repent of hold... Cabul in awe, but it hardly looks like it.

The November "Atlantic" has an excellent article of great interest ...the saloon-keepers of this city. It claims that inquiries into Mosaic ...nogony expect a moral interregnum shortly, and that there is con...erable philosophic agnosticism going on all round. Also, that there is ...at waste and miscarriage in the heavens, combined, on earth, with a ...mingly purposeless havoc and extinction of races, and extensive anis...tic superstition; all of which is to be met by the emancipated, em...bdened and thirsty lips of science. Now, this has evidently something ...do with beer, and we advise our local lager-squirters to look out.

The Authors' Carnival is a marvel of historical accuracy, and in no ...stance has the local color been better preserved than in the "Dream of ...ir Women," presented on Wednesday evening, when the last heroine, ...an of Arc (who did *not* come before the poet's eyes), was greeted with ... *Marseillaise* by the band. Nothing more exquisitely out of tune has ...en heard since the performance of *I Puritana* at Havana, in the time of ...lentin Cañedo, when the Puritans were made to give the famous "Gri...ndo liberta" in the more orderly form, "Gridando lealta."

The Call, commenting upon the fact that Connecticut refused to ...nge the annual sessions of her Legislature to biennial, advances the ...llowing sample of the decided opinion of that courageous sheet: "It ...ght not be safe to allege it as a fact, but the result gives rise to a sus...ion that this was the work of the office-seekers." Good heavens! ...kering, why not speak out? Connecticut is a long way off. Give us ...nething positive, if it only concerns the Laplanders or the Fiji ...anders.

As for the safe-cracking exhibition at Platt's Hall, we have been reading up Don Quixote, since the Authors' Carnival opened, and recommend for imitation the conduct of the worthy Knight. When about to start upon his adventures, Don Quixote carefully fashioned a helmet, principally of pasteboard; and when it was finished he put it on a block and tried its strength with his good sword. To his dismay the helmet went to pieces, whereupon he made another with great care, and when it was done, took it for granted that it was perfectly strong, without exposing it to any trial. The bearings of the observation are in the application. What is the use of a safe? To give one a kind of confidence, and that only; since there never was a safe made that could not be unmade. This is so true that nobody likes to believe it.

Mr. John Muir is traveling in Alaska, and discovering a great many queer things. His reflections are sometimes of an appalling sagacity and depth. For instance, his last letter to the *Bulletin*, published on Thursday, describes the evergreen islands, and winds up thus: "Give to Alaska the climate of California, and these evergreen islands and shores would be treeless, sun-beaten rocks." If this is true, it is not less melancholy than the words of the poet:

"Tell me not in mournful numbers
Cats are dogs, for they are not;
Onions are not green cucumbers,
Mr. Muir's not Walter Scott."

If anything is calculated to shake a man's trust in an overruling Providence, it is to read in the telegrams from New York, under date of Oct. 30th: "Dr. Cogswell, of San Francisco, fell into the East River yesterday, and was half drowned when rescued." Only half drowned! Great heaven! And that infernal stone pump of his, with the brass Ben Franklin on the top of it, is dribbling away all the time on Montgomery Avenue! We used to think there was something generous in the New Yorkers, but they were mean enough to fish this old nightmare out of the beneficent river, and we shan't forgive them.

The evangelization of the unbelieving is as easy as falling off a log, if we may believe the report of the American Missionary Association assembled at Chicago, respecting church-work in the South. Since 1864 there have been converted to genuine Chicago Christianity 4,600 negroes—an average of 306 in a year. As the yearly increase of the negroes is considerably more than this, it is an easy matter to calculate how soon they may all be comfortably converted into excellent heathen again. Contributions in aid of the evangelization process are always thankfully received by the A. M. A. at Chicago.

A small boy, who has lost his father and gets spanked by his mother twice a day, was asked in Sunday-school, the other day, to describe the parable of the widow's mite. With his left hand convulsively clutching the termination of his spinal column, and a voice choked by emotion, he said wildly: "There ain't no description to it. If you ever got yanked on to my mother's knee when she's got a new hickory twig, you'd know all about the widow's might yourself, bet yer life!"

An opinion that is an opinion has at last found its way into a leading editorial of the *Call!* Commenting on the use of fire-arms in dramatic exhibitions, the valiant Pickering gaily remarks: "*We do know it* to be a frequent occurrence, outside of the theaters, for persons to be killed or wounded on account of carelessly handling fire-arms." (!!!) It is rash to make such broad statements. Surely, extreme cases of the kind are never, or hardly ever, heard of.

An individual, who claims to know what the Eastern people think, declares in one of the daily papers that the late Agitator passed with them for a representative Californian of the highest type. Side by side with the person who compliments the East in this style, even the defunct D. K. might pass for something resembling a man, for his name can at least be mentioned without nauseating the hearers.

The spelling reform has reached Chicago, and the On. Jozef Medil, of the Shekaugo *Tryhune* has issued orders to his printers to use catalog [why not katalog?] synagog [why not sinagog?] etiquet [why not etiket?] hypocrit [why not hipokrit?] and other consistent forms. There is nothing like a good progressive spirit to make a man do ridiculous things in the name of common sense.

The town of Colfax was partly burned, a few days ago, the fire having begun in the Chinese quarter. A logical paper of this city points to this as one more proof of the incendiary nature of the Chinese, and metaphorically asks Heaven how long this thing is to go on. What are the Chinese by the side of that deliberately fiendish cow that burned down all Chicago? The Chinese must go, by all means; but the cows first.

We Protest.—It is unblushingly stated by the papers that the furniture in the Cervantes booth, at the Authors' Carnival, is Spanish in design. There is some dark mystery in this, which threatens danger to a free Yankee nation of Anglo-Saxon blood; and popular indignation should force these recreants to design their furuiture after the Boston style.

The wonderfully recuperative forces of the nation are a source of pride to all Americans but one. Jones says he's no fool of a patriot to howl about resumption and increasing business, and all that, when he finds two-hit pieces scarcer than ever. What's the use of talking to a man, whose boots are below par, about New York's gain of 68 per cent?

The Virginia people are laughing at Grant because he said, while looking at two men drilling rock, that he would rather be the one that strikes than the one that holds the drill. Cunning Grant! he looked at the drilling, but he was thinking of the strike he made, some time ago, in Alaska furs.

A lady who lives at Damariscotta, Maine, has hair eight feet long—almost as long, in short, as Dam what's-his-name—and the local paper swears—they all swear in Dam-so-and-so—is perfectly natural. No doubt of it; the jute grass grows naturally enough in India.

We are constantly told that the vastness of the wheat production in the United States cannot be realized by the mind. We never thought it had to be realized that way, unless the Chinese theory, which regards the stomach as the seat of the mind, is to be accepted as the true one.

The N. O. "Picayune" says chestnuts should be eaten in the dark. Well, except a man's heart, there are not many places darker than the inside of his mouth.

C. P. R. R.

Overland Ticket Office: Ferry Landing, foot of Market street.--Commencing Monday, May 19th, 1879, and until further notice, ains Boats wil leave SAN FRANCISCO:

7.00 A. M. (daily), Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Landing — Connecting with Trains for Napa (Stages for Sonoma), Calistoga (the Geysers), and Sacramento. Connecting at Davis (*Sundays excepted*) for Woodland and Knight's Landing, and at Woodland for Williams and Willows.
(Arrive San Francisco 8:10 P.M.)

7.00 A.M. (daily) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) and via Livermore arriving at Tracy at 11:30 A. M. and connecting with Atlantic Express. Connects at Niles with Train arriving at San Jose at 10:15 A.M.
(Returning, train from Tracy arrives at 6:05 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (daily), Atlautic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R R.) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland (Or.), Colfax, Reno (Virginia City), Palisade (Eureka), Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Galt with train arriving at lone at 3:40 P.M.
(Arrive San Francisco 5:15 P.M.)

Sunday Excursion Tickets to San Pablo and Martinez at Reduced Rates.

10.00 A.M. (daily) via Oakland Ferry, Local Passenger Train to Haywards and Niles.
(Arrive San Francisco 4:05 P.M.)

3.00 P.M. (daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry and Niles), stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 5:20 P.M.
(Arrive San Francisco 9:35 A.M.)

3.00 P.M. (daily) Northern Railway Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to San Pablo, Martinez and Antioch.
(Arrive San Francisco 9:35 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (daily) Arizona Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) for Lathrop (and Stockton), Merced, Madera, Visalia, Sumner, Mojave, Newhall (San Buenaventura, and Santa Barbara), Los Angeles, "Santa Monica," Wilmington, Santa Ana (San Diego), Colton and Yuma (Colorado River Steamers), connecting direct with Daily Trains of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Arizona for Maricopa (Daily Stages for Phœnix and Prescott), and for Casa Grande (182 miles east from Yuma), and end of Track (Daily Stages for Florence and Tucson).
"Sleeping Cars" between Oakland, Los Angeles and Yuma.
(Arrive San Francisco 12:35 P.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Landing), connecting with trains for Calistoga, (the Geysers), Woodland, Knight's Landing and Sacramento; and at Sacramento with Passenger Train, leaving at 9:35 P.M. for Truckee, Reno, Carson and Virginia.
"Sleeping Cars" between Vallejo and Cat-ea.
(Arrive San Francisco 11:10 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Wash'n St. Wharf), for Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.
(Arrive San Francisco 8:00 P.M.)

4.00 P.M. (daily), Through Third Class and Accommodation Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) conuecting at Lathrop with Train arriving at Los Angeles on second day at 11:55 A.M. (Arrive San Francisco 9:05 A.M.

4.30 P.M. (daily) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to Haywards, Niles and Livermore. (Arrive San Francisco 8:35 A.M.)

5.00 P.M. (daily) Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland Ferry and Northeru Railway) to Ogden, Omaha and East.

Public conveyance for Mills Seminary connects at Seminary Park Station with all trains, Sundays excepted.

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS

From "SAN FRANCISCO." Daily.

TO OAKLAND.		TO ALAMEDA.	TO FERNSIDE.	TO EAST OAKLAND.	TO NILES.	TO BERKELEY	TO DELAWARE STREET.
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
B 6.10	12.30	7.00	B7.00	B 6.10	7.00	7.30	B 6.10
7.00	1.00	8.00	B9.00	7.30	10.00	8.30	8.00
7.30	1.30	9.00	B10.00	8.30	P. M.	9.30	10.00
8.00	2.00	10.00	P. M.	9 30	3.00	10.30	12.00
8.30	3.00	11.00	B5.00	10.30	4.30	11.30	P. M.
9.00	3.30	12.00	.....	11.30		P. M.	1.30
9.30	4.00	P. M.	.....	P. M.		1.00	3.30
10.00	4.30	1.30	.....	12.30		3.00	4.30
10.30	5.00	2.00	.....	1.00		4.00	5.30
11.00	5.30	*3.00	.....	3.30		5.00	B 6.30
11.30	6.00	4.00	.....	4.30		6.00	.....
12.00	6.30	5.00	.....	5.30		B 6.30	.....
.....	7.00	6.00	.....	6.30			
.....	8.10	B*7.00	.....	7.00			
.....	9.20	B*8.10	.....	8.10	A. M.	Change Cars	
.....	10.30	*1030	.....	9.20	7.00	at	
.....	B11.45	B*1145	.....	10.30	P. M.	West Oakland	
.....	.....	.....	.....	B11.45	3.00		

TO SAN JOSE.

To "SAN FRANCISCO," Daily.

FROM DELAWARE STREET.	FROM BERKELEY.	FROM NILES	FROM EAST OAKLAND.	FROM FERNSIDE.	FROM ALAMEDA.	FROM OAKLAND. (Broadway.)	
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
B 5.40	B 5.40	7.00	B 5.10	B8.00	B*5.00	B 5.20	12.20
B 6.30	B 6.30	8.00	B 5.50	B10.00	B*5.40	B 6.00	12 50
8.00	7.30	P. M.	6.40	B11.00	*6.25	6.50	1.20
10.00	8.30	2.35	7.40	P. M.	7.00	7.20	1.50
12.00	9.30	4.30	8.40	B6.00	8.03	7.50	3.20
P. M.	10.30		9.40	.....	9.00	8.25	3.20
1.30	11.30		10.40	.....	10.03	8.50	3.50
3.30	P. M.		11.40	.....	11.03	9.20	4.20
4.30	1.00		P. M.	.....	12,00	9.50	4.50
5.30	3.00		12.40	.....	P. M.	10.20	5.20
B 6.30	4.00		1.25	.....	1.00	10.50	5.50
.....	5.00		2.40	.....	3.00	11.20	6.25
.....	6.00		4.40	.....	*3.20	11.50	6.50
			5.40	.....	4.00	.....	8.00
	A. M.		6.40	.....	5.00	.....	9.10
Change Cars	7.10		7.50	.....	6.03	.....	10.20
at	P. M.		9.00	.....	B*7.20	.....	.....
West Oaklnd.	1.30		10.10	.....	B*8.30	.....	.....
	.....		.....	.....	*10.00	.....	.....

FROM SAN JOSE.

B—*Sundays excepted.*

*Alameda Passengers change cars at Oakland.

Creek Route.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*Daily*—B5:40, B6:30, 7.20, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A.M. 12:15, 1:15, 2:25, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6.15 P.M.

FROM OAKLAND—*Daily*—B5:30, B6:20, 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A. M. 12:05, 1:05, 2:15, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05 P.M. —*Sundays excepted.*

"Official Schedule Time" furnished by RANDOLPH & Co., Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St., S. F.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt.
A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.

SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD

Commencing Monday, Sept. 15th, 1879, and until further notice, Boats and Trains will leave San Francisco (Washington-st. Wharf) as follows:

3.00 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted), Steamer "James M. Donahue" (Washington Street Wharf), connecting with Mail and Express Train at Donahue for Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Cloverdale, and way stations. Making stage connections at Lakeville for Sonoma; at Geyserville for Skaggs' Springs; at Cloverdale for Ukiah, Lakeport, Mendocino City, Highland Springs, Bartlett Springs, Soda Bay and the Geysers.
☞ Connections made at Fulton on following morning for Korbel's, Gucrneville and the Redwoods.
(Arrive at San Francisco 10:30 A.M.)

Sunday Excursions at Reduced Rates.

8.15 A.M., Sundays only, via Donahue, for Cloverdale and Way Stations.
Fares for Round Trip: Donahue, $1; Petaluma, $1.50; Santa Rosa, $2; Fulton, $2.50; Windsor, $3; Healdsburg, $3; Litton's, $3.50; Geyserville, $3.50; Cloverdale, $4.50.
(Arrive at San Francisco 7:00 P.M.)

Freight received from 7 a.m. till 2.30 p. m., daily (except Sundays).
Ticket Office: Washington st. Wharf.

A. HUGHES, Gen. Manager. JAS. M. DONAHUE, Gen. Pass & Tkt. Agt.

SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Round the World Tickets.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will issue Round the World Tickets, giving first-class accommodations for the entire route, at the low price of **$650.** For particulars apply to
WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,
General Agents,
Aug. 9. Corner First and Brannan streets.

Natural beauty surpasses anything which can be imparted by artificial means. PHOSPHATE SOAP gives health to the skin simply by removing impurities and eradicating the poisons which give rise to skin diseases.

Not only for daily use on the face and hands, but for bathing the entire body, there is nothing equal to PHOSPHATE SOAP. It is a thorcugh disinfectant and removes offensive odors of every kind.

☞ Ask your Druggist for it.

NORTHERN DIVISION SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Commencing Monday, April 21, 1879, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave San Francisco, from Passenger Depot on Townsend street, between Third and Fourth streets, as follows:

8.20 A.M. daily for San Jose and Way Stations. ☞ Stages for Pescadero (via San Mateo) connect with this traiu only.

9.30 A.M (Sundays only) for San Jose and Way Stations. Returning, leaves San Jose at 6 P.M.

10.40 A.M. daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad and all Way Stations. ☞ At PAJARO, the Santa Cruz R. R. connects with this train for Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz. ☞ At SALINAS the M. & S. V. R. R. connects with this train for Monterey. ☞ STAGE connections made with this train. (Pescadero Stages via San Mateo excepted.)

3.30 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose, Gilroy, Pajaro, Hollister, Tres Pinos and principal Way Stations.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The trains of the Santa Cruz R. R. and the M. & S. V. R. R., which have been connecting with this train on Saturdays at PAJARO and SALINAS respectively, have been withdrawn for the season. Those intending to visit Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz or Monterey, will take the train leaving San Francisco at 10:40 A.M. daily.

3.30 P.M. (Sundays only) for San Jose and Way Stations.

4.25 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose and Way Stations.

5.00 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

6.30 P.M.—daily, for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

Second-Class Fare.

Between San Francisco and San Jose.....$1.00.
On Freight Trains only, leaving San Francisco at 4:00 A.M., San Jose at 8:30 P.M. (daily, Suudays excepted).

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates

To San Jose and intermediate points sold on Saturdays, and Sunday mornings, good for return until following Monday inclusive.

Also, EXCURSION TICKETS to Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Monterey, sold on Saturdays only—good for return until the following Monday inclusive.

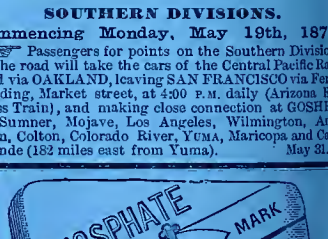
☞ Principal Ticket Office—Passenger Depot, Townsend street. Branch Ticket Office—No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Supt. H. R. JUDAH, A. P. &T. A.

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

Commencing Monday, May 19th, 1879,

☞ Passengers for points on the Southern Divisions of the road will take the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad via OAKLAND, leaving SAN FRANCISCO via Ferry Landing, Market street, at 4:00 P.M. daily (Arizona Express Train), and making close connection at GOSHEN for Sumner, Mojave, Los Angeles, Wilmington, Anaheim, Colton, Colorado River, YUMA, Maricopa and Casa Grande (182 miles east from Yuma). May 31.



Ladies who have injured the skin by the constant use of cosmetics may do much to restore their faces to that beauty which nature alone can give by constantly using PHOSPHATE SOAP.

For chapped hands the constant use of PHOSPHATE SOAP will be recommended by all who give it one fair trial.

If you want a nice article of Toilet Soap and something that is beneficial to the skin, buy PHOSPHATE SOAP.

Ladies who wish to make the skin look beautiful and natural should use PHOSPHATE SOAP.

Manufactured by "Standard Soap Co.," 204 Sacramento St., San Francisco.

NOTABILIA.

THE PEDDLER'S SONG.

wn as white as driven snow;
press black as e'er was crow;
ves as sweet as damask roses;
ks for faces and for noses;
gle-bracelet, necklace, amber;
rfume for a lady's chamber;

Gold quoins and stomachers,
For my lads to give their dears;
Pins and poking-sticks of steel.
What maids lack from head to heel:
Come buy of me, come; come buy, come buy,
Buy, lads, or else your lasses cry.

WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE.

"Wash and Be Clean."—These solemn words of the prophet cannot taken too thoroughly to heart in these days, when there is less excuse neglect in this matter than ever, now that the Terrace Baths, Alameda, open to the public. To find such a sheet of water, always pure and olutely safe to the hather, even when perfectly ignorant of swimming, boon. At many bathing places there is danger always near; at the rrace one is as safe as in a hathing-tub, while the water is fresh from an with every tide. Perfectly secure, scrupulously clean—for the bot- is regularly scraped, and the hathing-suits are washed after each ng—the Terrace Baths offer the most delightful and healthful resort, th the perfect order and decorum of a private house.

The secret history of M. Leon Chotteau's mission to and from this ntry will he interesting when it comes to he written. It is well known t vine growers and wine dealers in France contributed to send him this y; but it is less generally understood than it ought to be that the su- riority of Landsherger's Private Cuvée was the determining cause of somewhat hasty departure. Why he came at all must have puzzled to explain to his own satisfaction, when he tasted wine of California pes, made hy Californians, and found it the very ideal sparkling wine, ich some imagine that only champagne can produce.

The new derrick to he placed on Tillamook Rock, in Oregon, has a ing capacity of ten tons, and a hoom eighty feet long. This is pretty ll for Oregon, hut not worth mentioning in comparison with the hoom favor of Swain's Bakery, 213 Sutter street, which swings through the ole city, and hrings to it every one who wishes to hreakfast or lunch or e with ease, elegance and propriety. The cookery is acknowledged to the best on the coast, and the service is prompt, noiseless and efficient, e that of the hest-ordered home.

In spite of every argument to dissuade her, the ex-Empress Eugenie decided to make a voyage to South Africa, in order to visit the spot ere her unfortunate son was slain, and there pray for the repose of his l. A resolution so extreme and likely to hring the sorrowing lady near her end, could only have its origin in the intensity of a mother's love; l future generations will dwell with sympathetic hearts on the picture such devotion, made familiar, as it will be, hy the matchless photo- phs of Bradley & Rulofson.

The great silver discoveries in New Mexico are said to have heen ught about hy the fact that the Indians of the neighborhood used sil- hullets. The curiosity of the whites was naturally roused hy this ex- vagance, and now the mines are in full hlast. A mine far more valua- has been opened hy Carmany & Crosett at 25 Kearny street, where finest assortment and most exquisite styles of gentlemen's wear are to had at prices far lower than have yet been known.

The agitator at the Andrews Oil Refinery, Los Angeles, blew up a days ago, setting fire to two tanks of oil. The San Francisco agitator st up, some time ago, without setting fire to anything, not even to the ter in the hay; hut Montanya's Union Range neither hlows up nor sts, but works steadily on with perfect energy, doing the very hest of cooking, with the smallest outlay in fuel and labor. There is nothing e it for soothing the perturhed housekeeper.

"Punch" has remarked that a Yankee hahy will crawl out of its dle, take a survey of it, invent an improvement and apply for a patent ore he is six months old. This is a glowing tribute to American in- tive genius, hut we are compelled to say that the whole Yankee na- could not invent a suhstitute for Napa Soda, the best beverage known.

An Irish newspaper says: "The procession was very fine, being rly two miles long, as was also the prayer of the Rev. Mr. McFadden." s is a little hard on Mr. McFadden, hut if we were to say that two es of visitors pass into White's, 614 Commercial street, in search of hats, we should he within hounds.

All your own fault if you remain sick or out of health, when you get Hop Bitters. Read Advertisement.

Adulterated wines are hurtful in their effect on the system, while the pure juice of the grape exhilarates and strengthens at the same time; but not even pure wine can compare as a tonic with salt-water bathing. The Neptune and Mermaid Baths, foot of Hyde street, afford to every one the means of indulging in this glorious stimulant, in water fresh from the ocean, rolling on a shelving beach, and with the advantage of instruction in swimming by Prof. Mohor, a most accomplished teacher.

Now that the rainy season is at hand, with its long evenings and cosy gatherings, it is time to think of laying in the stock of coal for home use. For this nothing equals the Red Ash, with its warm glow, its permanence and perfect combustion, without resulting clinker or lumps. J. Macdonough, 25 Market street, has imported a large stock of this favorite coal, and is kept busy supplying orders. Every variety of Scotch, Australian and other coals constantly on hand.

The sixteenth century was, beyond all doubt, the picturesque age of Europe in the matter of costume, and especially in the variety and beauty of head-gear. A truly finished hat can only be designed by an artist, penetrated with the spirit and informed hy the knowledge of that great period. Such an artist we have in Herrmann, whose studies in the Renaissance mark him as the supreme hatter of the day. His catalogue is a wonder.

The man who was bitten by a shark at Long Branch, last September, has now recovered, and is lecturing on the subject of Longevity, which, he thinks, may be best secured by keeping clear of sharks. As a general proposition, this is certainly sound; but the terrors of consumption have been done away with by F. & P. J. Cassin's cordial halm of Old Rye Whisky and Pure Rock Candy.

Bilious Disorders, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, etc., are speedily removed by Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills. Forty years' use has proved them superior to all other remedies for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended. In their action they are mild and certain, and may be taken at any time without risk from exposure.

Tapestry Brussels, $1 per yard and upwards; fine new patterns. Call and see them. Window shades, 75 cents and upwards. Window lace, 12½ cents and upwards. Cornices, wall paper, etc. Oilcloths, 50 cents per yard and upwards. Hartshorn & McPhun, 112 Fourth st., near Mission.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,

City and County of San Francisco, September 9, 1879.

Redemption of San Francisco Bonds,

ISSUE OF 1858.

Holders of Bonds of the City and County of San Francisco, issued under "An Act to provide for the Funding and Payment of the outstanding Unfunded Claims against the City of San Francisco, and against the County of San Francisco, as they existed prior to the first day of July, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six," approved April 20, 1858, are hereby notified that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the above named Bonds will receive sealed proposals for the surrender of any portion thereof, at the City and County Treasurer's office, New City Hall, San Francisco, until 12 o'clock noon,

Wednesday, December 31st, 1879.

The amount to be applied to the Redemption of these Bonds is more or less, One Hundred and Eighty Thousand Dollars (**$180,000**).

Bidders will state at what rate they will surrender their Bonds, for payment in United States gold coin.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent. of the Bonds offered, or their equivalent in coin, or certified checks, and should the Bonds tendered not be presented within ten days after the award, the next lowest bid will be accepted.

No proposal above par will be entertained.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for surrender of Bonds, issue of 1858."

A. J. BRYANT, Mayor,
COLIN M. BOYD, Auditor,
CHAS HUBERT, Treasurer,
Commissioners of the Funded Debt.

Sept. 13.

AVERILL MIXEO PAINT,

The Best, Most Durable and Beautiful of All Paints.

PREPARED READY FOR USE,

AND OF ANY SHADE OR COLOR DESIRED.

O. S. ORRICK, General Agent,

Sept. 27. *329 Market st., Opposite Front.*

COKE CHEAPEST FUEL.

Reduction in Price: Wholesale Price, 50 cents per barrel; Retail Price, 60 cents per barrel, at the works of the SAN FRANCISCO GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, Howard and First streets, and foot of Second st. Jan. 12.

SCHWAB & BREESE,

New Art Gallery, 624 Market street, opposite Palace Hotel. Oil Paintings, Engravings, Wax and Artists' Materials.

☞ ADMISSION FREE. Sept. 13.

SNOW & CO.,

No. 20 Post street, opposite Mechanics' Institute, Importers and Manufacturers of Pictures, Frames, Mouldings, and Artist's Materials. Established 1849. Sept. 20.

W Morris. **MORRIS & KENNEDY,** J. F. Kennedy.

Importers and Dealers in Moldings, Frames, Engravings, Chromos, Lithographs, Decalcomanie, Wax and Artists' Materials, 21 Post street, nearly opposite Masonic Temple, San Francisco. Feb. 4.

NOTICE.

For the very best photographs go to Bradley & Rulofson's, in an Elevator, 429 Montgomery street. Oct. 29.

MADAME WALDO COHEN,

Finishing Lessons--Piano. $3 Per Lesson.

Sept. 20. *507 Hyde Street, San Francisco.*

"BIZ."

There is a marked falling-off in our stock supply of general merchandise. The late boom in the Spot markets resulted in the very general disposal of stocks in warehouse, thus leaving us with few standard goods in importers' hands. The fact is, there is very little general merchandise in first hands. Let us run over the list and see:

Borax.—Stock light, and production restricted by an agreement between the two producing companies—the out-put not to exceed a certain quantity—thus keeping prices steady.

Chemicals are nearly all the turn dearer by reason of light stocks and restricted imports.

Coal, other than Anthracite, is in light stock, and Cumberland is dearer. A contract, to arrive, of 10,000 tons Australian may be noted, upon terms withheld. The free supply of Steam Coals from the California Mont Diablo mines, from Seattle and other Puget Sound mines, coupled by those of British Columbia, keep prices from advancing.

Coffee is in very light stock, pending a cargo arrival from Ceylon to Parrott & Co. Rio may now he quoted at 15@16c, Central American 15@19c, and 20c for choice Peaberry; O. G. Java, 26c.

Case Goods are in active request, particularly Apricots, Peaches, Pears and other fruits, the export demand steadily increasing. The ship John A. Briggs, for Liverpool, has cleared, with 2,750 cases canned fruits. Case Salmon is in the hands of a single wealthy firm, who have hought up nearly all the stock on this coast, and having secured the bulk of same at 97½c@$1 02½ per dozen, have steadily advanced prices up to $1 35 for Sacramento Salmon, $1 40@1 50 for 1-lb tins Columbia River hrands. Our Salmon shipments this season to date are far below those of last year for a corresponding period. The Chicago demand helps greatly the trade in Salmon the present season. Up to this date Australia has taken only about one-third of her last year's supply. The shipments to England from the North as well as hence are not what they ought to be, and will, no doubt, loom up by and by.

Dry Goods, both Fancy and Staple, are in active request. The trade is very active here, hut prices have not traveled up to correspond with the rise in New York and the East, where Woolen Goods have risen materially.

Fish.—Codfish are very plentiful and cheap. The Pacific catch large.

Hardware.—The demand is good, and the late advance in prices well sustained.

Metals.—Tbe stock of Pig Iron, Tin Plate, Sydney Tin and other goods in the line has for the most part passed into the hands of the trade, and selling freely at the late rise. We note a shipment to New York via Panama of 410,000 lbs Pig Lead.

Oils.—The Pacific Factory has advanced the price of Linseed to 85@90c, Caster Oil to $1 20@1 30 per gall. Eartb Oils are also higher; China Nut, ditto.

Provisions of nearly all kinds and descriptions are higher, and what is quite surprising is the fact that Oregon is drawing her supplies of Meats, etc., from us, rather than sending us, as heretofore. It seems ridiculous for Oregon to come here for her Butter and Eggs, Bacon, Ham and Lard, yet it is true nevertheless.

Quicksilver has collapsed here as well as in New York and London; the price here 40c. London has fallen from £9 to £7 10s. per bottle. Hongkong is also on the down grade. New York buyers here a week or two since are now offering, and, in fact, quite anxious, to sell. When we consider that we have, for the time being, lost our large home "Bonauza" trade, consuming as they did several thousand flasks per month, Hongkong overstocked and no longer a buyer here, it would seem unnatural that prices should jump up from 34c. to 50c. It was all purely speculative, without any good foundation whatever. Had the 45@50c. price been maintained, there are lots of Quicksilver mines now idle tbat would have fired up, and thus increased supplies amazingly. The statistical position of the Quicksilver market stauds thus:

	Flasks.
Exports from Jan. 1 to Oct. 24, 1879	46,905
" " " 1878	26,117
Increase 1879	20,788

These figures do not include overland shipments by rail. Our spot stock is estimated at 2,500 flasks.

Rice.—The stock of No. 2 China is large, and we quote this and mixed China at 4⅝c@5⅝c. No. 1 China is scarce at 6c. Imports during the week from Hongkong per "City of Pekiug," 11,378 bags; per "Vigilant," 29,817 bags. From Honolulu we have received, per "C. Spreckles," 1,475 bags, which sold in lots, according to quality, at 6c, 6¼c@6½c. This Hawaiian Table is a great favorite here, and is occasionally sent to Chicago, where it is much liked.

Sugar.—The heavy advance in Re6ned last week to 12½c for Whites and 11c for Golden is still maintained, and likely to remain stationary for some time to come. By the schooner "Claus Spreckles," from Houolulu, we received about 5,000 packages; these go direct to the refiners. There is, now-a-days, but little raw Sugar sold or consumed upon the Pacific slope. Heretofore nearly all the Hawaiian product came here in half barrels—grocery grades—and sold as such to the trade; hut since the Refiners contracted for the Island crop of 35,000 tons, nearly all comes here in bags, of a low grade, and taken at once to the Refiners, wbo now feed the market with Yellow, Golden and all other grades, thus driving out supplies from the Hongkong Refinery, and cuts us off from Manila cargoes, Central American and Peruvian—all largely supplanted by the Hawaiian free product.

Teas.—The market is strong for all Japan Greens, Comet, Oolongs, etc. The City of Pekin brought for this city 3,418 pkgs., and, to go East in transit, 22,288 pkgs. We quote Japan papers (L in a diamond), 40c; M. & Co. M. ditto, 38½c.

Silks.—The City of Pekin, from China, brought us 142 pkgs, and in transit, to go East by Central Pacific Railroad, 1,192 pkgs.

Wines.—There is a growing desire all over this continent for California Native Wines. This year's vintage will amount to 6@8,000,000 glls. Our dealers feel greatly encouraged with the growth of this home industry.

Spirits.—Grape Brandy, made by Naglee and others in this State, is steadily gaining a reputation second to none, and the day is not distant when California will outrank the best French Coguac.

Freights and Charters.—After a fortnight's cessation in Wheat charters, we have now to note the chartering of some half-dozen or more sbips for Europe. Closing rates to Liverpool, £3 5s.; to Cork, U. K., £3 7s. 6d.; to Continent, £3 12s. 6d. There are few ships in port, disengaged, suited to the wheat-carryiug trade, and these are held strong at 70s.

Domestic Produce.—We have had quite a big break in the Wheat market during the week, in sympathy with the decline in Englaud, where tbe price has fallen from 60s. to 55s. per quarter; here, from $2 15@2 25 for Gilt Edged No. 1, $2@2 05 for No. 2 Shipping, down to $2 for No. 1, and for No. 2, $1 85@1 90 per ctl. At this decline, farmers are not disposed to sell freely. The fact is, they are too smart to be caught at this stage of the game. Our exports of Flour and Wheat for the past two seasons stand thus:

	Flour, Bbls.	*Wheat, Ctls.*
1879—July 1 to Oct. 29	153,656	4,892,691
1878—July 1 to Oct. 29	164,423	4,652,855

Our receipts for the two past Harvest years of Wheat staud thus: 1879, 5,700,000 ctls.; 1878, 5,200,000 ctls; Flour not included. Stockton now holds in warehouse 56,000 tons of Wheat, and other points in proportion. Shippers have been thus far enabled to give quick dispatch to their vessels; during October nearly fifty vessels having been loaded with Grain for Europe and elsewhere.

Barley.—The market is flat at 75@80c. Feed; Brewing, 90@95c.; Cbevalier, $1 40@1 70 per ctl.

Oats.—The market is languid at $1 25@1 40 per ctl.

Corn.—We note a slight advance in Yellow, round, now selling at 1c.; large Yellow, 90@95c. per ctl.; Wbite, 80@85c.

Rye.—The German bark "Bodvild" has cleared for Falmouth with 16,047 centals, valued at $1 20 per cental.

Beans.—There has of late been quite an active demand for Limas, said to be for shipment to New York; price, 5½c. Bayos command 1¼c; Whites, 1⅝c; Pea, 1⅜c.

Hops.—The demand is active, with sales in lots of 500 hales within the range of 28c to 30½c for Washington Territory; California and Russian River, 32½c@35c.

Hides.—The market for Dry is strong at 19c for selections.

Wool.—The market is firm at 25c@26c for choice long staple; inferior is less sought after at 12½c@15c; medium, 18c@20c.

Tallow.—The market is languid at 5½c.

Potatoes.—Supplies are large and the market dull at 25c@75c per cental.

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS LETTER.

SUBSCRIPTIONS:

United States.....$5 a Year. | Foreign.....$6 a Year.

☞ Postage Prepaid ☜

The following firms are authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the San Francisco *News Letter:*

LONDON, ENG.—W. H. Smith & Sons, 186 Strand, W.C.; George Street & Co., 30 Cornhill, E.C.; F. Algar, 8 Clemcut's Lane, E.C.; American Exchange and Reading Rooms, 449 Charing Cross, W.C;; Delizy, Davies & Co., 1 Cecil street, Strand, W.C.; Wm. Wilson, 6 Talbot Court, Eastcheap, E.C.

PARIS, FRANCE.—Charles Legay, 1 Rue Scribe; "Anglo-American Bank," 19 Boulevard de la Madelaine.

NEW YORK.—S. M. Pettengill & Co., 37 Park Row; George P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce street; A. Brentano, 37 Union Square; MacKenzie, Phillips & Co., 115 and 117 Nassau street; E. Duncan Sniffen, 31 and 32 Astor House offices; John F. Phillips & Co., 27 Chatham street.

BOSTON, MASS.—S. M. Pettengill & Co., 10 State street.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Rowell & Chesman, corner Third and Chestnut.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Cook, Coburn & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.—S. M. Pettengill & Co., 701 Chestnut street.

CINCINNATI.—E. N. Fleshman & Co., N.E. corner 4th and Race streets.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—H. P. Hubbard.

VICTORIA, B. C.—T. N. Hibben & Co.

SACRAMENTO.—A. S. Hopkins. [February 2

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

[ESTABLISHED 1820.]

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India and the Colonies: Joyce's Treble Waterproof and F 3 Quality Percussion Caps; Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding; Joyce's Gas-Tight Cartridges, for Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns; Wire Cartridges, for killing game at long distances, and every description of Sporting Ammunition. Sold by all gun-makers and dealers in gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers,
Sept. 20. 57 Upper Thames street, London.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

Finest and Cheapest Meat-flavoring Stock for Soups, Made Dishes and Sauces. March 2.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful. See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "Britisb Medical Journal," etc.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

Caution--Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature, in blue ink, across Label. "Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years." March 2.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

To be had of all Store-keepers, Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only), C. David &.Co., 43, Mark Lane London, England. March 2.

CHARLES LANGLEY & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

Importers of Pure English, French and German Drugs.

PATENT MEDICINES, ETC.,

100 and 102 FRONT STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO. [Sept. 6.

THE VICTIM.

[WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.]

Pity the sorrows of a poor old man,
With senses gone astray,
Whose friends (? have all persuaded him
At Carnival to play.

He's been assigned n skipper's part,
To handle chart and glass,
But he must feel, when curtain falls,
He's played the part of ass.

Then, pity the sorrows of a poor old fool,
Who's brain was in a muddle
When he accepted such n part
As that of Captain "Cuddle.

Supposed to have had a cold in the head.

SOLOMON COLMAN.

Among the passengers expected to arrive by the overland train this evening, is the founder of the great clothing house of Colman Brothers, Solomon Colman, Esq., of New York. It is between ten and twelve years since Mr. Colman was last among us; and his present purpose is to spend three or four weeks in inspecting the vast establishment of which he is the head, and enjoying the sight of the many changes wrought in our growing city since his last visit. Wonderful as are these changes, there are none of them more remarkable or striking than the vicissitudes of Mr. Colman's own career. It was in 1853 that he landed here, a young man, full of energy and enterprise, and in search of fortune, which rarely shows herself coy to those who possess these qualities. He opened a little tailoring shop where the Nevada Block now stands, and began work. His stock and means were scanty, but he knew his business, never made a bad job, and was untiring in industry. His custom grew with every week, and every new customer was an agent to advertise the place, where good work, good material and good treatment were always to be had. In 1855 Abraham Colman joined his brother, and the new firm established itself on Washington street, opposite Maguire's old Opera House. Trade increased so rapidly that soon it was found necessary to take the lower floor of Burgoyne's Bank building, at the corner of Montgomery and Washington streets. An agency was established in New York, but was found insufficient to meet the requirements of the house, and, in 1859, Solomon Colman returned to New York, after his six successful years in San Francisco, and set up, at first on Broadway near Boome street, and later at 124 and 126 Duane street, the great factory which has ever since supplied the immense stock of this colossal house. In this factory there are constantly employed thirty experienced cutters, and a force of from 400 to 500 hands the year round. The factory building is four stories high. The offices occupy the ground floor; the goods are examined and classified on the second floor, and all the defective pieces are at once returned to the workroom. On the third floor is the cutting department, and the packing is done on the fourth floor. All this vast scene of industry is under the constant and vigilant supervision of Solomon Colman, a task sufficient in itself for any ordinary capacity: but in addition to this great charge, Mr. Colman is the active and responsible head of the firm in all its great undertakings, and nothing which concerns its vital working or its extension, whether in the East or in the West, is strange to him or beyond the reach of his trained experience and far-seeing sagacity. The presence of such a man in our community is a fact to be noted.

CUMBERLAND LODE, ARIZONA.

The news from the Cumberland lode still remains of the same encouraging character. Captain Daniel Hanlon, Superintendent of the Cumberland mine, is still actively engaged preparing the mill-site for the reception of the 10 stamp mill, which, it is promised, will be ready next month. The Superintendent feels confident, from his personal and extensive examination of the ore body of the Cumberland mine, that its further exploration to great depths will create a tremendous mining excitement throughout the country. The management of this company has acted openly and generously in all that pertains to its workings. Any expert reputation is at *all times* welcome to inspect the mine and report openly to the world his unbiased opinions. A letter of introduction to Superintendent Hanlon, for this purpose, can be obtained from the President, 417 California street, San Francisco. Fairness and honesty of intention is all that is asked by the company's officers. The stock of the Cumberland is tightly held in large quantities by a few holders, who are not anxious to dispose of their interests, but will hold for dividends. Not being assessed from time to time—which is unfortunately the general habit in such enterprises—the stockholders are not forced to sacrifice their stock for fear of any such approaching tax. Every effort upon the part of an efficient President, and a Board of Directors possessing the confidence of the community, is being strained to bring the mine into a bullion-producing condition, and we predict a complete success.

Mr. H. W. Patrick, well known in musical society, has begun a course of instruction on the piano. With this he combines so much Thorough-Bass and Harmony as will give the pupil a practical grasp of these difficult subjects, sufficient for all ordinary purposes, and so solid that further studies can be pursued if required. It is almost unnecessary to recommend a musician so high in reputation for thoroughness and power of imparting his knowledge. Those interested in this noble art will lose no time in addressing Mr. Patrick, at 426 Sutter street.

What shall I do for a complexion? is the one abiding thought of any a lady, who needs but that last touch to be a ravishing beauty. Where Nature has failed to do her part, comes in the aid of art, and now that Madame Rachel's Enamel Bloom is freely offered there is no excuse for plainness. This providential invention is made of perfectly harmless ingredients, fresh from the world of flowers and plants, and has a most wholesome as well as a delightful effect upon the skin. No toilette-table can afford to be without it, and the orders pour in upon C. Langley & Co., agents, Front and Pine streets.

There is no doubt that cleanliness is next to godliness; and the perfection of cleanliness is only possible when a man knows that he is well dressed in stylish clothes. This satisfaction J. M. Litchfield & Co., 415 Montgomery street, give to all their customers. Their fitter is the best in the city.

An elegant assortment of Gold Watches and Chains at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

The "North American," for November, is weighty, perhaps even overweighted, with serious writing. Mr. Parkman's article on "Woman Suffrage," in the October number, is simultaneously attacked by five champions—Julia Ward Howe, T. W. Higginson, Lucy Stone, Eliz. C. Stanton, Wendell Phillips. Needless to say that Mr. Parkman is well mauled among the five; the ladies, by the way, showing better temper and using sounder arguments than either of their *preux chevaliers*.

Prof. Bowen uses, with ingenuity and success, against the Darwinian Theory, the weapons supplied by the admitted failure of Malthusianism, and the hopelessness of the Pessimist philosophy, which has been frankly accepted by so many remarkable men. Among these was Alexander von Humboldt, and a quotation from his posthumous memoirs it were hard to match for merely insane despair, without going back to Tiberius Cæsar's letter to the Senate. "I was not born," says Humboldt, "in order to be the father of a family. Moreover, I regard marriage as a sin, and the propagation of children as a crime. It is my conviction, also, that he is a fool, and still more a sinner, who takes upon himself the yoke of marriage—a fool, because he thereby throws away his freedom without gaining a corresponding recompense; a sinner, because he gives life to children without being able to give them the certainty of happiness. I despise humanity in all its strata; I foresee that our posterity will be far more unhappy than we are; and should not I be a sinner if, in spite of this insight, I should take care to leave a posterity of unhappy beings behind me? The whole of life is the greatest insanity. And if for eighty years one strives and inquires, still one is obliged finally to confess that he has striven for nothing and has found out nothing. Did we at least only know why we are in this world! But, to the thinker, everything is and remains a riddle; and the greatest good luck is that of being born a flat-head."

The other papers of the number are: "Political Correspondence between Stanton and Buchanan;" "Part IV. of the Diary of a Public Man;" "Tariff Reactions," by Arthur L. Perry; and notices of "Theophrastus Such," and two other recent works of fiction.

Instruction in French.—Prof. Josset, long and favorably known in this city some years ago, has just returned from San Diego, where he filled the Chair of the French Language and Literature, in Point Loma Seminary, with great success for five years. It were superfluous to speak of Prof. Josset's qualifications in this community, which still holds him in lively remembrance. He will receive a few pupils in French. Address, for the present, at the office of the *News Letter*.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES AT THE PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO, FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 30, 1879.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSEL.	MASTER.	WHERE FROM.	CONSIGNEES.
Oct 25	St'r Newbern	Metzger	Guaymas	J. Bermingham.
.. 25	Ship Ardgowan	Muschie	Sydney	Williams, Blanchard & Co.
.. 26	Bark Earl Derby	Colquhoun	Newcastle, NSW	George J. Thcohold & Co.
.. 27	St'r City of Peking	Berry	Hongkong	Williams, Blanchard & Co.
.. 27	Sch'r Claus Spreckles	Von Schmidt	Honolulu	J. D. Spreckles.
.. 28	St'r Colima	Coy	Panama	Williams, Blanchard & Co.

CLEARANCES.

DATE.	VESSEL.	MASTER.	WHERE BOUND	BY WHOM CLEARED.
Oct 25	St'r Belgic	Meyer	Yokohama	O. & O. S. Co.
.. 25	Ship British Consul	Atkinson	Liverpool	Hy. Lund.
.. 25	Ship Reporter	Wilson	Liverpool	G. W. McNear.
.. 27	St'r Zealandia	Chevalier	Sydney	Williams, Blanchard & Co.
.. 27	Ship Brodick Castle	Seward	Cork	Robert Sheehy.
.. 27	Ship Frank W. Thayer	Mack	Liverpool	G. W. McNear.
.. 27	Bark Balmore	Davis	Havre	Degener & Co.
.. 27	Bark Bodild	Hacke	Falmouth	Philip Speyer & Co.
.. 27	Bktne Ella	Brown	Honolulu	Welch & Co.
.. 28	St'r South Carolina	White	Panama	Williams, Blanchard & Co.
.. 28	Ship Kn't of the Carter	Hamond	Liverpool	Starr & Co.
.. 28	Ship Bremen	Richardson	Liverpool	Dickson, DeWolf & Co.
.. 29	Ship John A. Briggs	Randall	Liverpool	G. W. McNear.

$25 to $5000 Judiciously invested in Wall St. lays the foundation for fortunes every week, and pays immense profits by the New Capitalization System of operating in stocks. Full explanation on application to ADAMS, BROWN & Co., Bankers, 28 Broad St., N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Company's steamers will sail as follows at 12 M:
CITY OF PEKING, Nov. 15th, Feb. 7th, May 1st—CITY OF TOKIO, Dec. 27th, March 20th—for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG.

COLIMA, November —, for PANAMA and NEW YORK, calling at ACAPULCO, SAN JOSE DE CUATEMALA, LA LIBERTAD and PUNTA ARENAS.
Tickets to and from Europe by any line for sale at the lowest rates; also to Havana and all West India ports.

CITY OF SYDNEY, Nov. 24th, at 12 o'clock M., or on arrival of the English mails, for HONOLULU, AUCKLAND and SYDNEY. $10 additional is charged for passage in Upper Saloon.

CHINA, November 10th, for VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, SEATTLE, and TACOMA, connecting at TACOMA with Northern Pacific Railroad for PORTLAND, Oregon. Tickets must be purchased before 11 A.M. on day of sailing, at Wharf Office. For freight or passage apply at the office, cor. First and Brannan streets. [Nov. 1.] WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., Agents.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.,

For Japan and China, leave wharf, corner First and Brannan streets, at noon, for YOKOHAMA AND HONGKONG, connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghai.

GAELIC ..... December 6th, February 28th.
BELGIC ..... January 17th, April 10th.

Cabin Plans on exhibition and Passage Tickets for sale at No. 2 New Montgomery street.
For Freight, apply to GEORGE H. RICE, Freight Agent, at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Wharf, or No. 218 California street.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger Agent.
LELAND STANFORD, President. Nov. 1.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Recorded in the City and County of San Francisco, California, for the Week ending October 27th.

Compiled from the Records of the Commercial Agency, 401 California St., S.F.

Wednesday, Oct. 22d.

GRANTOR AND GRANTEE.	DESCRIPTION.	PRICE
J W Reay to Andrew Fraser	Sw Santa Clara & Potrero ave, s 150 x 200; nw Mariposo and Potrero avenue n 150x200, being P N hlk 64	$1,075
A McDonald to M De la Fontaine	Lots 580, 572, Gift Map 3	875
City & Co S F to Jno Rosenfeld	N Haight, 137:6 w Buchanan, w 37:6 x 120—W A 289	....
Same to Same and F Reis	Haigbt, 37:6 w Buchaban, w 150x130—W A 289	....
J Rosenfeld to Jas K Byrne et al.	Haigbt, 237:6 w Buchanan, w 37:6x137:6; also nnd two-thirds n Haight, 87:6 w Buchanan, w 150x120	8,000
Fanny Mnrray to Tberese Morton	S 21st, 200 e Valencia, 22x90—M B 65 subject to Mortg for $1,000	3,000
Jno Rosenfeld et al to C & Co S F	Streets and Highways	1
Joseph Mitcbell to G F Mitchell	S Turk, 50 e Taylor, 50x77:6, reserving to himself the income from said property dnrlug his life	1
P I Van Rensselaer to N C Luhrs.	S Bush, 137:6 e Hyde, e 40x137:6	8,000
H H Byrne by Exr to R J Tiffany	Sundry lots in soutbern and western por of the city	3,475
Same to R J Tiffany	Und half sw Fillmore and Oak, etc	5,000
R J Tiffany to Maria Hull	Same	....
Geo Hawxhurst to Saml Bowman	Blks 6 and 9, and lots 3 to 6, block 20 of West End Map 2 with certain exceptions	....
Same to same	Lot 18 blk 11 College Hd	150

Thursday, Oct, 23d.

Hih Savs & Ln Soc to E Martin	Sw Eddy and Leavenworth, 32:6x87:6	,800
Ed Martin to Louis Hoeckele	Same	7,800
Wm J Bryan to M McGreevy	S Filbert, 100 w Larkin, w 37:6x57:6	1
Jas M Tbompson to W Jennings	Lots 1, 2, hlk B in R R Hd	400
Grangers Bk of Cala to same	Same	400
R Darling to W S Reynolds	N Vallejo, 137:6 e Hyde, 25x137:6—being in 50-va 1210	2,500
Wm M Hendry to Marg M Hendry	Nw Brannan, 174:6 sw 2d, 26:3x80 with sundry other properties	Gift
T Wollitz and G Perazzo	W Dupont, 55 s Union, 29x65	9,000
Jane L Case et al to Martba B Case	Lots 21, 22, blk 290 Haley & O'Neil tract	....
F Pinto to Augustina Pinto	S Post, 87:6 e Larkin, 25x137:6—50-vara 1420 subject to Mortgage for $7,000	Gift
Jno E Donnelly to Lnke Donnelly	N Post, 80 w Taylor, w 20x60	5,000
Sig Aronsohn to P T Seculovich	W 200 feet, of P V lot 361 and nw 2¼ ft, being in P V hlk 362	1
J C Flugger to Anna M F Flugger	Sw Pt Lobos aud 1st Aves, 32:6x100—O L 283	Gift
J F McNamara to Phil McGovern	W Webster, 112:6 s Tyler, 25x110	2,000

Friday, Oct. 24th.

J D Caro et al to E M Block	Sw Spear, 187:6 se Folsom, 87:6x137:6	$ 199
Laurel Hill Cem A'n to L Pickering	Lot 2342	870
M Lynch to Geo T Watterson	S Haight, 114:9 w Bucbanan, 35x120, being in W A blk 290	2,800
A H Baily to Alfred F Struad	Ne Greenwich and Montgomery, 44x59, in 50-v hlk 1464	800
Lone Mt Cem Co to Jno Tillman	Lot 381	80
Mary Riley to Daniel Jones	W 5th Ave, 300 s Harrison, 25x80	1,350
J H Adams to Catbella Adams	E Hyde, 37:6 n Green, 55x62:6	1,000
Robt Clifford to Rebecca Green	Sw 8th Ave, 300 nw C st, nw 25x100, being sub lot 5 blk 15g S S F H & R R A	100
P G Peltrett to Margaret Corr	W Alameda, 76 n 26th, n 25x100, being in M B 179	500
Same to Bridget Gallavan	Same 101 n 26, n 25x100	500
Geo Mearns to Chas Hanson	E 21st Ave, 406 n Cal st, n 90x120 O L	6
Geo Treat to Ferd Reis	P N blocks 150, 151, and portions of 117, 113, 82, 152	15,605
Jno Cannavan to Betsey Cannavau	Nw Jessie, 300 sw 7th, sw 25x75	Gift
Ann Vallely to Savs and Ln Soc	S Broadway, 112:6 w Montgomery, being 60-vara 9	7,760
Bridget Tierney to same	E York, 275 s 22d, 25x100, M B 148	1
R E Woodward to H F Fortman	N Ellis, 110 w Pierce, w 27:6x137:6	4,600
T P Riordan to Ellen Galvin	W Kansas, 175 n Nevada, 25x100, being in P N hlk 122	600

Saturday, Oct. 25th.

E Friedmann to S D Rosenbaum	S Grove, 130 w Octavia, 76:3x120	$ 100
S D Rosenbaum to Louis Lewald	Same 25x120	3,200
Wm Poitis to Daniel E Martin	Ne Zoe, 237:6 se Bryant, 20x75, subject to mortgage	5
Daniel Jones to David C Hipps	Sw 5th Ave, 300 se Harrison, 25x80	5
W Habn et al to G B Cevasco	N Pacific, 137:6 e Polk, e 34:4x127:8, being in W A blk 21	2,850
G W Haskell to Thomas Kelly	W A hlk 522	369
Lloyd Tevis to Patrick Donagby	Sw 2d ave and Pt Lobos, 32:6x100	850
Wm Cooney to Henry McGuire	S Duncan, 175 e Church, 25x100, being in Harper's Addition 96	200
Michl Hartman to T R E A	W Webster, 115 s Post, s 22:6x87:6, being in W A blk 309	6
Ellen Sullivan to Charlotte Spear	Und ½ nw Minna, 100 sw 6th, 25x75	1,400

Monday, Oct. 27th

Samuel Crim to J Coleman	W Columbia, 156 s 12d, 26x100	$ 750
I S Church to A E Knowles	One-third Peers & Luquests Patent Concentrator Patent No 142, 646	3,000
M Reese to Rudolph J Techan	Nw Spring and Summer, 43x50	17,500
Odd Fels Cemetery to L Kaiser	Lot 6 Walhalla Section Plot 6	72
G Mahe to La Societe Francaise	N 15th, 100 e Church, e 125, n 100, e 25, n 100, w 125, etc, to commencement	....
E P Buckley to D Brignole	E Powell, 137:6 n Lombard, 35x65	3,000
Steph a Woodbury to H Anderson	Se 19th ave and Sacramento, 240x600	1,500
Chas S Barney to Peter Healey	P V Lot 76	550
C J Carand to J J Schmitt	Nw Mason and Geary, 40x60	2,000
Wolf Caro to Michael Reese Exrs	W Waverly Pl 108:4 s Clay, etc	5
H J Woebke to A Ritter	Undivided half sw Fulton and Webster, 82:6x25	2,750
C C Rohloffs to same	Und half of same	2,750
Tbos O'Neil to Patk Canavan	S Mary, 60 e Chesley, 60x60—100-v 272 subj to mortg for $1,000	2,500
Same to Same	Lots 128 and 130, Gift Map 1	5
A Hayward to Claus Spreckels	Ne 18th, 100 s Harrison, se 25x85	2,400
C Spreckels to Cala Sogar Refinery	Same	5

AUTHORS' CARNIVAL!

MECHANICS' PAVILION,

—BEGINNING—

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT'R 23.

9 EVENINGS 9 2 MATINEES 2

BEING A SERIES OF

Individual Characterizations, Groupings, Dramatic Sketches, Tableaux Vivant in the Booths and Grand Tableaux upon the Grand Stage, rendered by

600 LADIES 600

400 GENTLEMEN 400

300 MASTERS AND MISSES 300

(In Costume, from the following Authors).

DICKENS,	**SCOTT,**	**JULES VERNE,**
WHITTIER,	**LONGFELLOW,**	**TENNYSON,**
ARABIAN NIGHTS,	**MOORE,**	**CERVANTES,**
WALTER CROYNE,	**SHAKESPEARE,**	**GOETHE,**
BULWER,	**IRVING,**	**BRET HARTE,** **SALA.**

Embracing the following literary and characteristic Booths, built by John Torrence and a large force of assistants. Effects and Gardens by JOHN SHERMAN, J. BEGGS and assistants, and the Decorations by an extensive corps of artists, under the direction of **Jules Tavernier:**

Old Curiosity Shop, Jarley Wax Works and Pickwick vs. Bardell, Don Quixote, Bulwer, Hiawatha, Keramos, Evangeline, Holyrood Castle, Castle of Shalott, The Alhambra, Knickerbocker, Aladdin's Palace, Bottom of the Sea, Mining Camp, Japanese, Mad, Recamier, Royal Land of Funny Infants, Bon Bon, Mistress Mary Quite Contrary, Trianon, Goethe and Schiller, Ths Snow-Bound Cottage, Lalla Rookh, Egyptian, Shakespeare, Swiss Cottage, Temple of Flora, Italy--Old and New.

"Herald" Booth---Executive Committee Headquarters.

The net proceeds divided equally among the following Benevolent Institutions:

Yonng Women's Christian Association,

Ladies' Protective and Relief Society,

S. F. Female Hospital,

Infants' Shelter,

Old Ladies' Home,

Pacific Dispensary.

OFFICERS OF THE AUTHOR'S CARNIVAL.

IRVING M. SCOTT.....President.
CHARLES CROCKER.....Treasurer.
MRS. P. D. BROWNE.....Corresponding Secretary.
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MRS. IRVING M. SCOTT.....Sixth Vice-President.

Business Manager.....CHAS. E. LOCKE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Season Tickets, Admitting Nine Evenings.....$3.

Season Tickets may now be obtained at the following music stores: Gray's, Sherman & Hyde's, and Kohler & Chase's. Also from the Ladies of the above six societies and those who are generously assisting them.

Single Admission.....50 Cents.
Children.....25 Cents.

☞ The Pavilion doors will be opened to the public THURSDAY EVENING at 6:45. Grand Procession of the 1,300 characters at 8.

☞ Programmes of the evening reserved for future announcement.

Military Band and Orchestra in Attendance.

[October 18.]

CRADLE, ALTAR, AND TOMB.

CRADLE

In this city, October 28th, to the wife of J. Austin, a daughter.
In this city, October 23d, to the wife of John Boyle, a son.
In this city, October 14th, to the wife of Fred Brunner, Jr., a son.
In this city, October 24th, to the wife of M. Cohen, a son.
In this city, October 28th, to the wife of Samuel Feder, a son.
In this city, October 27th, to the wife of C. C. Harriman, a son.
In this city, October 28th, to the wife of Julius Israel, a son.
In this city, October 24th, to the wife of A. L. Lancaster, a daughter.
In this city, October 2?th, to the wife of Conrad Peter, a daughter.
In this city, October 28th, to the wife of M. M. Silva, a son.
In this city, October 25th, to the wife of Joseph Schanzer, a son.
In this city, October 26th, to the wife of C. Wyrich, a son.

ALTAR

POWER—In this city, October 27th, Albert Horl to Emma Power.
STEIN—In this city, October 26th, Emil Frank to Flora Stein.
GELBERT—In this city, October 19th, M. Hirshfeld to Amelia Gelbert.
THOMPSON—In Oakland, October 22d, G. F. Kellogg to H. Thompson.
HILTON—In Santa Clara, October 23d, Parker Keith to Laura K. Hutton.
MEYER—In this city, October 20th, Chas. London to Helene Meyer.
CORNELIUS—In this city, October 21st, Otto Olsen to Margaret Cornelius.

TOMB

In this city, October 28th, Daniel E. Bell, aged 40 years.
In this city, October 20th, Thomas Huggins, aged 48 years.
In this city, October 28th, Gustavus S. Johnson, aged 62 years.
In this city, October 28th, Agnes H. Kyne, aged 20 years and 7 months.
DONALD—In this city, October 29th, Martin J. McDonald, aged 17 years.
DERMOTT—In this city, October 28th, Patrick McDermott, aged 52 years.
AULIFF—In this city, October 27th, Michael John McAuliff, aged 21 years.
NIEL—In this city, October 29th, Mrs. Johanna O'Niel, aged 52 years.
UNKETT—In this city, October 28th, Annie Plunkett, aged 24 years.
ERSON—In this city, October 28th, Maria Pierson, aged 64 years.
RRIS—In this city, October 28th, Longina Torris, aged 60 years.
ATSON—In this city, October 27th, J. A. B. Watson, aged 50 years.
OODS—In this city, October 27th, James Woods, aged 33 years.
In this city, October 27th, Theodore Zeh, aged 39 years.

SHALL WE KILL OURSELVES?

Alum Poisonous? Its Use in Baking Powders Condemned by Dr. Hall's Journal of Health.

Dr. Hall's *Journal of Health*, in a recent issue, says:

"This question has caused a good deal of discussion. Alum is used by any bakers to whiten their bread, enabling them to use an inferior flour. is more extensively employed as a cheap substitute for cream of tartar the manufacture of baking powders. It has not been considered immediately dangerous; although, if continued, it induces dyspepsia and obstinate constipation. But the fact that many cases of poisoning have occurred from baking powders which contained alum, puts the question in a more serious aspect, and prudent people will exercise caution in the selection of baking powders.

"Under what conditions, then, does this substance—formerly used only in mechanical or medicinal purposes—become poisonous? They are certainly obscure, and at present we can only surmise what they may be. We suspect that the cause exists in the individual poisoned; some peculiarity of the constitution producing a morbid change in the secretions of the stomach, with which the alum combines and forms an active poison; or the secretions may be healthy but in unusual proportions, and that these less or greater proportions, in combination with the alum, constitute poison.

"For example, two parts of mercury and two parts of chlorine form calomel, which is not poisonous; but change the proportions to one part of mercury and two parts of chlorine, and we get corrosive sublimate, which is a deadly poison.

"Then, again, we know nothing of the causes of constitutional peculiarities. Why is it that one person can eat all kinds of green fruits and vegetables with impunity, while the same course might cost another individual his life? One person can handle poison ivy and sumac without being in the least affected; another is poisoned if he approaches to within feet of them. Out of a family residing in a malarial district, some of members will suffer half the year with fever and ague, while the others will enjoy excellent health during the entire year. Foods that are wholesome to some persons are actually poisonous to others. This is especially true of some kinds of fish. There is no safety in taking alum into the stomach, as it is shown to be always injurious, and often dangerous. Baking powders properly compounded, and containing pure cream of tartar instead of alum, are more convenient than yeast; and bread and pastry made with them are just as wholesome, and far more palatable. We are in entire sympathy with the manufacturers of the Royal Baking Powder—who commenced and are vigorously conducting the war against the use of alum in baking powders.

"Before committing ourselves, however, we made tests of a sufficient number of baking powders to satisfy ourselves that the substitution of alum for cream of tartar in their composition has not been over-estimated, while a careful examination of the Royal Baking Powder confirms our belief that Dr. Mott, the Government Chemist, when he singled out and commended this powder for its wholesomeness, did it wholly in the interests of the public.

"We do not hesitate to say that the Royal Baking Powder people deserve the gratitude of the community whom they are endeavoring to protect.

"Will not some prominent manufacturer of pure Candies follow their example, and expose the secrets of a business that is doing untold mischief to little children?"

Mr. C. R. Bowling, Inspector of Factory's for the Birmingham District, in a letter to the local papers, narrates a touching instance of hoy roism. Very recently a lad employed at Messrs. Wilkes, Mapplebeck Co's works, had his apron caught by some mill-handing, was drawn to the machinery, and was so crushed and mangled that he died very on afterward. Mr. Bowling says the father of the hoy worked in the me factory, and the only words the poor lad said as he was being taken way, crushed and dying, from the wheels were: "Don't let my father e me."

Use Hop Bitters once and you will use no other medicine. Test it. e another column.

LEAKY ROOFS!

To prevent your roofs from leaking, have them painted with PRINCE'S IRON ORE PAINT, the most reliable fire and water proof metallic compound. Not a new experiment. In use throughout the United States. None genuine without the manufacturers' name For sale by

C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO.,
No. 9 Front Street, San Francisco. [Oct. 18.

GEO. C. HICKOX. E. C. MCFARLANE.

GEORGE C. HICKOX & CO.,

Commission Stock Brokers (San Francisco Stock Exchange, No. 230 Montgomery street, San Francisco. May 4.

J. A. RUOKIN,

Member S. F. Stock and Exchange Board, 423 California street. STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Active Accounts. Oct. 26.

E. E. EYRE.] Members S. F. Stock and Exchange Board. [J. H. JONES.

EYRE & JONES,

Stock Brokers,
320 PINE STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. [Sept. 27.

ANDREW BAIRD,

Negotiator of Loans and Commercial Paper,
Broker in Local and State Securities.
No. 312 California Street.....San Francisco.
[*P. O. Box 1,208.*] July 19.

D. V. B. Henarie. Edward Martin.

E. MARTIN & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Wines and Liquors.
Proprietors of Miller's Extra Old Bourbon and J. F. Cutter Extra Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies.
April 5. *408 Front Street, San Francisco.*

HIBERNIA BREWERY,

Howard Street, Between Eighth and Ninth.
Dec. 7.] *M. NUNAN, Proprietor.*

TABER, HARKER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,
108 and 110 California St., S. F.
[April 19.]

Henry B. Williams. Henry B. Williams.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 218 California st., S. F. [July 27.

NEWTON BOOTH, C. T. WHEELER, Sacramento. | J. T. GLOVER, W. W. DODGE, S. F

W. W. DOOGE & CO.

Wholesale Grocers, corner Front and Cloy streets, San Francisco. April 1.

J. M. Neville. **REMOVAL.** Geo. H. Bryant.

BAGS, TENTS AND HOSE.
NEVILLE & CO.,
No.'s 31 and 33 California Street, S. E. corner of Davis,
SAN FRANCISCO. [Aug. 2.

CASTLE BROTHERS,

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1850.
Importers of Teas and East India Goods, Nos. 213 and 215 Front street, San Francisco. Jan. 13.

L. H. Newton. **NEWTON BROTHERS & CO.,** M. Newton.
Importers and wholesale dealers in Teas, Foreign Goods and Groceries, 204 and 206 California street, San Francisco, Cal May 25.

WM. F. SMITH, M.D.,

Oculist and Aurist, 313 Bush Street.
Aug. 16.] *Office Hours, from 12 M. to 3 P.M.*

J. C. MERRILL & CO.,

Shipping and Commission Merchants, Agents for the Sand-wich Islands Packet Lines, 204 California street, S. F. April 13.

SITUATION WANTED.

An English gentleman, with several years' experience of California, thoroughly acquainted with book-keeping and general business, and with a knowledge of farming, is anxious for employment as clerk, overseer, or other position. Best of references. Address "S," this office. Oct. 18.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Local Board of Directors of the LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, held October 11th, 1879, MR. GEORGE MEL was appointed Resident Secretary pro tem of the Pacific department of said Company.
Oct. 18. WM. F. BABCOCK, Chairman.

A LARGE REWARD

Will be paid on application to JOHN BROWN, at this office, for the papers of JOHN COSSER, recently deceased at some town back of Mazatlan, Mexico. Oct. 18.

DOGS.

G. Everill, the Celebrated Canine Doctor from London, can be consulted for treatment or purchase. Fee, $1. Address, G. EVERILL, 528 California street.

☞ Sure cure for worms, distemper, canker and mange sent free by mail on receipt of $1. Oct. 18.

THE MORGUE'S HARVEST.

When of old, a town or nation
Was pursued by swift disaster,
'Twas not doubted by the people
That their backs had found the rod
For some grievous sin committed
In the sight of outraged Heaven,
And with sacrifice and penance
They sought mercy of their God.

If our faith was as the ancients',
Surely we should quake with terror,
And betake us to our temples,
There in humbleness to pray;
For the hand of wrath is on us,
Death and crime reign in our city,
And we look for some fresh horror
With the coming of each day.

The cold house of death is crowded
With the corpses, pale and ghastly,
Of the young and strong, whom Nature
Had endowed with lusty life;
But they found the gift unwelcome,
With their own hands they returned it.
Some from shame and some from sorrow
Have withdrawn from the strife,

And the fearful epidemic
Still extends its baleful power;
Every night and every morning
Gives the Morgue a suicide;
But why all at the same moment
Should find life not worth the having
Is a secret dark and awful
Which all science has defied.

BEACONSFIELD'S PLUCK.

It is often asserted by Lord Beaconsfield's opponents that his personal character and his public policy are both essentially un-English. The accusation—if it may be called one—seems to be based upon the fact that the present Premier is more astute, wily and silent in his operations than his predecessors. It has always been thought that the British statesman can possess no finesse or tact, but must go blundering through the bric-a-brac of politics like a bull through a China-shop, and carry all of his points—if he carries them at all—by brute force and obstinacy. If he does this, he is conceded to be a John Bull of the purest breed; but if he possesses and uses any of that skill and brilliancy which is lauded in Gortschakoff's and Bismarcks, then he is "un-English." We confess that we have been unable to see anything so very Machiavellian in Lord Beaconsfield's foreign policy; on the contrary, it seems to us that he and his ministry have been dashing, frank and daringly outspoken to an extent which Englishmen should be proud to claim as characteristic of their nation; but granted that he is all that his enemies claim, there is certainly one side of his character and policy which is as intensely British as anything can be. If pluck, resolution and indomitable perseverence are English qualities, then Lord Beaconsfield must be a true representative of the tight little island. See how he has been hounded at every turn by his political opponents, and accused of wasting his country's blood and treasure to gratify his own vanity. Most men would be disgusted and disheartened by such ingratitude, and if they did not retire from office, would at least endeavor to gain shelter from abuse by directing their policy into more peaceful channels—even at the expense of the country's honor and interest. Does Beaconsfield do this? Not he. He is practically waging war with Russia now; for he is confronting her at every turn, and telling her plainly that England intends to hold her in check in every quarter of the world. For doing this he has been violently assailed, and we might expect that he would let Russia have her way with China and Japan, for a time at least. But no sooner does the Czar, after failing in an attempt to bully China, conclude a treaty with that Power against Japan, than British men-of-war are commissioned for the China seas, and Russia once more finds herself face to face with England. There is a pertinacity and stubbornness about this policy which does not seem to us very "un-English," and it is all Beaconsfield's doing.

THE CRYSTAL WEDDING AT THE SHELDON MANSION.

On Friday last Mr. Mark Sheldon invited a select company of friends, all of them notables in our first society, to attend the celebration of his crystal wedding. The entertainment was planned as a surprise to Mrs. Sheldon, and so admirable were the arrangements that no hint of what was coming reached the lady. The guests assembled at Mr. McGary's house, on Mission street, and at 9 o'clock P.M., duly marshaled and preceded by Ballenberg's band, playing the Wedding March, moved in procession to Mr. Sheldon's residence. Shortly after the entrance of the company, the magnificent presents in crystal were brought in and arranged for display. The guests then passed in order through the splendidly lighted apartments, led by Gov. Pacheco, who gave his arm to Mrs. Sheldon, until at last a halt was called, and the happy candidates for matrimony were requested to take their stand before the Justice, arrayed in old Knickerhocker style. Gov. Pacheco, with courtly grace, gave away the bride; and, immediately after the ceremony, mirth and music ruled the evening until far into the night.

Swift Justice.—The dispatch with which Rosenburg, the libeler of the London beauties, and Cooper, the escaped forger, have been tried, convicted and sentenced by the English Courts, furnishes an example which we should do well to imitate in this country. It seems but yesterday that the telegraph informed us of the arrest of these two criminals, and already their cases have been disposed of, and they are both in jail under heavy sentences, and that without the remotest chance of being pardoned out. Had they been arrested here, it would have taken six months to bring them to trial, six months more to try them, as much longer to give them another trial, and then if they had finally been convicted—which is doubtful—their sentences would have been a bagatelle, half of it to be served out as privileged prisoners and the other half to be remitted for "good conduct."

DISARMAMENT AND ARBITRATION.

The Peace Conference, held at Naples, with the object of bringing about the general disarmament of nations, has broken up in a row, amid warlike declarations of Italy's undying enmity to Austria. This appears ludicrous enough, but it is just what must be expected as the result of every attempt to further this visionary scheme. Universal disarmament is a pleasant and a plausible idea. It is easy to show how advantageous it would be for man, both from a moral and a financial point of view, to turn his sword into a reaping-hook, disband his armies, melt down his big and little guns and foreswear war forever; but all the showing in the world will never make man do these things. The farce just enacted at Naples illustrates one of the principal reasons why disarmament can never be simultaneously agreed upon. Those nations which by past wars have acquired more territory than rightfully belongs to them, might be content with a scheme which would secure them in the possession of their acquisitions; but those nations which have been despoiled by past wars are not likely to relinquish the chance of some day winning back their own with the sword. Thus Austria, since she holds forcible possession of provinces which are properly Italian, might, so far as her relations with Italy are concerned, consent to disarmament; but Italy cannot be expected to sign a compact from which her ancient enemy would reap all the advantage. If it should be suggested that at the time of disarmament all the old disputes should be adjusted peacefully and justice done all round, then the matter would only be reversed, for in that case the powerful and successful nations would scout the idea of surrendering without a blow that which it cost them much blood and treasure to obtain.

Again, disarmament implies that all future disputes—and such there always must be—will be settled by arbitration. But the scheme of arbitration is also impracticable, for it would either drag the great powers down to the level of the small, or elevate the small to the dignity of the great—that is to say, it would make them all equal. According to the present system Germany can bully Denmark and Russia can rob Roumania at their pleasure; but if, instead of the big boy being able to thrash the little boy into compliance with his wishes, they were compelled to submit their case to the schoolmaster, the big fellow's superiority would be gone. The weak powers would gain by arbitration, but the strong powers will take good care that they don't get it.

MICROSCOPIC REVELATIONS.

Lewinoeck tells of an insect seen with a microscope, of which 27,000,000 would only equal a mite. Insects of various kinds may be seen in the cavities of a grain of sand. Mold is a forest of beautiful trees, with branches, leaves and fruit. Butterflies are fully feathered. Hairs are hollow tubes. The surface of our bodies is covered with scales like a fish; a single grain of sand would cover 150 of these scales, and yet each scale would cover 500 pores. Through the narrow openings the perspiration forces itself like water through a sieve. The mites take five hundred steps a second. Each drop of stagnant water contains a world of animated beings, swimming with as much liberty as whales in the sea. Each leaf has a colony of insects grazing on it like cows in a meadow.

HIGHEST STOCK QUOTATIONS
For the Week Ending Oct. 31st, 1879.

COMPILED BY GEORGE C. HICKOX & CO., 230 MONTGOMERY STREET.

NAME OF MINE.	SAT.	MONDAY.		TUESDAY.		WEDNESDAY		THURSDAY.		FRIDAY.	
		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Argenta	⅜	—	⅜	—	⅜	—	1	—	1	—	
Andes	1½	1½	—	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	—	—	
Alpha	14	14½	—	14	—	14	14½	15	—	—	
Alta	5½	5½	—	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅝	5⅝	—	5½	
Alps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bullion	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜	7	7⅛	7⅛	7	
Belcher	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	—	3⅜	3⅜	4⅛	—	4	
Best & Belcher	18½	18	17⅜	18	—	18½	18½	18½	18½	—	
*Benton	3⅜	3⅜	—	3½	—	3½	—	3⅜	—	—	
Bodie	14	—	14½	—	14	—	14	—	14½	14	
Cons Imperial	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½	—	—	
Crown Point	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—	4⅜	4	—	
Chollar	7	7	—	—	6⅜	7	—	7⅜	—	7⅜	
California	5½	5½	5⅜	5½	—	5⅜	5½	5½	—	5⅜	
Con. Virginia	5½	5½	5½	5½	—	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	
Caledonia	2½	2½	—	2½	—	2½	2⅜	2½	—	—	
Confidence	10	9½	—	9½	—	9½	—	11½	10½	—	
Eureka Con	25⅜	—	30	—	25⅜	—	29	—	26½	21	
Exchequer	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	5	6	—	5⅜	
Fairfax	⅜	—	—	⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gould & Curry	10	10	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	10	10½	11⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Gila	⅛	—	⅛	—	⅛	—	⅛	—	—	—	
*Grand Prize	—	—	2½	—	2½	—	—	—	2⅜	..	
Hale & Norcross	14	13⅜	—	13½	—	14½	—	15½	15	14⅜	
Julia	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅜	—	3⅜	3½	3⅜	—	—	
Justice	2⅜	3	—	2⅜	..	2⅜	2⅜	3½	—	—	
Jackson	4½	—	4	—	4	—	4½	—	—	—	
Kentuck	4	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	
*Leopard	½	—	½	—	½	—	½	—	—	—	
Lady Wash'n	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	
Leviathan	½	—	—	½	—	—	—	½	—	—	
Leeds	—	—	⅝	—	—	—	½	—	½	—	
*Mexican	36	36½	35	35½	—	36	36⅝	38	36½	37	
Modoc	—	—	½	—	—	—	⅜	—	—	—	
Manhattan	—	—	—	—	2½	—	—	—	—	—	
Northern Belle	—	—	5¾	—	5	—	5⅜	—	5⅜	6⅜	
Ophir	33½	33¾	—	32½	32½	33	33⅜	34⅜	33¾	—	
Overman	9	9⅜	—	8⅜	—	—	9⅜	9½	—	—	
Potosi	5½	5⅜	5½	5⅜	—	5½	—	6	5⅜	—	
Raymond & Ely	1½	—	1½	—	1½	—	1½	—	1½	—	
*Savage	13	13⅜	—	12⅜	—	13⅜	14⅜	15½	15	14⅜	
Sierra Nevada	61½	60	57½	58½	57¾	58¾	59¾	60½	—	58¾	
*Silver Hill	1½	1½	—	1½	—	1½	—	1½	1½	—	
Seg Belcher	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Solid Silver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Succor	¼	¼	¼	¼	—	¼	—	⅜	—	—	
Silver King, Ara.	6⅜	—	6¾	—	6⅝	—	6⅞	—	6⅞	—	
Silv King South.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tip-Top	—	—	1⅜	—	1⅜	—	1⅜	—	1½	—	
Union Con	85	86½	—	85	84	85	86⅜	91	—	90	
*Utah	22½	22¼	20⅜	20⅞	20¾	21½	—	22⅞	—	21½	
*Yellow Jacket	14½	15	14⅜	15	—	15⅜	16⅜	17⅛	16½	16⅜	

Assessments are now due on the Stocks above marked thus *

Price per Copy, 10 Cents. | ESTABLISHED JULY, 20, 1856. | Annual Subscription, $5.

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS LETTER

California Advertiser.

DEVOTED TO THE LEADING INTERESTS OF CALIFORNIA AND THE PACIFIC COAST.

Vol. 30. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, NOV. 8, 1879. No. 17.

PRICES OF LEADING STOCKS AND GOV. BONDS.

San Francisco.... .....November 7, 1879.

Stocks and Bonds.	*Bid*	*Asked*	*Stocks and Bonds.*	*Bid.*	*Asked*
Cal. St. Bonds, 6's, '57, (nom)	100	102	Home Mutual Ins. Co.....	85	90
S. F. City & Co. B'ds, 6s, '55	Nom.	Nom.	State Investment Ins. Co ..	105	108
S. F. C & Co B'ds, 7s (nom)	Nom.	Nom.	Union Ins. Co.....	112	115
Monty'y Av. Bonds (nom)..	65	70	City R. R.....	35	40
Dupont Street Bonds	80	90	Central R. R. Co	50	55
Sacramento City Bonds....	26	28	Clay Street Hill R. R	22	—
Stockton City Bonds, 6's...	90	95	Market Street R. R.....	0	—
Yuba County Bonds, 8's....	103	106	N. B. and Mission R. R.....	60	70
Santa Clara Co. Bonds, 7's.	105	107	Omnibus R R..	30	32
Butte Co. Bonds, 10's, '60 ..	90	—	Potrero and Bay View R. R.	30	35
San Mateo Bonds, 7's.....	100	—	Giant Powder Co	135	145
Oakland City Bonds, 8's....	112	115	Atlantic Giant Powder.....	85	95
Bank of California (old st'k)	71	73	S. F. Gaslight Co(ex div)...	90¼	91½
First National.....	89	90	Oakland Gas Co	34½	35½
Pacific	120	130	California Powder Co.....	97	100
California Ins. Co.....	108	112	S. V. W. W Co.....	85	86½
Commercial Ins. Co.....	75	80	Nevada Co. N. G. R. R. Bds	93	95
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co....	118	125	Virginia & Truckee " "	100	102½

ANDREW BAIRD, 312 California street.

Prime Investment securities are much sought after, and are scarce even at our extreme quotations. Nearly all the San Francisco Gaslight Co.'s stock, which was held at 90, has been absorbed. About 150,000 of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Spring Valley Water Works have been sold at from 98¼ to 98½ and accrued interest. There is no change in the money market.

Beerbohm's Telegram.—LONDON AND LIVERPOOL, November 7th, 1879.—Floating Cargoes, very quiet; Cargoes on Passage, quiet but steady: Mark Lane Wheat, quiet but steady; No. 2 Spring off Coast, 51s.; Red Winter off Coast, 54s.; California off Coast, 56s.; California Nearly Due, 56s.; California Just Shipped, 56s.; No. 2 Spring for Shipment, 50s.; Liverpool Spot Wheat, quiet; California Club No. 1 Standard, 11s. 10d.; California Club No. 2 Standard, 11s. 5d.; California Average—Western, 11s. 4d.; White Michigan, 11s. 5d.; Red Western Spring, 9s. 8d. @9s. 10d.; Extra State Flour in London, 15s.; Extra State Flour in Liverpool, 15s.; Liverpool Western Mixed Corn, 4s. 7½d.; Liverpool Canadian Peas, 8s. 4d.; N. Y. St. Ex., 80½@83½d.; Liverpool Wheat, 10s. 9d.@11s. 6d.; Club, 11s. 6d.@11s. 10d; Corn—Mark Lane, quiet but steady; Floating Cargoes, flat; Cargoes on Passage, flat; Liverpool Spot, rather easier; Market quiet.

Latest from the Merchant's Exchange.—NEW YORK, Nov. 7th, 1879. United States Bonds—4s, 102⅞; 4½s, 106½; 5s. 102½. Sterling Exchange, 4 80½@4 83½. Pacific Mail, 36⅝. Wheat, 136@140. Western Union, 104. Hides, 22½@23. Oil—Sperm, 95@100. Winter Bleached, 100@105. Whale Oil, 40@45; Winter Bleached, 47@52. Wool—Spring, fine, 24@33; Burry. 12@14; Pulled, 27@36; Fall Clips, 17@20; Burry, 15@20. LONDON, Nov. 7th.—Liverpool Wheat Market, 10s. 9d.@11s. 6d.; Club, 11s. 6d.@11s. 10d. U. S. Bonds, 5's, 105⅜; 4's, 106½; 4½'s, 109⅞. Consols, 97 15-16.

A Big Advance in Sugars and Syrup.—Since placing our review of the market in type, the California and Bay Sugar Refineries have again raised the price of their products. Golden syrup has been advanced from 60c to 70c per gallon, and sugar to 13½c for all whites, cube, crushed, powdered, granulated, etc., and for yellow and golden to 11c@12c. This is a rise for the week of 1c per pound on sugar and 10c per gallon on syrup. We have now to notice the arrival of the *Caldera* from Corinta, C. A., to J. C. Merrill & Co., with 1,174 barrels Central American sugar and 96 barrels rum.

The commencement exercises of the Medical Collsgs of ths Pacific wers held in Calvary Church last evening. Among ths graduates ars Mrs Emelie Lawson, the poetess, whose graceful poems havs so often added lustre to ths columns of the NEWS LETTER, and C. B. Bishop, the actor, who propose to abandon the pen and the mask for the scalpel and the pill-box. We trust they will gain as much credit with the new implements as they did with the old ones.

The new firm of Fry, Wattles & Co., Nevada Block, offers every possibls guarantes to those seeking investments in securities of any kind. Ths members of the house are well known and very popular in the business community, and have had a long experience as stockbrokers. Their command of capital and credit is ample, and their control of facilities unsurpassed.

Office of the San Francisco News Letter, Merchant Street, Nos. 607 to 615, San Francisco.

GOLD BARS—890@910—SILVER BARS—5@15 ₱ cent. disc. Mexican Dollars, 3½@4 per cent. nominal.

☞ Exchange on New York. ¼@— per cent.; On London, Bankers, 49⅞; Commercial, 50¼@50⅜ i. Paris, sight, 5 francs per dollar. Telegrams, 35-100 per cent.

☞ Latest price of Sterling, 480½@483½.

☞ Price of Money here, ¾@1 per cent. per month—bank rate. In the open market, 1@1½. Demand active.

THE STOCK MARKET.

The past week shows no improvement over ths last—in fact, a gradual shrinkage of values and corresponding decline in business is noticeable. Speculation holds off, awaiting further developments in Union and Sierra Nevada, the impression among operators being that ths deal on the 2,300-level is about spent. A drift sast from ths Union shaft, on the 2,400-level, has been started to explors the ore body in the southwestern part of the mine, as indicated by the drill a few months since. This fact will probably stimulate operations in these stocks within ths next few days, as ore of fine quality is known to exist in that section of ground. Considerable speculation is rife concerning the survey of the dividing line between Union and Sierra Nevada, but it is now pretty well understood that the north line of Union will take in the Sierra Nevada inclins and all the ore lying south of that point. This will be a sore disappointment to ths Sierra Nevada people, but 'tis ths inevitabls, and must be accepted. The balaucs of the market shows littls change, with the exception of an occasional spasm in the watery group.

Wm. Lane Booker, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's honored representative in San Francisco for so many years, will arrivs hy overland train to-night. It is simple justice to say that no one person has dons so much as he to bind together the two great families of the Anglo-Saxon race. During Mr. Booker's six month's absence, Mr. Mason, Vice-Consul, has ably performed the duties whicb devolved upon him.

The Baldwin libel suit against ths *News Letter* was continued from Monday last until Tuesday next, in consequencs of ths absencs of a number of the witnesses, most of whom belonged to the softer sex. If they are not present on Tuesday, bench warrants will issue for their arrest. They *must* come, and, what is more, will have to tell all they know. The position may be unpleasant for them, but it is not of our seeking.

Californians Abroad, Oct. 16, 1879.—PARIS: J. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kohler, Mrs. Patten, Mr. Rosenthal, F. A. Woodworth. LONDON: Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Wilson. ROME: Mrs. E. Espina. GENEVA: John H. Boalt and family, Geo. N. Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ruggles.—*Continental Gazette, Paris.*

We have received a copy of *The Parisian*, a journal publisbed in tbs French Capital under the patronage of what is called the "American Colony." *The Parisian* is a handsome sixteen-pags paper, edited with considerable ability, and evidently with a firm conviction of the grandeur of the "Grant Boom."

Among visitors arrived the past week is the Hon. L. E. Chittenden, Registrar of the Treasury during the administration of Lincoln, whose close personal friend he was. Mr. Chittenden is a lawysr of great repute throughout the country, and legal advissr of the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

The Hon. James McIlraith, Premier of Qneensland, arrived in this city on Tuesday last, accompanied by Mrs. McIlraith, on his way to England; and left again hy the overland train on Thursday morning.

The Prince of Wales' sons receivs as naval cadets 25 cents a day, wbich will he raissd to 45 cents when they become midshipmen.

Madame Essipoff, ths pianiste, is about to marry her teacher, ths Maestro Leschetzky.

London, Nov. 7, 1879.--Latest Price of Consols, 97 15-16.

Printed and Published by ths Proprietor, Fredsrick Marriott, 607 to 615 Merchant Street, San Francisco, California.

SKELETON SKETCHES.--No. 12.

[BY T. A. HARCOURT.]

Debts of Honor.

I.

Her heart and her woman's instinct told her what was coming as soon as he began to speak, and when, after much hesitation and beating about the hush, he at last said that he was soon going to be married, she uttered not a word, but still sat pale and silent as a statue. Had she wept or stormed he could have borne it better than this unnatural calm under a blow which he well knew must shatter her heart. She was only his mistress, and he had a right to leave her when he pleased so far as he was responsible to human laws; hut he knew that by the unwritten common law of Heaven she was his wife. In sickness she had tended him ; in health she had ministered to his pleasures ; in poverty and despair she had saved him from himself hy her counsel and encouragement. She had uttered before no earthly altar a brittle promise to love, cherish and obey, hut in her heart had registered that vow and had kept it.

These things he, Captain Chester Mohun, the penniless guardsman, thought of with remorse and hitterness as he gazed at the pain-stricken and pallid face of his mistress. And she—what was she thinkiug of? Did she regret that Quixotic solicitude for his honor, that blind faith in his love, which had made her refuse to let him sully his name hy marrying her, wben in the whirlwind of his passionate infatuation he would have done so? Ah, no ! In that tender hody was a heart of steel, that might hreak with grief hut could never be warped hy selfishness when the welfare of her idol was at stake.

" Speak to me, Edith," he cried huskily, when at length the secret was out. " I feel guilty enough, God knows, but your silence will kill me. By Heaven ! if you do not speak and say that you forgive me, I will tell her this day that I cannot wed her because—"

With a gesture of her hand, she stopped him. The white, dry lips quivered and parted: " Do you love her, Chester?" she said, in a low, distinct voice.

He seemed strangely trouhled at the question. " Why do you ask me, Edith ?" he answered hesitatingly. You know that I can love nohody hut you. But—don't despise me, darling—I have debts of honor which I cannot pay, and—she is very rich. I am ruined and disgraced forever, unless I accept this chance to save myself."

Debts of honor ! Money owed for bets lost and unlucky play, and this must he paid at the expense of two women's happiness. O man, man ! truly your code of honor is a strange one.

With an effort which she could not conceal, she rose to her feet, and, holding out her hand, said tremblingly: " You have done right, Chester. I—have—nothing—to—forgive."

He was touched—heartless hutterfly of fashion as he was—he was touched by her devotion. That hrief half hour had left lines upon her face which whole years of life's struggle, shared with *him*, could not have graven there. He knew what his selfishness was costing her, but *—his debts of honor*—these, like a solid wall of granite, stood up hetween the conscience of his soul and that of his social creed. His debt of honor to the woman before him, who was his wife by every tie that nature binds; his debt of honor to that other woman who was shortly to call him " husband" by virtue of the shadowy title which rituals grant—these were matters that gave him no concern, if hy their immolation his integrity could he preserved spotless in the estimation of blacklegs.

" Edith," he said, " I know that I have hurt you ; but I shall be rich, and you shall share"—

She laid her finger on her lips and cut his speech short with a look of scorn that made his soul cringe. But it lasted ouly a second, and, as it faded from her face, he took heart and drew her to him. But, as he stooped his lips to hers, she writhed swiftly from his embrace : " Your kisses do not belong to me !" she cried, pale and panting. " O, Chester, you must he true to her, you must be good to her, you must *love* her !"

When Captain Mohun came again, three days later, sick at heart, irresolute, ready to see her face and be her slave again, the little villa, where he had known so many happy hours, was empty, and Edith had gone—no one knew where. In another month he was married and had paid his " dehts of honor."

II.

Society was more than shocked, it was actually grieved, when it heard one fine morning that Captain Chester Mohun had blown his brains out. But it cannot he said that Society was greatly surprised. No man could go the pace that the Captain had since he married the heiress two years ago, and not come down with a crash sooner or later. Besides, the stories that men who knew him told had cast doubts upon his sanity. They averred that, since his marriage, he had changed completely; that he seemed to seek in dissipation and reckless waste oblivion from some avenging Nemesis of memory. In a word, although his young wife was beautiful and lovable beyond compare, it was suspected that their union had not been a happy one. She, of course, was blamed for this, as a woman always is when her husband happens to be a " good fellow," and the fact that she, horn and reared in wealth and luxury, was now penniless, and consequently friendless, gained her little sympathy. She vanished from her social throne, her scepter passed into other hands, and, with her abdication, all memory of her was buried.

III.

In a little town in one of the midland counties the postman stopped one fine morning hefore the tiny "fancy-goods" shop over which the name of Mrs. Mohun had heen inscribed for nearly a year. This was the first letter he had ever left with the " little mystery," as the neighbors called the sad-faced little widow who had settled among them, and when he told the news there was an infinite deal of curiosity concerning the contents of the epistle. Fortunately we are privileged to read it over the widow's shoulder. It ran thus:

" MRS. MOHUN : I have this day placed to your credit at Coutts' Bank the sum of twenty thousand pounds. On returning from a long sojourn abroad I found, to my great surprise, that this sum had accumulated from sums which your late hushand had from time to time deposited in my name. Who or what I am or have been matters not. It is enough to say that he regarded the payment of this money to me as a debt of honor, and that, as a debt of honor, I return to her who is its rightful owner.

EDITH MARKHAM."

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital.....$3,000,000.
WM. ALVORD.....President.
THOMAS BROWN, Cashier | B. MURRAY, Jr., Ass't Cashier

AGENTS:

New York, Agency of the Bank of California ; Boston, Tremont National Bank Chicago, Union National Bank ; St. Louis, Boatman's Saving Bank ; New Zealand, the Bank of New Zealand ; London, China, Japan, India and Australia, the Oriental Bank Corporation.

The Bank has Agencies at Virginia City and Gold Hill, and Correspondents in all the principal Mining Districts and Interior Towns of the Pacific Coast.

Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world. Draw direct on London, Dublin, Paris, Berlin, Bremen, Hamburg, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Antwerp, Amsterdam, St. Petersburgh, Copenbagen, Stockholm, Christiana, Locarno, Melbourne, Sydney, Aucklaud, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama. Nov. 4.

FIRST NATIONAL GOLD BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Paid up Capital $2,000,000. Gold. President, R. C. Woolworth; Vice-President, D. Callaghan ; Cashier, E. D. Morgan.

DIRECTORS:—R. C. Woolworth, D. Callaghan, C. G. Hooker, C. Adolph Low, Peter Donahue, Isaac Wormser, Edward Martin, James Moffitt, N. Van Bergen.

CORRESPONDENTS—London : Baring Bros. & Co. Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China. Dublin : Provincial Bank of Ireland. Hamburg : Hesse, Neuman & Co. Paris: Hottinguer & Co. New York: National Bank of Commerce. Boston : Blackstone National Bank. Chicago : First National Bank. This Bank is prepared to transact a general Banking business. Deposits in Gold, Silver and Currency received subject to check or on special deposit. Exchange for sale on the principal cities of the United States, Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Commercial Credits issued available in Europe, China and Japan. Collections attended to and prompt returns made at the lowest market rates of Exchange. Jan. 19.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.---Capital paid up, $1,800,000, with power to increase to $10,000,000. Southeast corner California and Sansome streets. Head Office—28 Cornhill, London. Branches—Portland, Oregon; Victoria, New Westminster and Cariboo, British Columbia.

This Bank transacts a General Banking Business. Accounts opened subject to Check and Special Deposits received. Commercial Credits granted available in all parts of the world. Approved Bills discounted and advances made on good collateral security. Draws direct at current rates upon its Head Office and Branches, and upon its Agents as follows :

New York, Chicago and Canada—Bank of Montreal ; Liverpool—Nortb and South Wales Bank ; Scotland—British Linen Company ; Ireland—Bank of Ireland ; Mexico and South America—London Bank of Mexico and South America ; China and Japan—Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and Oriental Bank ; Australia and New Zealand—Bank of Australasia, Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, and English, Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank.

May 18. FREDERICK TOWNSEND, Manager.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

Capital, $5,000,000, of which $3,000,000 is fully paid up as present capital. Reserve Fund, $360,000. San Francisco Office, 424 California street ; London Office, 22 Old Broad street. Manager, ARTHUR SCRIVENER; Cashier, WILLIAM STEEL. London Bankers, Bank of England and London Joint Stock Bank ; New York, Drexel, Morgan & Co. ; Boston, Third National Bank. This Bank is prepared to transact all kinds of General Banking and Exchange Business in London and San Francisco, and between said cities and all parts of the world. March 30.

THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital Paid Up.....$3,000,000.
Reserve, U. S. Bonds..... 3,500,000.
Agency at New York, 62 Wall street.
Agency at Virginia, Nev.

Buys and sells Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers. Issues Commercial and Travelers' Credits. This Bank has special facilities for dealing in Bullion. Nov. 8.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

GUARANTEE CAPITAL, - - - - - - $300,000.

Officers: Vice-President, Jerome Lincoln; Secretary, W. S. Jones ; Attorney, Sidney V. Smith. Loans made on Real Estate and other Approved Securities. Office : No. 215 Sansome street, San Francisco. Oct. 14.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.

Deutsche Spar und Leihbank, No 526 California street, San Francisco. OFFICERS : President, L. GOTTIG. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—Fred. Roeding, Chas. Kohler, Edw. Kruse, George H. Eggers, N. Van Bergen, H. L. Simon, Peter Spreckels, Ign. Steinhart. Secretary, GEO. LETTE; Attorney, JOHN R. JARBOE. May 18.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, LIMITED.

422 California St., San Francisco.

London Office, 3 Angel Court; New York Agents, J. W. Seligman & Co., 21 Broad street. Authorized Capital Stock, $6,000,000. Will receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.

FRED. F. LOW, IGN. STEINHART, Managers.
P. N. LILIENTHAL, Cashier. Sept. 13.

AGGREGATE ASSETS, $38,789,065.

Imperial Fire Insurance Co., of London..... .....Instituted 1803.
London Assurance Corporation, of London.... .....
.....Established by Royal Charter 1720.
Northern Assurance Corporation, of London ....Established 1836.
Queen Insurance Company, of Liverpool.....Established 1857.

A JOINT POLICY ISSUED BY THE FOUR COMPANIES.

ROBERT DICKSON, Manager.
W. LANE BOOKER, Agent and Attorney.
317 CALIFORNIA STREET, S. F. [Oct. 11.

GALVANIZED TELEGRAPH WIRE.

1,500 Miles Nos. 9 to 13, in Bond or Duty Paid.
Oct. 11. *A. S. HALLIDIE, 6 California street.*

R. H. LLOYD,

Attorney-at-Law, Room 13. Nevada Block.

FRISCO

[Slightly Altered from the "World."]

...erry drains run dancing — 'Tis strange and O the pity!—
...wn Frisco's olden street; — How poison and romance,
...sunbeams brightly glancing — Here in this youthful city,
...ams by no means sweet. — Mix in a witches' dance.

...d bury and tower and spire — Art smiles, while typhoid rages;
...hid...s stinks arise, — And memory still retains
...holds stenches dire, — Blurred image in her pages
...ile beauty fills the eyes. — Of 'Frisco and her drains.

LOVE VS. BREAD AND BUTTER.

The Virginia Enterprise says: The query, Why don't young men marry? is all flummery. They do get married, and too much for their own and the girls' good. It is all well enough if they marry wisely, but not too easily, or, in other words, without considering what they are doing. The average young man will court a girl a few months, fill her dreams with the imaginations of fancy, painted cottages and love, ignore the flour barrel and the potatoes, and she, poor, flattered, frowsy, willing fool, hops into the cage that he has builded for her in the clouds. Then he awakes. He flattered himself that he had thought it all over and counted the consequences. He did nothing of the kind. He was not in a state of mind to think seriously of anything. Now he sees pinching and semi-starvation ahead on his small weekly salary, and a feverish restlessness growing out of the fact that even that salary may be cut off at any moment. He did not weigh these things at all, or, if he did, his folly for the girl's pretty face—or admit it—his love for her, fell into the other scale and the calculation side kicked the beam. Something ails this young man. He calls it love, but no man can truly love a girl who would run the risk of subjecting her to a life of haphazard existence. They call it love, but it is only a mixture of fancy and the yearnings of nature, which makes them blind and foolish. No young man with health, good habits and in an assured way of winning in life, should, with Othello, say: "I would not my free, unhoused condition put in circumspection and confined, for the sea's worth," because such young men should take to their hearts for life some fitting companion from the gentler sex; but it is simply wild and foolish for the unprepared young man to do it. The typical youth is of the opinion that young ladies show no disposition to encourage a poor young man by herself making sacrifices. She is right. She is a sensible young girl if she does not consent to aid a young man to commit matrimonial suicide. A young man who saddles himself with a wife before he can pay his board bills promptly, commits a very foolish act. But such girls are as scarce as hen's teeth. Most of them will encourage this matrimonial mania. Half of them, even could they lift the veil of futurity and see themselves a frowzy, slip-shod and unloved wife in a backwoods cabin, and that swarming with tow-headed children, would encourage the poor young man in his mania. One trouble with the girls is they think because a young man wears good clothes, possibly a diamond pin, patent-leather boots and switches a cane, that he has plenty of money to support a wife. It takes a very small amount of love on her part to help her arithmetical progression and give her exalted ideas of things. She does not imagine that her lover is living a $20 existence on a $8 salary. When they get along toward orange blossoms and white lace she may ask him about his income, but no greater mistake ever crept into the meshes of her soft brown hair than that he will tell her the truth about his financial affairs. He knows that if he did there might be a breakage in her love, so he keeps it to himself. She tells him nothing of her prospects. So they both cheat until the mask of the honeymoon drops off, when there is a sudden drop in love's thermometer.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHS.

A **contradistinction** to the careless methods of our Government are the wise and systematic laws passed by the European Governments, to promote the substantial welfare and comfort of their people. We rave about liberty, and submit to all sorts of inconvenience; the Europeans not having any superfluous liberty to brag about, content themselves by voting, with pardonable pride, to their great public works and their superior administration. While we in America must still consider the telegraph a costly luxury, the people of England, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, etc., are enabled, by governmental control of the lines, to send messages at a cost of from *one-tenth* to *one-fourth* of the American tariff; and, moreover, their systems are far better managed, and made to subserve the popular benefit. "Night messages" are transmitted at about one-half the cost of those sent during the daytime. In fact, the telegraph is made an adjunct of the postoffice, and efforts are being continually made to further its efficiency and reduce its cost to the people. There can be little doubt that in the future most of the correspondence transmitted by letter will be sent by electricity. We should not be behind Europe in this matter; but wherever a governmental purchase or control has been urged, some lunatic has bowled "centralization." That sort of childishness has continued long enough. If there is no other way of promoting public comfort, etc., then the sooner we are centralized the better. Bunkum has ruled long enough.

Precept and Example.—Great Grandpapa: "Oh, indeed! you can play lawn-tennis, can you? Well done, my boy! But beware of *self-conceit*, and never *brag*. Why, I could lick *everybody* at lawn-tennis when I was your age—or could have done if there'd been any lawn-tennis to play! I was the best cricketer, the best fencer, the best boxer, runner, jumper, swimmer and diver I ever came across, either at school or college, or after; and in classics and mathematics I beat 'em all clean out of the field! As for riding, no one ever touched me; or dancing, either; and one that I was the handsomest man in the county, and the best dressed, for that matter; besides being the wittiest and the most popular. And such a song as I could sing, too! And yet a more modest and unassuming demeanor than mine it's never been my good fortune to set eyes on, man or boy, these four score years and ten—for I'm all that, my boy—and more, though you'd never believe it, to *look* at me. Beware of *self-conceit*, my boy, and never, *never brag!*"—*Punch.*

The vigor of youth given to the aged and infirm by using Hop Bitters. Try it. See another column.

The Real, Orginal Mowing Machine.—Time.—*Fun.*

TAXES! TAXES!

1879-80.

Notice is hereby given that a certified copy of the Assessment Book of the Taxable Property of the City and County of San Francisco, Real Estate and Personal Property (subsequent Assessment Book included), for the Fiscal Year 1879-80, has this day been received, that the State, City and County TAXES for said Fiscal Year are now due and payable at the office of the undersigned, first floor, New City Hall, and the Laws in regard to their collection will be strictly enforced.

TAXES will become delinquent on the **First Monday in January, 1880,** and unless paid prior thereto, five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof.

WILLIAM FORD,
Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco.

San Francisco, October 27th, 1879. Nov. 1.

ASSESSMENT OF LANDS

BENEFITED BY

WIDENING DUPONT STREET.

Notice is hereby given that a certified copy of the Assessment Book of the Real Estate which is subject for the Payment of Principal and Interest upon "Dupont-street Bonds," as directed by an Act of the Legislature of California to authorize the Widening of Dupont street, in the City of San Francisco, "Approved March 23d, A. D. 1876," has this day been placed in my hands for collection The Laws in regard to the collection of the same will be strictly enforced.

WILLIAM FORD,
Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco.

San Francisco, October 27th, 1879. Nov. 1.

MONTGOMERY AVENUE ASSESSMENT.

Notice is hereby given that a certified copy of the Assessment Book of Real Estate, which is subject to assessment to defray expenses incurred by the Opening of Montgomery Avenue, has this day been placed in my hands to collect the Assessment thereon.

Said Assessment is for the Fiscal Year of 1879-80, and is now due and payable at the office of the undersigned, first floor, New City Hall. All Assessments remaining unpaid on the FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1880, will have five per cent. added thereto.

WILLIAM FORD,
Tax Collector for the City and County of San Francisco.

San Francisco, October 27th, 1879. Nov. 1.

ARMY STREET.

Notice.---The undersigned, the Mayor, Assessor and Surveyor of the City and County of San Francisco, appointed and constituted Commissioners by an Act of the Legislature of the State of California entitled "An Act to confer additional powers on the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, to provide for the opening of Army Street and the condemnation of private property therefor," approved March 16th, 1878, do hereby give notice, in conformity to the provisions of said Act and the other Acts of the said Legislature referred to therein, that the report of the said Commissioners required by the provisions of the Acts aforesaid is completed and will be open for the inspection of all parties interested, at the Mayor's Office, New City Hall (the same being the office of the said Commissioners), daily, for thirty days, commencing on WEDNESDAY, October 1st, 1879, between the hours of 9 o'clock A.M. and 4 o'clock P.M. of each day.

Dated San Francisco, September 29th, 1879.

A. J. BRYANT, Mayor,
ALEXANDER BADLAM, Assessor,
WM. P. HUMPHREYS, Surveyor,
Army Street Commissioners.

Oct. 4.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

Gila Silver Mining Company.--Location of Principal Place of Business, San Francisco, California.—Location of Works, Reveille Mining District, Nye County, Nevada.—Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 30th day of September, 1879, an assessment (No. 5) of Twenty-five Cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately, in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 7, Safe Deposit Building, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the THIRD DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1879, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on MONDAY, the TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1879, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. W. PARRISH, Secretary.

Office—Room 7, Safe Deposit Building, No. 328 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California. Oct. 11.

WAKELEE'S AUREOLINE

Produces the Beautiful Golden Hair so Much Admired.

SUPERIOR TO THE IMPORTED ARTICLE

—BY REASON OF ITS—

FRESHNESS AND CARE USED IN ITS PRODUCTION.

PRICE, LARGE BOTTLES, $2.

Manufactured by H. P. WAKELEE & CO., Druggists, corner Montgomery and Bush streets, S. F. [Aug. 2.

JOHN JENNINGS

Hooper's South End Warehouses, corner Japan and Townsend streets, San Francisco. First-class Fire-Proof Brick Building, capacity 10,000 tons. Goods taken from the Dock and the Cars of the C. P. R. R. and S. P. R. R. free of charge. Storage at Current Rates. Advances and Insurance Effected.

EDWARD BOSQUI & CO.,

Printers, Engravers, Lithographers and Bookbinders,

Leidesdorff street, from Clay to Commercial.

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN PATENT OFFICES.

C. W. M. Smith, Counselor and Advocate in Patent Cases, 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco. Established 1862. Specialty: Patents, Trade-Marks, Patent-Law. Sept. 20.

QUICKSILVER.

For sale---In lots to suit, by Thomas Bell & Co., No. 305 Sansome street, over Bank of California. Nov. 16.

"PLEASURE'S WAND."

"We Obey no Wand but Pleasure's."—*Tom Moore.*

Bush Street Theater.—The internal improvements this theater has undergone have completely changed its identity. The style of decoration adopted is beautiful in itself, and more so as a novelty. That it will ever become a popular style is a matter of doubt, as it has its defects as well as advantages. It sets off a large and brilliant audience admirably, but would increase the dismal effect of a sparse assemblage. Although some of the details of frescoing and upholstery are in bad taste, the whole forms such a brilliant auditorium that it would be unjust to find fault. The stage is new, and more commodious than the old one. Of the new curtain, this much can be said, that it is entirely unworthy of this beautiful theater. Perhaps the most praiseworthy improvements are the chairs, which are extremely comfortable. The Colville Opera Burlesque Company has been well received. It contains some excellent features, and its performance is of a nature calculated to amuse the public. Involuntarily one is brought to compare it with similar troupes that have appeared in this city, and the result is an unfavorable judgment. There is no reason why it should be criticised in this way, especially before its repertoire has been developed. Miss Eme Roseau, who is billed as the particular star, hardly deserves this prominence. She is a handsome woman, a fair singer and an indifferent actress. Her voice is a soprano of wonderful compass, of which the notes in the lower and higher registers are pure and sonorous; those of the middle register lack both sweetness and tone. What little cultivation her voice possesses is of a flashy, concert-hall type. There is a peculiar limpid intonation to Miss Roseau's higher notes, which it is a hard matter to describe understandingly. I should say they possessed a greasy sound, as if they were rolled in oil before being delivered. This lady's second costume is a beautiful one. Miss Kate Everleigh is a pleasant little actress, of mediocre vocal abilities. Miss Ella Chapman is an old local favorite. She is as sprightly and full of vim as ever, and deservedly carries off the honors of the burlesque. Miss Ada Lee is a beautiful girl of faultless physique, who appears in the second act in a most ravishing costume. Mr. Roland Reed, the chief comedian, is a very amusing fellow, full of humorous conceits, and is ably seconded by Mr. Graham, whose make-up and general acting is ludicrous in the extreme. Mr. A. W. Maflin shines through a wonderfully active manipulation of his lower limbs. The male quartette is a good one. A bevy of fair girls are also in the troupe, as choristers, etc. These are all small in stature, pretty in looks, and dressed with remarkable taste. After the attacks made upon our susceptible heart by feminine beauty at the Authors' Carnival, this new onslaught is unfair, and we must capitulate. I am afraid, though, Barkis is willin'. The burlesque which serves to introduce the company is beneath criticism. The impression produced is that the Colville troupe is a fair burlesque troupe and nothing more.

Baldwin Theater.—*Around the World in Eighty Days* has been drawing good houses during the week. This is a remarkable fact, considering the indifferent manner in which the spectacle is produced. The scenic effects lack all beauty and appropriateness, and the mechanical effects are absurd, and unworthy a theater of the standing of this one. The overland train of cars is nightly received with shouts of laughter. This hilarity is natural, for the sight of a badly painted locomotive rushing past, followed at irregular intervals by small squares of wood representing cars, the motive power of all these vehicles being plainly discernable strings, is sufficient to excite the risibilities of the most melancholy of hypochondriacs. With a few exceptions, the acting of the members of the cast is on a par with the spectacular (!) display. It is characterized by guying and gagging, indicative of indifference and lack of direction. O'Neill is an excellent "Phineas Fogg," both in speech and manner. Per contra, Lewis Morrison does some execrable acting as "Bennett." This character, admitting all the exaggeration of Verne's style, is still that of a gentleman. As represented by this actor, "Bennett" possesses all the vulgarity of language and coarseness of manner of both the Southern "white trash" and the Northern bar-room habitué. It is possibly an American character, but not an American gentleman. A man with the peculiarities that Mr. Morrison endows this part with, would never have been honored by Mr. Fogg to the extent of a personal encounter. Such a bad piece of acting following upon the admirable impersonation of "Jacob McCloskey" by Mr. Morrison, two weeks ago, evidences regrettable carelessness on the part of this actor. Jennings assumed the different disguises pertaining to the character of "Fix" with good effect. Barrows makes a very humorous "Passepartout," and also appears in the little "Don't you think so, Bill?" scene. This was his original part when the play was produced at the Grand Opera House some years ago. Bradley made a hit as the Judge, and Thompson tried to do the same as "Dejenonda," the Sioux chief. The ladies have nothing to do that calls for mention. The science of make-up must be a lost art at this theater, or else bankers, rich merchants and club-men would not appear to be, in England, all beardless youths. The necessity of a good stage manager at this theater has never been more amply demonstrated than by this production. An admirable stock company is here gathered, capable of doing excellent work, but it lacks direction. With the future of the California Theater in an uncertain state, Manager Maguire has at present an opportunity of placing his theater on a secure foundation, and he should do so.

Standard Theater.—The bill this week has been a very amusing one, *Everybody's Friend* and *Toodles*. Owens' "De Boots" has already been commented upon. His "Toodles" is an exceedingly ludicrous representation of this antediluvian character. He indulges in the practice of guying and gagging, as has before been remarked, to an unpardonable extent. In view of the favor with which the audiences receive these "eccentricities" (so-called from the fact that Mr. Owens is rich and talented) artistic criticism is necessarily disarmed. The star seems to consider that his whole object is to create laughter at any and every cost. He is eminently successful in this subject, and that settles it. Of the support little can be said in praise, always excepting Miss Stanhope, who is conscientious in all her efforts, and never fails to present an agreeable performance. *Dr. Clyde* will probably be produced on Monday. George Chaplin, who some years back held the position of leading man at the California, has just arrived from Australia. He will assume the title *role*. Having played it in New York at the time of the first production of the play, he is *au fait*. This play is an adaptation, by Sydney Rosenfeld, of L'Arronge's comedy, *Dr. Klaus*, played here by the German Company.

Herold's Concerts.—The programme for the fifth concert contained some numbers new to our ears. Ulrich's Symphony Triumphale was fairly played by the orchestra, which otherwise seemed to be out of sorts. Kreutzer's Nachtlager overture has been performed in better style by some of the small theater orchestras. The bass horn in the Hunters' Fanfare was sadly at fault. Michaelis' Gavotte is an ingenious composition; the well known style of all gavottes is here treated with modern effects. It is full of those tricks of popular music, which the ladies call sweet and applaud to the echo. Mundwyler, the regular oboe-player, was absent, and was replaced by an unknown musician, who was particularly inefficient both in this number and in the following one. This was Reinicke's *Manfred entreacte*. Barring the introduction, this was admirably played. It is for the strings alone, the violins being played with mutes. It is a delicious bit of harmony, and was deservedly encored. The concert ended with the hackneyed *Fra Diavolo* overture. If it is absolutely necessary to include in the programme time-worn selections that are universally played, or absurdly written potpourris, it would seem advisable to place them at the beginning, where they can do no harm, and will not spoil the impression produced by the better numbers.

Schmidt Quintette.—The first concert of the fifth series took place on Tuesday evening. The playing gave evidence of good study since last season. The great difficulty of strong quartette playing lies in the absolute necessity of a thorough sinking of individuality on the part of each performer, so as to attain a perfect ensemble of musical thought. Of the Schmidt Family it can be said that they have attained a high degree of excellence, with the advantage of constant improvement offered through the binding ties of close relationship. Miss Alice Schmidt is a delightful young pianist, of remarkable proficiency. The little contretemps at the beginning of her accompaniment to her brother Louis' solo, Saraste's Spanish Dances, was evidently the result of nervousness. The young gentleman should have been less hasty in his little display of temper. The vocalist of the evening, Miss Speranza, is a local soprano of indifferent accomplishments. The second concert of the series is set for Tuesday, the 18th inst. These concerts appeal for patronage to the more highly musically educated people, of which I am afraid there are but too few in our midst to make the enterprise remunerative.

Grand Opera House.—Several of the booths of the late Carnival, whose tableaux and other performances possessed truly artistic merit, have determined to appear before the public in a manner that will enable people to see and appreciate their efforts. This theater has been engaged for three nights—Thursday, Friday and Saturday, November 13th, 14th and 15th. These performances are naturally for the noble object of charity. The immense resources of this large building will be called into play. So far the Schiller and Goethe, Moore, Verne and Arabian Nights Booths have determined to participate. Others will probably also take part. Mr. Max Freeman will direct the whole affair with his well-known ability. If he will strive his utmost to induce both the Egyptian and Shakesperean Booths to appear, he will be doing the amusement-seeking community a service. The beautiful tableaux of the former, and the excellent acting of the latter, were the most noticeable events in the late Carnival.

California Theater.—Although this place of amusement is momentarily closed, it seems hard, when on the subject of theaters, to pass by the old place without mention. Involuntarily the desire is felt to say something about the theater, that has so long catered to our pleasure. As the case stands at present, it is nearly settled that the doors will re open on Monday, November 17th, with Mr. Frank Mayo as the attraction. This actor is not considered a star of magnitude or of great drawing powers, and doubts are expressed as to the success of the renewed efforts to gain public patronage. Mr. Mayo will open in a new play, of which as yet nothing is known. He will also produce *Davy Crockett*. This is, perhaps, the best truly American play on the stage, and is played by Mr. Mayo with true pathos and rugged honesty. More details as to the support and other arrangements will be given next week.

Tivoli.—*The Sorcerer* is drawing well. Some of the parts are in good hands. Mr. Brooks is an excellent "John Wellington Wells," and has successfully mastered the verbal difficulties of his opening song. Everyone has heard Harry Gates' beautiful tenor voice, and knows its purity and tone. The singing of this gentleman is nevertheless always dissatisfying, from the total lack of culture existing. The chorus is a good one, and the appointments appropriate. In view of the remarkable liberties taken by all the performers in the author's lines, the distribution of copies of the text among the audience is unnecessary, and should be dispensed with.

Orchestral Union.—This is an organization of some thirty amateur musicians, who, under the leadership of Mr. William Toepke, form a complete orchestra. They have been practicing and rehearsing assiduously for months past and have attained praiseworthy proficiency. On Monday evening they give their first invitation concert at B'nai Brith Hall. As this is a private affair it hardly falls in the range of public criticism. It is, nevertheless, worthy of mention and support, as evidencing the existence in our city of true love of music.

German Theater.—The second appearance of Miss Fiehach only served to increase the favorable opinions of her merits, created by her local debut. She is a delightful soubrette, full of rollicking humor, and refreshingly natural in everything she does. On next Sunday evening this little lady will appear in comedy. The play is entitled *Emma's Story; or Blue Stockings*, and is by Kneisel. It is full of wit and fun, and contains several capital parts for the best members of this very good company.

Platt's Hall.—This place is daily thronged by curious people. Milli and Christine are a wonderful *lusus naturæ*, but, in advertising them as "two-headed woman," humbug is brought into play. Although they have but one body in common, a fact rather indelicately announced, they have two minds, two souls, and are simply twins. The two dwarfs are sufficiently Lilliputian and clever to be very interesting.

Chit-Chat.—Lydia Thompson has left the stage forever.——Ada Cavendish is credited with having originated the feminine fashion of wearing a bunch of field-daisies in the waist-band.——One of the neatest actresses on the stage is Miss Rose Osborne, who appeared here at the California in *Mother and Son*. She has just returned from Australia, and, in the meanwhile, has become Mrs. Brewster.——Lester Wallack has sold his Long Branch property.——By permission of the Duke of Connaught, the Holborn Amphitheater, London, has been named the Connaught Theater.——W. D. Howells and Longfellow are conjointly writing a play for

Lawrence Barrett, its basis being the story of Captain Miles Standish. ——Gilbert and Sullivan sailed for this country October 25th.——Verdi, the composer, lives in Basseti, the little Italian village where he was born. He has a pretty villa and a large and flourishing estate about it, and he is as much a farmer as a musician. Between developing notes and crops he amuses himself, having for society his much loved wife and an occasional party of friends. He hates a crowd and formal entertainment, but in his own small circle he is amiable and a clever talker.——Catherine Lewis is a success in New York.——Annie Pixley was compelled to give up her dates in Texas on account of the quarantine.——Boucicault is much better.

Dear News Letter: To the Carnival Ball I went, with anticipations of brilliant scenes, beautiful costumes, and of fun and jollity. From there I returned, bored and dissatisfied. It was a ball mournful in the extreme. There was an admirable floor to dance on, entrancing music to dance by, and pretty women to dance with; and still there was something wanting. There was no spirit in the proceedings. The galleries were but sparsely filled; the booths had but few occupants, and of the participants (hang the word), most appeared in evening dress. Many costumes, brilliant or appropriate, were on the floor, but insufficient to render animate the vast floor. The couples promenaded silently and waltzed noiselessly, as if fearing to awaken the slumbering authors. Even the usual hum of conversing, moving masses was not to be heard. The grand march was a repetition of last week's parade of characters, but this time with profuse dress-coat annotations. Notwithstanding the few present, the sight was a handsome one from the galleries, the snowy white floor cloth setting off the costumes. The Scots were out in full force, the Italian booth ditto. There were but few of the Goethe and Schiller, Alhambra, or Aladdin booths, the Dickens people and their best representatives. The Lalla Rookh booth had only two or three representatives in costume. The Veiled Prophet of this booth was visible *en frac*. The veiled profits of the ball were invisible, and will remain so. At twelve supper was served up stairs. After that the scene changed, for under the inspiring effects of lemonade dissipation the participants became liveld enough to go home. I don't know of anything more to say on this subject. S.

SPORTING ITEMS.

Coursing.—The meeting of the Pioneer Coursing Club, at Merced, November 5th and 6th, was the best attended and most successful affair of the kind that was ever held in California. The weather was splendid, and the hares were plentiful and in perfect condition; in fact, the only trouble was that there were rather too many hares. J. Adams was President of the meeting; R. J. Tidmarsh, Judge; T. Tunstead, Slipper. Following is the result of the running: First day—F. E. Brook's bd. d. Bulldozer beat Jas. Douglas' bk. w. b. Mary; T. Tunstead's w. b. d. California Boy beat J. M. Sbarkey's f. b. Nellie; C. L. Place's be. w. b. Branch beat W. W. Lane's bk. b. Lady Gay; T. Tunstead's w. f. b. Minnehaha beat T. L. Smith's bd. b. Belle of the Valley; J. Franklin's be. d. Speculation beat H. L. Tevis' w. b. Snowflake. The losing dog did good work, but failed on account of sickness. J. M. Sbarkey's bd. w. d. Master Joe beat T. Tunstead's be. d. Tamalpais; Jas. Adams' bd. w. d. Ruler ran a bye, as Marin was not on the ground; Dr. J. L. Meares' be. d. Monarch beat J. R. Bennett's r. b. Little Buttercup. In the second drawing Bulldozer beat California Boy; Minnehaba beat Branch; Master Joe beat Speculation; Ruler beat Monarch. As all the courses had been very hard, the Stewards decided to finish the running on the following day. To fill up the time several private races were run, in which Tevis' Snowflake, Belle of the Valley, Branch and Tamalpais were successful. Following is the result of the second day's coursing: The first course was ran between Lady Sylvia and Beauty, Lady Sylvia being the victor. Ford's True Blue beat Berry's Lady Cartwright. M. Devlin's Pride of the Cañon ran a bye. Berry's Swindler ran a bye. Pennie's Jamima beat Macher's Silver Quick. McGill's Shaughraun ran a bye. Holmes' Zerina beat Bowen's American Girl. Peterson's Black Jack beat Naber's Lady Empress.——Second Course—Ford's True Blue beat Fowler's Lady Sylvia. Berry's Swindler beat Devlin's Pride of the Cañon. Pennie's Jamima beat Ryany's Shaughraun. Peterson's Black Jack beat Holmes' Zarina.——Third Course—Berry's Swindler beat Ford's True Blue. Pennie's Jamima beat Peterson's Black Jack.——Fourth and final Course—Pennie's Jamima beat Berry's Swindler.——Jamima won the first prize, $100; Swindler won the second prize of $50; Black Jack won the third prize, $25; True Blue, fourth prize, $25.——The puppy stakes were run off Thursday, and resulted as follows: Lyman's Mollie McCarthy took the first prize, $45; Tonnemacher's Flying Dutchman won the second prize, $25; Carroll's Kitty Clover won the third prize, $15; and Devlin's Springbok the fourth, $15. The beaten dogs' stakes, $40, divided in two prizes, was then run off, Naber's Lady Empress taking the first prize, and Berry's Lady Cartwright the second prize. The meeting was a grand success in every respect, some very close and exciting courses being run.

Baseball.—A game of baseball was played last Saturday at Berkeley, between the nines of the classes '82 and 83 of the University. The nine of the class of '83 won by a score of 6 to 3. This victory makes the Freshmen nine champions of the University. The Freshmen's victory was, in a great measure due to the splendid playing of their Captain, W. Lux, who played first base without an error.——It is rumored that a number of capitalists have secured a large tract of land at Alameda, near the Long Branch baths, for a baseball ground.——At Sweeney's benefit the picked nine defeated the Californias; score, 14 to 8.——The opening game at the Union Grounds, last Sunday, was between the Unions and Our Boys. The former won; score, 9 to 4.——The games, last Saturday and Sunday, between the Chicagos and Cincinnatis, were both won by the former club; the scores were 12 to 5, and 5 to 1.——We bear that the Eastern Clubs will leave town before their series of games are played out, as our caution to our readers has spoiled their chance to make a big haul.

Pedestrianism.—J. Littlefield won the first prize medal in the military five-hours-go-as-you-please at the half-mile track last Sunday.

Archery.—San Jose has got a new archery range, for ladies only.——The Highland Park Club organized in Oakland last week.——It will interest our readers to know that W. H. Thompson, the father of American archers, places the utmost limit of an arrow's flight at 300 yards; elevation, 45 degrees.

Rowing.—The Neptune Club are about to move their boat-house to a better site, about 100 feet west of its present location. With the increased accommodation they will be able to put their membership list up to 100.——Courtney has sent word to Blakie that he will row Hanlan for the $5,000 P. P., and is willing to put up a $500 forfeit as a guarantee of good faith.

Fishing.—The season for all kinds of trout closed November 1st.——A gentleman last Sunday caught 30 pounds of perch at Fort Point in about four hours with rod and line.

Football.—The first Rugby football ever seen in this city has just came to Mr. J. Sanderson, of this city, who has taken initial steps towards organizing a series of games for the present season. When the first rains have made the ground soft enough for the players to measure their length on "mother earth," the opening match will be announced, and the public will have ample opportunity to witness this exciting sport.

Cricket.—To-day the Occident Cricket Club Eleven will meet 18 players from Western Addition Club at Oakland Cricket ground. Players will leave by the boat at 1 P. M.

Shooting.—The first rains will be sure to bring us abundance of ducks and geese, so information as to the best places to shoot them is in order. The Pelican Club has fine duck-grounds near the Twelve Mile House, between Alvarado and Centerville. The Seventeen Mile Marsh and along the bay to Alviso is good ground, and free to all. All round Benicia, up to the Cordelia Slough, the ducks are generally plentiful. Around Suisun, from Bridgeport to Suisun, mallard, pin-tail, teal and canvasback are abundant. Further from the city, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Merced, Fresno and Tulare counties, afford splendid shooting.

Yachting.—Sol Williams has sold the *Lively* to T. Tennel, H. Hawks and Percy Smith.——The following gentlemen have been elected as officers of the Eureka Yachting Club, for the ensuing term: W. Mollessen, President; F. Wallace, Vice-President; J. L. Smith, Financial Secretary; J. M. Malcolm, Recording Secretary; J. Capprise, Treasurer; J. Fermier, Sergeant-at-Arms; H. Johnson, Commander.

Swimming.—J. S. Moore swam 100 yards in the Thames, near Chelsea, October 10th, in 1 m. 13¼ sec., the best amateur time on record, and only 5 seconds behind the best professional time.

The best-dressed men in the city are those who get their suits made to order at J. M. Litchfield & Co.'s, 415 Montgomery street. This old and well-known house has never changed in the excellence of its material and its work, since its doors were first opened. The cutter and fitter is the very best in the city.

STANDARD THEATER.

M. A. Kennedy, Manager.---A Week of Laughter! This (Saturday) Evening, Nov. 8th, every evening during the week (except Sunday), and Grand Matinee Saturday, at 2 P.M., will be produced, in deference to public desire, the delightful comedy of

Everybody's Friend!

MR. JOHN E. OWENS as MAJOR WELLINGTON DE BOOTS and TIMOTHY TOODLES, introducing his famous Tipsy Scene. This (Saturday) Afternoon, Fifth Owens' Comedy Matinee, MAJOR WELLINGTON DE BOOTS. Monday, Nov. 10th—First production of DR. CLYDE, in which MR. OWENS will appear. Also first appearance of MR. GEORGE D CHAPLIN, and an extraordinary cast. Reserved Seats can be secured six days in advance at the Box Office. Nov. 8.

BUSH-STREET THEATER.

Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Charles E. Locke.---Undoubted Success! Fashionable and Crowded Audiences Attest the Welcome to the mous COLVILLE OPERA BURLESQUE COMPANY, the largest and most complete organization in the world for the representation of Light Musical Burlesque Entertainment. Every evening until further notice, and Saturday Matinee, will be presented the Chastely, Captivating Ethereal Burlesque Extravaganza, in 2 acts, entitled

The Magic Slipper!

Supported by MISS EME ROSEAU, and every member of the Mammoth Company, with New Scenery, Charming Music and Chaste Costumes. Secure your seats in advance. Nov. 8.

THE BALDWIN THEATER.

Thomas Maguire, Manager.---Enormous Success of the Tour of the World in 80 Days!

With the Strongest Cast Ever Known. Every Evening and Saturday Matinee. Sunday, Nov. 9th, Benefit of MR. J. W. JENNINGS,

Our Boarding House!

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

Bullion Mining Company.--Location of Principal Place of Business, San Francisco, California.—Location of Works, Gold Hill Mining District, Storey County, Nevada.—Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the first (1st) day of November, 1879, an assessment (No. 12) of Fifty (50c.) Cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Company, payable immediately, in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 3, Safe Deposit Building, 328 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on WEDNESDAY, the THIRD day of DECEMBER, 1879, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-FOURTH day of DECEMBER, 1879, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors. [Nov. 8.] J. M. BRAZELL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Office of the Standard Con. Mining Company, San Fran- cisco, Cal., Nov. 1st, 1879.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above-named Company, held this day, Dividend No. 9, of Fifty Cents per share, was declared, payable on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12th, 1879, at the office in this city, or at the Agency of the Nevada Bank of San Francisco, in New York.

WM. WILLIS, Secretary.

Office—Room No. 29, Nevada Block, No. 309 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California. Nov. 8.

D. HICKS & CO.,
Bookbinders and Blank Book Manufacturers,
NO. 543 CLAY STREET.

☞ Blank Books Ruled, Printed and Bound to Order. [Nov. 8.

E. M. Fry. **FRY, WATTLES & CO.,** J. B. Wattles,
Stock Brokers,
303 Montgomery Street, S. F., Under the Nevada Bank.

☞ Money to loan on active accounts. Nov. 8.

"The World," the Flesh, and the Devil.

[By a Truthful Penman.]

"Truth" eaye: The reduction in the value of land in England, is not only permanent, hut the decrease in value will augment in proportion as more and more land is devoted to agricultural purposes out of England, and as the means of transportation are facilitated. We are only at the commencement of the equalizing effect on value of land produced hy cheap intercommunication. Why, in Hungary and Trahsylvania, fowls, fattened on maize, may he hought for threepence in any numhers, and they might he hrought to England in refrigerating wagons for ahout one penny apiece. To sell them, therefore, for sixpence each in London would return a handsome profit. And it is merely a question of time when these fowls will he seen in our markets competing with the produce of our own farmyards.——A story has often heen told of the late Mr. Davies which, unluckily, would not apply to any hookmaker of the present day. At the close of a Derhy settling an item of £500 on the losing side of his hook remained unclaimed. On making inquiries he found that this particular creditor had died. "What am I to do with the money, then?" he asked of the persou who gave him the news. "Keep it, to he sure." "Has he no relatives?" "Yes, he has left a widow and children." "You must he a hlackguard to suggest such a thing," he answered, and he did not rest until he had paid the widow the money. It would he well for the Turf if we heard nowadays of such sentiments and suct actions.——A cook in the service of a well-known money-changer in Paris has just passed through a hitter ordeal. She had hought three shares in the Credit Foncier Loan, which, like the City of Paris loans, comprises a lottery of prizes ranging from 1,000 fr. to 100,000 fr., drawn at stated periods. One of these drawings took place the other day. The following morning she received word from her mother that it was one of the three shares she had sold her which had won the hig prize. Elated with joy she at once went to the offices of the Credit Foncier with her shares, hut instead of three there were only two. Questioned as to the third share, she said she had sold it to the *valet de chambre*. The clerk looked at the numhers, and was sorry to inform her that it was the share she had sold which had won the 100,000 fr. prize. The poor cook fainted, and the shock is likely to end fatally.——The other night at a club some Americans were hoasting ahout their inventions, and the wonderful machines to he found in the States. One of them told of the well-known mincing machine which, a live pig heing introduced at one end, turned out the animal in sausages at the other end. An Irishman, who was not going to have the Yankee riding roughshod over every other nation, turned on them, and said: "Bedad, we've got the same machine in Ireland, only ours is more perfect, sure; for if you don't like the sausages you can put them back into the machine, and by reversing the action they'll come out live pig agin where he went in."——The paragraph which went the round of the papers, recently, hy which we learnt that the Queen was eating strawherries at Balmoral, grown in the open air, was sent up hy her Majesty's express desire, in order to dissipate the idea that at this season Balmoral lies in a snowy or foggy waste.——*Apropos* of Dr. Talmage, who has just fouud England such a profitahle preaching-ground, some one asked him the other day what he came here for. "I guess I came to get money," replied Talmage. "But," said his questioner, "I thought America was the place to make money?" "Yes, hut in England it's already made," was the answer.——By way of experiment, the occupier of an estate near Adelaide, South Australia, has forwarded to England a small consignment of oranges and lemons, which have reached London in perfect condition. As fine oranges are at present heing sold retail in Covent Garden Market at three pence and four pence each, it is believed that the venture will yield a fair return to the grower, and the success of the experiment may lead to the development of a regular trade which will increase the variety of the autumn fruits.——In Dublin the legal charge for a short ride in a puhlic carriage is sixpence, hut cahhy expects you to give him very much more, and he always gets somethiug in addition to the actual fare. If you ask him what his price is he invariahly "laves it to your honor;" hut when you have paid him, no matter how many times the lawful amount, he is never satisfied. Two American gentlemen in Duhlin, a week or two ago, made a het, one holding that he would give cahhy such a fee that he would ask no more. This his friend declared was not possihle. They took a cah, the first they met, and rode a distance of ahout two miles. "How much do I owe you?" inquired the gentlemen at the end of the journey. "Sure an' your honor can give me whatever you like," said the driver. "But I would rather you would name your charges." "Indeed an' I won't. It's not for me to say what a fine gintleman like you will give me." Thus put to the test, the "fine gintleman" handed him over half a sovereign in gold for a ride that should have cost a shilling at most. Cahhy looked at the coin, then at the gentleman, as if doubting the evidence of his senses at this unexpected muuificence, hut soon recovering from his surprise he put his hand to his hat in respectful acknowledgement of his gratitude. "You have lost your het," whispered the friend as they turned to leave. But before he and his companion had walked half a dozen steps, the driver, leaving his horse and vehicle to teke care of themselves, was hy their side, hat in hand. "Well, what do you want now; haven't you got your fare?" "So I have," said the driver with an insinuating smile, "an' it's yourself is the gintleman that gave me a fine one this hlessed day; hut, yer honor, haven't you got a spare sixpence in your pocket; I don't like to change the goold." But Pat is like this in politics, like this just now in his threatening, greedy demand to settle his rent with his landlord as is most agreeahle to his tenant's notions.——Washington has given his name to no fewer than 188 towns in the United States, and two States in particular—Ohio and Iowa—are so devoted to his memory as to have respectively 44

[*Continued on Thirteenth Page.*]

INSURANCE.

HUTCHINSON & MANN,

INSURANCE AGENCY,

No. 322 & 324 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Fire Insurance.

GIRARD..... of Philadelphia.	LA CAISSE GENERALE.....of Paris.
HOME..... .....of Columbus.	ST. PAUL.....of St. Paul.
NEW ORLEANS ASSOCIATION.....	TEUTONIA.....of New Orleans.
PEOPLES.....of Newark.	BERLIN-COLOGNE.....of Berlin.
REVERE..... .....of Boston.	LA CONFIANCE.....of Paris.

Marine Insurance.

PARIS UNDERWRITING ASSOCIATION.....of Paris.
LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.....of London.

Capital Represented.....$23.000,000.

All Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. OF CALIFORNIA.

Principal Office, 406 California Street, San Francisco. Cash Assets, January 1, 1877, $595,291; Liahilities, $5,952; Surplus for Policy Holders, $589,339. J. F. Houghton, President; L. L. Baker, Vice-President; Charles R. Story, Secretary. R. H. MAGILL, H. H. BIGELOW, General Agents.

DIRECTORS.—San Francisco—L. L. Baker, John H. Redington, J. F. Houghton, R. B. Gray, Robert Watt, John Currey, L. B. Baker, W. F. Whittier, C. C. Burr, E. M. Root, W. H. White, J. L. N. Shepard, W. M. Greenwood, George S. Mann, Cyrus Wilson, W. T. Garratt, C. Waterhouse, A. P. Hotaling, A. Block, A. K. P. Harmon, G. S. Johnson, W. O. Wilson, A. W. Bowman, H. L. Dodge, Charles R. Story. Alameda County Branch—V. D. Moody, Chauncy Taylor, A. C. Henry, Robert S. Farrelly, Joseph B. Marlin, W. B. Hardy, T. B. Simpson. San Diego—A. H. Wilcox. Sacramento—Mark Hopkins, D. W. Earl, Julius Wetzlar, James Carolan. San Jose—T. Ellard Beans, B. D. Murphy, A. Pfister, J. H. Dibble, J. S. Carter, Jackson Lewis, Jacob Rich, John Auzerais, John Balbach. Stockton—H. H. Hewlett, Chas. Belding, J. D. Peters, A. W. Simpson, H. M. Fanning. Marysville—D. E. Knight. Grass Valley—Wm. Watt, T. W. Sigourney. Portland, Oregon—W. S. Ladd, C. H. Lewis, P. Wasserman, B. Goldsmith, D. Macleay. Virginia City, Nevada—John Gillig, Isaac L. Requa. March 17.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.--UNION INS. CO. OF S. F.

The Californla Lloyds.---Established in 1861.---Nos. 416 and 418 California street. Cash capital $750,000 in Gold. Assets exceed $1,000,000 Coin. Fair Rates! Prompt Settlement of Loses!! Solid Security!! DIRECTORS.—SAN FRANCISCO—J. Mora Moss, N. G. Kittle, M. J. O'Connor, R. S. Floyd, Moses Heller, Adam Grant, Daniel Meyer, Antoine Borel, Charles Kohler, E. L. Goldstein, I. Lawrence Pool, A. Weill, Joseph Brandenstein, Charles Baum, James Moffitt, Benjamin Brewster, L. Cunningham, W. M. Hoag, Nicholas Luning, John Parrott, L. A. Booth, Julius Baum, Myles D. Sweeney, Jas. M. Goewey, Edward Cadwalader Bartlett Doe, Gustave Touchard, J. H. Baird, J. G. Kittle, George C. Hickox, C. Ducommun, Wm. Scholle, John Conly, Ig. Steinhart, W. B. Stone, J. O. Eldridge, A. B. Phipps.

GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, President. N. G. KITTLE, Vice-President.
CHARLES D. HAVEN, Secretary. GEO. T. BOHEN, Surveyor. Aug 31.

THE STATE INVESTMENT AND INSURANCE CO.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Cash Assets, $450,000.---Principal Office, 218 and 220 Sau-some street, San Francisco. OFFICERS:—A. J. BRYANT, President; RICHARD IVERS, Vice-President; CHARLES H. CUSHING, Secretary; H. H. WATSON, Marine Surveyor. BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—Peter Donahue, James Irvine, C. D. O'Sullivan, A. Bocqueraz, R. Harrison, A. H. Rutherford, R. Bailey, E. W. Corbett, George O. McMullin, A. J. Bryant, Frank M. Pixley, E Burke, H. H. Watson, Dr. C. F. Buckley, P. J. White, E. M. Root, M. Mayhlum, Richard Ivers, John Rosenfeld, Daniel Callaghan. P. H. Russell, Sacramento. John G. Downey, Los Angeles. Wm. Hood, Sonoma County. H. W. Seale, Mayfield. Geo. Rutherford, San Jose. Feb. 16.

THE MARINE INSURANCE CO. OF LONOON, ENGLANO.

[*ESTABLISHED 1836.*]

Whole Amount of Joint Stock and Guaranteed Capital..$5,000,000.
Whole Amount of Capital paid up..... 900,000.
Cash Aesets December 31, 1876..... 3,710,000.

The undersigned have been duly authorized to issue Policies at current rates on Freight and Shipments to or from England, Europe, New York, Japan, China, Australian Colonies, Sandwich Islands, and Northern Coast Ports. If desired, policies made payahle at port of termination.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., Agents,
Aug. 10. 218 California street.

THE SWISS MARINE INS. COMPANIES COMBINEO.

Switzerland, of Zurich, Capital 5,000,000 francs; Helvetia, of St. Gall, Capital 10,000,000 francs; Baloise, of Basle, Capital 5,000,000 francs. These three Companies are liahle jointly and severally for all losses that may he sustained. Losses made payable in all the principal seaports of the world. In the settlement of all claims under an English policy, these Companies will strictly adhere to the conditions and customs adopted at Lloyds, and submit to English jurisdiction.

June 9. HARRY W. SYZ, Agent, 225 Sansome st., S. F.

NEW ENGLANO MUTUAL LIFE INSUR. CO. OF BOSTON.

Has transacted the business of Life Insnrance for nearly thirty-five years. Its assets amount to over FOURTEEN MILLION DOLLARS. The law of Massachusetts makes all its Policies nonforfeitable. It is a Purely Mutual Company, dividing every cent of surplus among Policy-holders. This is the ONLY Company on the Pacific Coast governed hy the Massachusetts Lapse Law. This company has complied with the new Insurance Laws of California.

WALLACE EVERSON, General Agent.
Sept. 22.] 328 Montgomery street.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF TORONTO.

Incorporated 1851.

Total Assets, 1st January, 1879.....$1,670,400.41.

BUTLER & HALDAN, General Agents for Pacific Coast,
413 CALIFORNIA STREET. [Sept. 13.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INS. CO. OF LIVERPOOL.

Capltal $5,000,000.---Agents: Balfour, Guthrle & Co., No. 316 California street, San Francisco. Nov. 18.

ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY,

No. 310 Sansome street, San Francisco, Wholesale Dealer in Furs. Sept. 21.

CRADLE, ALTAR, AND TOMB.

CRADLE.

BULLIVANT—In this city, October 25th, to the wife of H. E. Bullivant, a daughter.
BROWN—In this city, October 24th, to the wife of J. H. Brown, a daughter.
EDWARDS—In this city, November 1st, to the wife of Wm. Edwards, a son.
HICKOX—In this city, October 28th, to the wife of A. D. W. Hickox, a daughter.
HAYES—In this city, October 23d, to the wife of J. T. Hayes, a son.
KAUFMAN—In this city, October 25th, to the wife of C. Kaufman, a daughter.
LUHRS—In this city, November 2d, to the wife of F. Luhrs, a son.
MARVIN—In this city, November 2d, to the wife of Charles Marvin, a son.
MACKAY—In this city, to the wife of Frank A. Mackert, twin sons.
SHEBLE—In this city, October 8th, to the wife of J. H. Sheble, a son.
THAL—In this city, October 27th, to the wife of Mark Thal, a daughter.
WAGNER—In this city, November 2d, to the wife of Edward L. Wagner, a daughter.

ALTAR.

BEAVER-WILSON—In this city, November 3d, Henry Beaver to Marion S. Wilson.
CROWLEY-DORAN—In this city, October 28th, Wm. J. Crowley to Hannah M. Doran.
GABRIEL-MCGINNISS—In this city, August Gabriel to Mary McGinniss.
HINZ-ILSE—In this city, November 1st, William Hinz to Julia Ilse.
JOHNSON-KELLEY—In this city, November 2d, John Johnson to Mary E. Kelley.
LOGAN-CROSS—In Santa Barbara, October 11th, John Logan to Ellen M. Cross.
LEOPOLD-MARKUART—In this city, November 1st, H. C. Leopold to Julia Markuart.
MAYER-HEINEBERG—In this city, November 2d, Dawson Mayer to Lena Heineberg.
SEVERANCE-CRITTENDEN—In this city, November 1st, M. Severance to A. Critteuden.

TOMB

BOYD—In this city, November 1st, Catherine Boyd, aged 45 years.
BATTURS—In this city, November 1st, Hannah J. Batturs, aged 36 years.
BENSON—In this city, November 4th, James Benson, aged 60 years.
CLINE—In this city, October 30th, Henry Cline, aged 54 years and 4 months.
DOUGHERTY—In this city, November 3d, Michael F. Dougherty, aged 8 months.
HORRIGAN—In this city, November 2d, Helena Horrigan, aged 24 years.
HARRIS—In this city, November 3d, Sarah Harris.
MCCABE—In this city, November 1st, Thomas McCabé, aged 33 years.
MULVANY—In this city, November 2d, Catherine Mulvany, aged 44 years.
JOYCE—In this city, October 30th, Mrs. M. Joyce, aged 45 years.
PETERSON—In this city, October 29th, Christopher L. Petersou, aged 38 years.
REID—In this city, November 4th, B. H. Reid, aged 75 years.
WORTH—In this city, October 31st, Mrs. George F. Worth, aged 66 years.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF KISSING.

For words, always unsafe in women's mouths, kissing was subsstituted for the concealment of their thoughts. In its prime, the music of kissing can only he compared to many things more or less enchanting and romantic. The chief thing in kissing appears to he to hang on as long as possihle, and drop each other with a crash. A sigh like a whirlwind, thrown in at the end, is a proof of appreciation, and the signal for an *encore*. The fondness for kissing is attributahle to the ladies' taste for fooling around the ends of the young men's mustaches, and to the young men's amhition to have the growth of their mustaches so encouraged; the application of a red-haired girl to the heardless lips of a hackward youth has a stimulating effect equal to that of a hot-house; danger only lurking in their too frequent repetitiou. Kissing comes as natural to a girl as a cunning fly to a hald head. A man slides as awkwardly into his first kiss as into his elder hrother's tail-coat, and his vanity is equally great on hoth occasions. He considers them as steps up the ladder of life, and would have his promotions proclaimed from the housetops, and shouted from the church steeples, hut such is his modesty in his family circle, that when a younger hrother quietly mentions them, he looks red and feels unfraternal.

Thc female sex ohtain their remarkahle proficiency in kissing hy perpetual study and constant practice. They are early distinguished for their aptitude in the art, for what girl is not ready to kiss a haby at all hours and all seasons? This sort of kiss gradually develops into the embryo kiss affected hy school-girls and female companions, and finally into the kiss of regular lovers—intense, passionate, and very nice to contemplate upon a starlit night. "Oft in the stilly night" may the sound he heard, and when sounding out from the end of thc passage it may safely he concluded that the door will presently hang and footsteps he heard retreating: and that Jenny will appear with her collar ruffled, and cigar ash upon her shoulder. One thing he careful of, as you value your reputation for respectahility: don't kiss a girl in the dark, unless you can depend upon the spot where the pins protrude; a sudden jah with one of these will spoil the hest-intentioned kiss ever hestowed on a pretty girl.

CONCENTRATED FOOD FOR HORSES.

It is known that the Russian and Prussian Governments have adopted a kind of biscuit food for horses, containing much nutritive matter in small volume. According to *La Nature*, the biscuits are formed of the meal of oats, peas, and linseed. The various combinations have heen studied with care, and a mixture has heen ohtained such that one kilogramme of it is equivalent to five kilogrammes of oats. It has heen found that horses hear fatigue hetter and are more vigorous when fed with these biscuits than when fed with oats. The biscuits can he threaded together hy means of an iron wire; thus a horse may carry its own food for four of five days. During the late war with Turkey, Russia used 20,000,000 of these biscuits, and the results were so good that the authorities have continued their use in time of peace. In France, it is stated, feeding horses with such biscuits would he a little more expensive than feeding with oats. When, however, they have become more common, there are various instances in which, on account of their easy transport, it will he advantageous to use them—wherever, in general, animal strength has to he employed at a distance and it is undesirahle to carry provisions of large volume.

A rather amusing incident was witnessed in the Scarhorough Aquarium, Eug.; the other day. It appears that the keeper, while engaged in cleaning out the tank occupied hy the octopodes, was suddenly seized hy the leg hy the largest of the octopodes, which fastened four of its tentacles round the leg of the sea-hoot he was wearing, and with the other four held firmly to the rocks forming the hack of the tank. A struggle took place, during which the man found he cauld not disengage himself without killing the animal, and finally hit upon the expedient of slipping his leg out, leaving the hoot in the water and heating a retreat. The hungry octopus stuck to the hoot twenty minutes before it relinquished its hold.

That most fortunate of journals, the London *Graphic*, lately declared a dividend of 100 per cent.

MAKING BOTH ENDS MEET.

The poet, driven almost mad,
To write both grave and gay,
Gave last week something "very sad,"
So now he shifts the lay:

The baby rolls upon the floor,
Kicks up his tiny feet,
And pokes his toes into his mouth—
Thus making both ends meet.

The dog, attached to a tin pail,
Goes howling down the street;
And, as he madly bites his tail,
He makes both ends meet.

The butcher slays the incisive pig,
Cuts off his ears and feet,
And grinds them in a sausage li;—
Thus making both ends meat.

The farmer coops his skinny hone,
And feeds them with choice wheat,
Tho means must justify the ends,
And so he makes them eat.

—*Public Opinion.*

FLASHES OF FOREIGN FUN.

Scene at the Zoo.—*Angelina:* "Edwin, my love, look at this most interesting creature, the ant-eater." *Edwin:* "Ant-eater, my love; it would he more interesting to me if it were a mother-in-law eater." [The hump on Edwin's head is getting slowly hetter, hut Angelina's parasol is hopelessly deranged.]

"Bear and forbear," said Bruin, as he ate up his brother.

The saying, "Excuse haste and a had pen," has heen attrihuted to a pig who ran away from home.

Mate-rial Fact.—The Hiudoo widow is the only one that cremates. The others remate.

The "Detroit Tribune" says that a resident of that city, who lives on a fashionahle thoroughfare, observed a man he did not care to see coming toward his door, and hurriedly told Bridget to tell the person he was not at home. "All right, sir," said Bridget, as she made haste to answer the door-hell. "Is Mr. —— at home?" inquired the caller. "Faith an' he's gone out," responded the obedient servant. "When will he he at home?" asked the man at the door. "Hould on a minit," put in Bridget, "an' I'll ax him!"

No Offense Meant.—Scene in an eating-house. Customer: "Do you call that a veal cutlet, waiter? Why, it's an insult to every true calf in the country!" Waiter: "I didn't mean to insult you, sir!"

SUPT.'S OFFICE, LEVIATHAN M. Co., Gold Hill (Nev.) Oct. 30.

F. E. Luty, Secretary—DEAR SIR: Since I last wrote you, the east crosscut in the south drift has heen driven twenty-six feet—the most of the way through clay, porphyry, and occasional streaks of quartz. We are yet in the foot-wall of the ledge. At noon to-day there was every indication that the ledge was close, judging from the face of crosscut, which contained quartz, and ore streaks that looked quite encouraging.

Respectfully yours, JNO. MCMAHON, Supt.

At high-toned Church Fairs, nowadays, the ladies of the congregation invariahly reserve a tahle for the Board of Brokers. Now, the question arises, is this to save the general puhlic from contamination hy contact with a stockhroker, or is it the other way—which?

Artistic Novelties, manufactured from California quartz, at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,

City and County of San Francisco, September 9, 1879.
Redemption of San Francisco Bonds,
ISSUE OF 1858.

Holders of Bonds of the City and County of San Francisco, issued under "An Act to provide for the Funding and Payment of the outstanding Unfunded Claims against the City of San Francisco, and against the County of San Francisco, as they existed prior to the first day of July, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six," approved April 29, 1858, are hereby notified that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the above named Bonds will receive sealed proposals for the surrender of any portion thereof, at the City and County Treasurer's office, New City Hall, San Francisco, until 12 o'clock noon,

Wednesday, December 31st, 1879.

The amount to be applied to the Redemption of these Bonds is more or less, One Hundred and Eighty Thousand Dollars **($180,000).**

Bidders will state at what rate they will surrender their Bonds, for payment in United States gold coin.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent. of the Bonds offered, or their equivalent in coin, or certified checks, and should the Bonds tendered uot be presented within ten days after the award, the next lowest bid will be accepted.

No proposal above par will be entertained.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for surrender of Bonds, issue of 1858."

A. J. BRYANT, Mayor,
COLIN M. BOYD, Auditor,
CHAS. HUBERT, Treasurer,
Commissioners of the Funded Debt.

Sept. 13.

$25 to $5000 Judiciously invested in Wall St. lays the foundation for fortunes every week, and pays immense profits by the New Capitalization System of operating in Stocks. Full explanation on application to ADAMS, BROWN & Co., Bankers, 28 Broad St., N. Y.

CALIFORNIA SUGAR REFINERY,

Manufacturers of the Standard Syrup, a superior article put up in harrels expressly for home consumption. Also, Extra Heavy Syrup in barrels for Export. Refined Sugars at lowest market rates. Office, 215 Front street, up stairs. Dec. 21.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF CAL.

Attendance, daily, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., by the under-signed, to receive subscriptions and donations, and to furnish all information relating to the Society. J. P. MCCURRIE, Secretary,
Oct. 23. 730 Montgomery street.

CUMBERLAND MINE,

Yavapai County, Arizona. Office: No. 417 California st., San Francisco, California. President, GEORGE M. CIPRICO. Secretary, J. H. GRIFFITHS. Office Hours: 2 P.M. daily. Oct. 11.

$777 a year and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address, June 7.] P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

CAN THEY UNITE?

Governor Irwin has just made an appointment that means something. Wm. H. White, the Workingmen's candidate for Governor, has been appointed Bank Commissioner, vice James T. Murphy resigned. He has no special qualifications for the office. Recently he posed before the people as a plain, blunt farmer, with hay-seed in his hair as evidence that he did his own harvesting. He was a workingman in the literal acceptation of the term. If he was anything more than that, the fact did not come out during the recent canvas. If he is skilled in finances, or is even a fair accountant, we have yet to learn the fact. The evidences rather go to show that he is a blunderer in money matters, and not very reliable at figures. The best information we can procure would seem to indicate that, as a Bank Commissioner, he is a round peg in a square hole. But then the question of his capacity was probably never taken into account. He was obviously appointed for another and totally different reason. The necessity of the Democratic party in this State is a union with the Workingmen. Without that, it seems utterly hopeless for them to enter the next Presidential campaign. With it, their chances of success are excellent. The vote of the two parties at the recent election, when added together, exceeded that of the Republicans by twenty-four thousand. In their happy union, then, is involved the electoral vote of California. Can they unite? Governor Irwin evidently thinks they can, and believes that appointing to office prominent men in the Workingmen's party is the way to accomplish the much-desired end. It would seem but natural to suppose that some understanding had been reached between Irwin and White prior to the latter's appointment. Yet we confess that we doubt whether Denis Kearney or Clitus Barbour can be drawn, under any circumstance, into such an arrangement. They were, originally, both pronounced Republicans, and we are well assured that they remain so still. If it had not been for them and their machinations, the majority of the Congressional delegation from this State would have been Democratic. They preferred that their own party should be defeated, rather than that it should secure a victory, which, in a certain contingency, might benefit the National Democratic Party. If their feelings were so strong then, it is difficult to see how they can be changed since. Then Kalloch, the new Mayor, is an old time Republican. His influence with the Workingmen is likely to increase with his assumption of office, and it is impossible to conceive of his using that influence in favor of a union with the old Democratic Party. Yet even stranger things than that have happened. At this moment he stands indebted to Catholic Democrats, whom he has abused all his life, for his election to the high office of Mayor of San Francisco. Why, then, should he not hury his ancient prejudices? There is every reason why he should, but our experience of life is that parsons are about the last men to abandon either tbeir likes or dislikes. There is one strong reason why the Workingmen should, from their standpoint, prefer the success of the Democrats to that of the Republicans. It is, that the Democratic Party passed tbe Chinese Exclusion Bill through Congress, whilst a majority of the Republicans opposed it, and caused it to be vetoed by a Republican President. If Denis Kearney were logical in his methode, or always took the course best calculated to serve the ends he professee to have in view, he would hail with satiefaction the proposed alliance. But harmony and success have not hitherto been the ends he eought. He preferred to nuree his grievances to keep them warm. He desired a separate party in order that he might own it, and give it his name. He loved agitation, if he might he the agitator. This ie why men who eympathized with him in some matters kept aloof from his agitations. The fact is patent that the Democrats have got to make their peace with his party in some way. If they can succeed in doing it, the political outlook in thie State will be very mucb changed.

REPUDIATION.

The election that has just come off in "old Virginy" took place upon a most deplorable issue, and with a most unfortunate result. It was nothing less than that the State ehould repudiate the bulk of its debt. The repudiators chose to designate themselves "Readjusters," and under that euphonious title proposed to refuse to pay their just obligatione. The telegrams inform us that they were only too successful. They elected twenty-five out of the forty Senators, and fifty-eight out of the one hundred delegates, securing a majority in both branches of the Legislature. It is etated that they will surely carry out their programme, which is to repudiate $30,000,000, or about three-fourths of the bonded debt of the State. This is a regretable result that sadly disgraces Virginia, and is calculated to injuriously effect the credit of the whole country. The nation's creditors abrcad may well he excused if they experience an uneasy feeling upon receipt of the news that an old and conservative State has voted to repudiate her just obligations. They will be liable to argue that what has happened in Virginia ie possible all over the country. They will reflect that the Soutbern States did not incur our national debt, and have no eympathy with the objects for which it was incurred, and will gladly join any dishonest States in the North or West that may be willing to repudiate it. They are not in a position to comprehend how thoroughly determined the great mass of our people are to liquidate their national obligations to the last cent. They will take the worst view of things, and the election in Virginia is justification for taking a very ugly view. It is fortunate that this blow at our credit was not struck when we were less able to resist it. The national credit now stands exceptionally high, and with good reason. The nation's debt is being reduced at a marvelously rapid rate. The country is prosperous, and well able to maintain the present rate of taxation. Population is increasing, and posterity will he strong to bear the reduced burthen that will be handed down to it. With the good example that has been set, ever since the war, they will not fail to honor all proper obligatione. The bonds of the United States are now, and ever will he, good for their face value. But we ought not to have any repudiating States for all that. It is, perhaps, a pity that the general Government has not a veto power over the repudiating acts of individual States. Repudiation is a humiliating charge to have truthfully brought against any part of our common country. It is an honor to California that she assumed full responsibility for a debt she was not legally bound to pay. Honesty is the hest policy for States as well as for pereons. Virginia, "the mother of Presidents," has disgraced herself.

Miss Rachel Sherman, the youngest daughter of the General, is to make her first formal appearance in Washington society during the coming winter. The youngeet Miss Evarts, it is announced, is aleo about to be introduced.—*Washington Gazette.*

TO DOCTOR EMELIE LAWSON.

[*Specially conveyed for this occasion.*]

How strange that medicine and art
To one Parnassian should helong,
Who can with equal grace prepare
A soothing mixture and a song.

THE ELECTIONS.

A great deal too much is being claimed in regard to the elections East. To use the catch phrase of the politicians, it is said that there bas been a Republican tidal wave. The returns, truly read, indicate nothing of the kind. They show that the two great parties stand pretty much where they did during the Presidential contest of 1876. It is idle for the Republicans to boast of having carried Ohio, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska. They carried all those States at the last election, and to carry them again is only to show that they still hold their own in places in which their strength was never in douht. As well might the Democrats hoast of having carried Mississippi, Maryland and Virginia. The truth is, the results are pretty much in accordance with public anticipation. They do not substantially change the political outlook. Each party has held what it had previously secured, and that is all there is to it. The real interest centered around the contest in the great State of New York. If it could have been wrested from the Democracy by the Republicans, then, indeed, might it be said that the Presidential campaign of next year was a foregone conclusion. If the thirty-five electoral votes of New York were to be lost to the Democracy, the defeat would be disastrous. But the election just held indicates nothing surer than that the Empire State will go in eighteen hundred and eighty as it went in eighteen hundred and seventy-six. The defeat of Robinson means nothing more than that Tammany has the power to defeat any uomiuee of its party that may be objectionable to it. It is very certain that whoever may he the regular nominee for the Presidency, Tammany will fall into line and support him, and that a united Democracy will carry New York. That fact can hardly be said to have been in douht at any time, and, if it were, the result of the election just held settles it beyond question. To that extent the contest just concluded is a gain to the Democrats, for it *is* a gain to have that conclusivcly determined which was previously claimed to be in doubt. It suits certain of the dailies to mystify their readers as to the effect of what has taken place. We like the truth to be told, without regard to consequences, and therefore it is that we refer to this subject. We are not advocating the interest of either party, but merely desire to set out the truth as it is. Looking at the evenly halanced strength of the two political parties as it was exhihited at the last Presidential election, it is a matter that interests us all to know if any changes have taken place that indicate a different result next time. No such changes are visible in the electione just held; on the contrary, each political party is precisely where it was before. If contests had taken place in Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida, the results would bave been much more interesting. Those States were the battle-grounds last time, and are likely to he so again. With the local governments in the hands of the Democracy, the best informed opinion seems to be that those States will go Democratic. In that event, it looks as if nothing but some great blunder could prevent the Democracy from electing the next President. But, then, acute politicians say that they can be depended upon to make just that kind of blunder. We shall see.

IS GENERAL GRANT BECOMING INSANE?

Rumors are afloat that General Grant shows signs of a malady that is hereditary in his family. It is said that hie father, Jesse Grant, was afflicted with softening of the brain before he was fifty years of age, and that during the last years of his life was little more than an imbecile. Orville Graut, whose eccentric conduct iu California only last year, will be remembered, has since been an inmate in the New Jersey Insane Asylum. It is also said that one of the General's sisters has been afflicted the same way. Many people, who have met General Grant since his arrival in San Francisco, have uoticed an occasional wild, strange look in his eye. Often when conversing with gentlemen, and even with old friends, he has stopped short in the middle of a sentence and hesitated, sometimee for a full moment, hefore completing it. At San Jose he was introduced to a number of soldiers who fought with him at Fort Donalson. Instead of greeting them cordially, he turned half round, and simply stared at them over his shoulder, and never said a word. Again, at Stockton and at Maderia he was presented to a number of his old comrades in the Mexican war, but the General treated them in the coolest manner, and in a way that left the impression on every one present that he wae displeased at meetiug them. These, and many other instances of his peculiar couduct, go to show that it is a sad probahility that his mind is commencing to weaken. While in the Presidential chair, Gen. Grant was noted for his affable greetings to all his visitors, and on no other hypothesis can the great change in his manners be placed, than that there is something wrong in his mental faculties. Perhaps the great strain on him, for the fifteen ycars of his eminent, public career, has had something to do with the change in him that is now so painfully observable. Another evidence of his appoaching affliction is the *unevenness* of his conversations. At times he will talk with fluency and ease, and then in a few minutes relapse into an attitude of perfect silence, and only answer questions by a "Yes," or a "No." We most sincerely hope that the great calamity of "a mind o'erthrown" may never be visited upon the illustrious General and statesman whom San Francisco and all the world has delighted to honor. It would be a national affliction, were he to become incapacitated for future usefulness.

The revenue of France for the first eight months of the year amounts to 1,398,667,000 francs, or 46,600,000 francs above the corresponding period of last year. Twenty-two millions of the increase is due to registration and other legal fees, eight to intoxicating liquors, two to tohacco, eleven to Custome, aud fourteen to direct taxes, while there is a decrease of eleven millions on sugar and two on railway duty, hut the last ie owing to a reduction.

Birth.—At Gold Hill, Nevada, on the 3d inet., the wife of the Hon. John P. Jones, of a daughter.

THE TOWN CRIER.

"Hear the Crier!" "What the devil art thou?
"One that will play the devil, sir, with you."

"He'd a string in his tail as long as a flail,
Which made him grow bolder and bolder."

Although it is universally understood that the sole object of our favorite [illegible]n, Charley Bishop, in graduating in medicine this week, was to satisfy [illegible]ttable desire to dissect the body of Bill Mestayer when he dies, still he [illegible] be congratulated on his new honors, which should be very profitable [illegible]o him. *On dit*, that he will not entirely forsake the fields of fun for the [illegible]ds of medicine, but occasionally play star engagements when the [illegible]les are out of town, or the city is unusually free from disease. In the [illegible]ture, therefore, we may expect to pick up a play bill now and then, announcing: "Timothy Spriggles (his great character), Dr. C. B. Bishop, [illegible]rowing nails and tumors a specialty; office, 210 Kearny. Consultations free from 12 to 1 P.M.—or Plantagenet Potter (a rich city cad), as played by him with enormous success, Dr. Charles Bishop. [Try Bishop's [illegible]lm, a sure cure for freckles; all the ladies use it. I guarantee to cure the worst cases of pulmonary consumption in three weeks. Call and see my new patent rubber lungs, etc., etc."] It might be a little awkward if he was called in to attend a case of infantile convulsions without having time to change a red wig and a pair of green pants, although nobody ever really minds the external appearance of a physician, as an inspection of the garb of some of our best local medicos will testify any day.

Mr. Henry Edgerton is the champion talker of the Pacific Coast, and the people of California can do no less than present him with a grizzly bear inside out, or a model of the Cliff House sea-lion, Ben Butler, with his left-hand flipper delicately applied to his sagacious nose. Only the one or the other could fitly reward the burning eloquence of this inspired son of the gigantic West, who greeted General Grant, on his arrival at Sacramento, in the following impassioned words, poured from his silvery tongue, while one manly foot pressed the murmuring Unabridged Dictionary and the other, sublimely searching, extended a heroic defiance to the horizon in general: "California, her great heart ever bowed in tender reverence of its statesmen and warriors dead, always delights to exalt its heroes living." Gymnastic California! with bowed heart and jolly boisting of heroes. Happy Edgerton! happier Grant! happiest all the rest of us, who see the near end of all this twaddle.

And now comes the reliable and undisputed fact that General Grant once had an interest in a billiard saloon. This awful revelation having been duly made, and its truth established, we need have no fear in offering to the public the following information about the great hero, which we have religiously concealed for nineteen years. In 1855 Ulysses S. Grant had a fifth interest in a rat-pit on Stockton street, and was the real owner of the celebrated bulldog, Billy Swipes, who killed 200 rats against time for $500, and won. It is also whispered that he was the inventor of the patent silver cold-deck faro lay-out, which has since become so popular in this city, although, as to whether he was ever really a whipper for the late Ike Brokaw, is merely a matter of conjecture; under these circumstances, he should receive a large Democratic vote in 1880, if he consents to run for President for the third term.

The horrors of capital punishment promise soon to be done away with. A new scheme will shortly be presented to the Legislature, which will doubtless meet with favor as soon as it is known. The condemned criminal will be brought into court and sentenced somewhat as follows: "John Doe, you have been found guilty of murder in the first degree by the jury of your peers, and I cannot but approve of their verdict. Your crime was deliberate and cold-blooded. I therefore sentence you to be taken from the prison where you will be confined, on Wednesday, the 4th day of February next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., and there he sent up in a balloon until you are dead." The odds are very strongly in favor of the remains of the condemned either never being found, or at least coming down in a lump in some other State, which will be a great saving to this city and county.

We should like to suggest to the gentlemen who write with ease, in and out of the NEWS LETTER, that the word *prototype* is occasionally put to uncommonly hard duty by them. It is a good word and looks well in print, but it really means something, odd as it may seem, and does not mean what the ready writer would like it to. While it is a mere matter of opinion whether Cæsar was the prototype of Napoleon, it is a clear case that Napolean cannot by any possibility be called the prototype of Cæsar; yet this latter is the accepted usage of this fine word among the budding geniuses of the press. All their successors, gone before them, have so written, and all their ancestors, who come after them, will continue so to write, let who will protest.

An application has been made to the Park Commissioners to construct an archery ground in some sheltered spot in the Park, for the use of young ladies and gentlemen. The idea is an excellent one, and should be seized upon and developed. This is a Republican country, and class distinctions are odious. Baseball, croquet, football and other games are healthful and various; and so are cock-fighting, bear-baiting, rat-killing matches and prig-fights. The manly art of self-defence develops the muscles and softens the manners, if not the face. There should be a boxing-room and a gymnastic school for the use of all. Ten-pin alleys afford good entertainment for man and beast; let us have a few, and anything else to make us comfortable.

Our tears are due to fallen greatness. Mr. Paraf, inventor of the famous bull butter, has come to grief a second time in Chili, and has been sentenced, as a swindler, to five years' penal servitude at Valdivia. This is the mere irony of fate, that a man, whose very name suggests an improvement in candles, should slip up on the threshold of fortune, and all for want of a little grease in the right place. But, after all, five years will soon pass away, and the great alchemist will have leisure to study in his retirement, and burst upon us some fine day with a matured scheme for extracting sugar from the honeyed eloquence of our courts, or manna from the droppings of the sanctuary. Par value of shares, one hundred dollars, half payable on subscription.

Some disgruntled people are calling for business men to settle the business of the Carnival. Seeing that they were business men, who didn't make any sensible arrangement for the accommodation of the public who went to the Carnival, this call may be considered sarcastic.

A distinguished divine, whose church building is not far from Union Square, was visited on Tuesday of this week by a respectable-looking man, of quiet and serious demeanor, who briefly stated his case as follows: "I have a cousin, sir, an amiable young gentleman, of excellent abilities and regular conduct, who is now studying for the ministry. His friends have great hopes of his future; but, unfortunately, sir, he squints. He has been advised to have an operation performed upon his eyes, but is somewhat fearful of the consequences; and, understanding that you had been successfully treated for a remarkable obliquity of vision, I have ventured to call upon you for counsel with regard to my cousin's affliction." The reverend gentleman expressed his opinion of the cousin and the cousin's eyes with emphasis and warmth, and the visitor forgot to thank him in the hurry of leave-taking.

The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser doubts whether French cookery really deserves the renown it has, and justly reproaches the land of Soyer with its ignorance of the "sweet simplicities" of buttered toast, rolls, and the gentle host of muffins and crumpets. Alas! yes, these things the Frenchman does not know; neither has he greeted with passionate longing the sweet molasses and the buckwheat cake rejoicing in butter, the melancholy brown bread of Boston and the holy pork and beans. He is benighted, he is but a Gaul, unworthy of johnny-cake and doughnuts and maple-sugar. Leave him to his poor old Paris, and his frogs. Thank Heaven! Dyspepsia and hot cakes are all our own. Saleratus and the Star-Spangled Banner forever!

Last Sunday's "Call" has a letter from a "Friend in Europe," who renews his subscription, with sweet remarks to this effect: "In fact, the advertisements in a paper like the *Call* furnish a marvelous amount of intelligence to the San Franciscan who is sojourning in Europe." Who can this poor devil be? We have seen some full-grown fools in San Francisco, but the human mind is simply unable to conceive of a being to whom the *Call* could furnish a marvelous amount of intelligence. No head could be at once small enough and empty enough for this.

The Masons have been holding a clam-bake in Rhode Island, and realized $1,700 for their charitable fund. Their Carnival was in one sense a farewell to flesh and a welcome to the luscious bivalve. Each brother made a Grand Arch of his mouth, and received his most worthy clam with royal honors. The mollusks were all "free and accepted," and were swallowed with the thirsty third degree of satisfaction. The whisky was not of the Scottish rite, but it was *all right*, and the feast was set on a level and gauged squarely. This item compasses a good many ideas. So mote it be!

There is more wisdom running loose around the newspaper offices of this town than would suffice to look through a mountain of millstones. "If the Czar," says one sage, "would only rule in accord with the will of the Russian people, he would be much more powerful than he is." Ah! just so; why don't he do it? The fact is, that the Russian people ungenerously confide their inmost desires only to the powerful San Francisco journalist, and the poor old Czar is left to blunder along in the dark. It would be a charity to send him the paper for a year, free.

The "Courier-Journal," while professing to accept the results of the war, and to be guided by a liberal spirit, still lends its support to the most contemptible form of race prejudice. Speaking of General Grant's intended journey to Louisville, it says: "Not a man, woman, child or dog in Kentucky who will not be glad to see him." The apparent heartiness of this sentence but ill conceals the studied exclusion of the mules and jackasses, which form so large and so respectable a body in Kentucky.

At Galesburg, Illinois, General Grant was struck on the side of the head by an egg, flung at him by some miscreant in the crowd. Jno. B. Colton promptly offered one hundred dollars for the arrest of the ruffian. This manly and patriotic step has had no effect whatever on Mr. Colton's business; but our pleasure at this result is marred by the reflection that the egg was entirely wasted, which seems too bad.

The report of the *post mortem* examination of Joseph E. Bowman's body shows that the cause of death was not, as erroneously reported at first, the intrusion of a pistol bullet into his brain, but the "shattering of his marital hopes." This is a solemn warning to all, including reporters, and it makes one shudder to think how many new and strange forms this disease of suicide is constantly assuming.

A young lady of this city refused to marry a gentleman this week to whom she was engaged on the puerile grounds that he was a divorced man, had beaten his first wife with a club, shot at her with a revolver, tried to poison her, and run after her with a carving-knife. Really, our girls here are getting so particular that if this thing goes on there won't be one wedding a week in the entire community by-and-by.

The Hastings Debating Society has just rendered a decision that the Press has exerted a greater influence upon civilization than the Pulpit, each with a capital P, and is now engaged in wrestling with the question whether the H. D. S. itself is more firmly held together by clap-trap, or by common-place. The community is standing on tip-toe, breathless with expectation.

The License Collector threw the New City Hall officials into a state of painful excitement by appearing on Thursday with a swollen foot and limping painfully. The suspense was removed on the announcement that it was merely pedal podagra, so to speak, and that the best physicians were bringing all their medical gattling guns into play to dislodge his old enemy.

That special message of Grant to the people of the United States is what we can't digest. We don't care about the message, whether it means battle and murder and sudden death, or fine prospects and everlasting glory; but we split with envy at the thought that all our toadying could not put us ahead of Chicago in the General's mind.

Chicago is losing its proud position. A bank president in that city has been indicted for crookedness, and one week has past by without ten applications for divorce. It will soon be no place for a man of spirit.

The election recount for the position of County Clerk having been abandoned, after the incurring of considerable expense, a sharp advance in corsets may be expected at any moment.

Mr. Pickering, in his remarks on the Carnival, says: "Very few readers remember that Cervantes wrote Don Quixote." He should have said: "Very few readers of my two papers."

Mr. Pickering calls him who wrote "Laughter holding both his sides," a comic poet. It is not the poet who is comic this time.

C. P. R. R.

Overland Ticket Office: Ferry Landing, foot of Market street.--Commencing Monday, May 19th, 1879, and until further notice, Boats will leave SAN FRANCISCO:

7.00 A. M. (daily), Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Landing — Connecting with Trains for Napa (Stages for Sonoma), Calistoga (the Geysers), and Sacramento. Connecting at Davis (*Sundays excepted*) for Woodland and Knight's Landing, and at Woodland for Williams and Willows.
(Arrive San Francisco 8:10 P.M.)

7.00 A.M. (daily) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) and via Livermore arriving at Tracy at 11:30 A. M. and connecting with Atlantic Express. Connects at Niles with Train arriving at San Jose at 10:15 A.M.
(Returning, train from Tracy arrives at 6:05 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (daily), Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland (Or.), Colfax, Reno (Virginia City), Palisade (Eureka), Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Galt with train arriving at Ione at 3:40 P.M.
(Arrive San Francisco 5:15 P.M.)

Sunday Excursion Tickets to San Pablo and Martinez at Reduced Rates.

10.00 A.M. (daily) via Oakland Ferry, Local Passenger Train to Haywards and Niles.
(Arrive San Francisco 4:05 P.M.)

3.00 P.M. (daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry and Niles), stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 5:20 P.M.
(Arrive San Francisco 9:35 A.M.)

3.00 P.M. (daily) Northern Railway Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to San Pablo, Martinez and Antioch.
(Arrive San Francisco 9:35 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (daily) Arizona Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) for Lathrop (and Stockton), Merced, Madera, Visalia, Sumner, Mojave, Newhall (San Buenaventura, and Santa Barbara), Los Angeles, "Santa Monica," Wilmington, Santa Ana (San Diego), Colton and Yuma (Colorado River Steamers), connecting direct with Daily Trains of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Arizona for Maricopa (Daily Stages for Phœnix and Prescott), and for Casa Grande (132 miles east from Yuma), and end of Track (Daily Stages for Florence and Tucson).

"Sleeping Cars" between Oakland, Los Angeles and Yuma.
(Arrive San Francisco 12:35 P.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Landing), connecting with trains for Calistoga, (the Geysers), Woodland, Knight's Landing and Sacramento; and at Sacramento with Passenger Train, leaving at 9:35 P.M. for Truckee, Reno, Carson and Virginia.
"Sleeping Cars" between Vallejo and Carson.
(Arrive San Francisco 11:10 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Wash'n St. Wharf), for Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.
(Arrive San Francisco 8:00 P.M.)

4.00 P.M. (daily), Through Third Class and Accommodation Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) connecting at Lathrop with Train arriving at Los Angeles on second day at 11:55 A.M. (Arrive San Francisco 9:05 A.M.

4.30 P.M. (daily) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to Haywards, Niles and Livermore. (Arrive San Francisco 8:35 A.M.)

5.00 P.M. (daily) Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland Ferry and Northern Railway) to Ogden, Omaha and East.

Public conveyance for Mills Seminary connects at Seminary Park Station with all trains, Sundays excepted.

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS

From "SAN FRANCISCO." Daily.

TO OAKLAND.		TO ALAMEDA.	TO FERNSIDE.	TO EAST OAKLAND.	TO NILES.	TO BERKELEY	TO DELAWARE STREET.
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
B 6.10	12.30	7.00	B7.00	B 6.10	7.00	7.30	B 6.10
7.00	1.00	8.00	B9.00	7.30	10.00	8.30	8.00
7.30	1.30	9.00	B10.00	8.30	P. M.	9.30	10.00
8.00	2.00	10.00	P. M.	9.30	3.00	10.30	12.00
8.30	3.00	11.00	B5.00	10.30	4.30	11.30	P. M.
9.00	3.30	12.00	.....	11.30		P. M.	1.30
9.30	4.00	P. M.	.....	P. M.		1.00	3.30
10.00	4.30	1.30	.....	12.30		3.00	4.30
10.30	5.00	2.00	.....	1.00		4.00	5.30
11.00	5.30	*3.00	.....	3.30	TO SAN JOSE.	5.00	B 6.30
11.30	6.00	4.00	.....	4.30		6.00	.....
12.00	6.30	5.00	.....	5.30		B 6.30	.....
.....	7.00	6.00	.....	6.30			
.....	8.10	B*7.00	.....	7.00			
.....	9.20	B*8.10	.....	8.10	A. M.	Change Cars at West Oakland	
.....	10.30	*1030	.....	9.20	7.00		
.....	B11.45	B*1145	.....	10.30	P. M.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	B11.45	3.00		

To "SAN FRANCISCO," Daily.

FROM DELAWARE STREET.	FROM BERKELEY.	FROM NILES	FROM EAST OAKLAND.	FROM FERNSIDE.	FROM ALAMEDA.	FROM OAKLAND. (Broadway.)	
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
B 5.40	B 5.40	7.00	B 5.10	B8.00	B*5.00	B 5.20	12.20
B 6.30	B 6.30	8.00	B 5.50	B10.00	B*5.40	B 6.00	12 50
8.00	7.30	P. M.	6.40	B11.00	*6.25	6.50	1.20
10.00	8.30	2.35	7.40	P. M.	7.00	7.20	1.50
12.00	9.30	4.30	8.40	B6.00	8.03	7.50	2.50
P. M.	10.30	———	9.40	.....	9.00	8.25	3.20
1.30	11.30		10.40	.....	10.03	8.50	3.50
3.30	P. M.		11.40	.....	11.03	9.20	4.20
4.30	1.00	FROM SAN JOSE.	P. M.	.....	12,00	9.50	4.50
5.30	3.00		12.40	.....	P. M.	10.20	5.20
B 6.30	4.00		1.25	.....	1.00	10.50	5.50
.....	5.00		2.40	.....	3.00	11.20	6.25
.....	6.00		4.40	.....	*3.20	11.50	6.50
			5.40	.....	4.00	.....	8.00
		A. M.	6.40	.....	5.00	.....	9.10
Change Cars at West Oaklnd.		7.10	7.50	.....	6.03	.....	10.20
		P. M.	9.00	.....	B*7.20	.....	.....
		1.30	10.10	.....	B*8.30	.....	.....
		.....	.....	.....	*10.00	.....	.....

B—*Sundays excepted.*

*Alameda Passengers change cars at Oakland.

Creek Route.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*Daily*—B5:40, B6:30, 7.20, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A.M. 12:15, 1:15, 2:25, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6.15 P.M.

FROM OAKLAND—*Daily*—B5:30, B6:20, 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A. M. 12:05, 1:05, 2:15, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05 P.M. —*Sundays excepted.*

"Official Schedule Time" furnished by RANDOLPH & Co., Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St., S. F.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt.
A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.

SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD

Commencing Monday, Sept. 15th, 1879, and until further notice. Boats and Trains will leave San Francisco (Washington-st. Wharf) as follows:

3.00 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted), Steamer "James M. Donahue" (Washington Street Wharf), connecting with Mail and Express Train at Donahue for Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Cloverdale, and way stations. Making stage connections at Lakeville for Sonoma; at Geyserville for Skaggs' Springs; at Cloverdale for Ukiah, Lakeport, Mendocino City, Highland Springs, Bartlett Springs, Soda Bay and the Geysers.
☞ Connections made at Fulton on following morning for Korbel's, Guerneville and the Redwoods.
(Arrive at San Francisco 10:30 A.M.)

Sunday Excursions at Reduced Rates.

8.15 A.M., Sundays only, via Donahue, for Cloverdale and Way Stations.
Fares for Round Trip: Donahue, $1; Petaluma, $1.50; Santa Rosa, $2; Fulton, $2.50; Windsor, $3; Healdsburg, $3; Litton's, $3.50; Geyserville, $3.50; Cloverdale, $4.50.
(Arrive at San Francisco 7:00 P.M.)

Freight received from 7 a.m. till 2.30 p. m., daily (except Sundays).
Ticket Office: Washington st. Wharf.

A. HUGHES, Gen. Manager. JAS. M. DONAHUE, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE.

Notice.--The Trade and the Public are informed that we receive the genuine LOUIS ROEDERER CARTE BLANCAE CHAMPAGNE, direct from Mr. Louis Roederer, Reims, over his signature and Consular Invoice. Each case is marked upon the side, "Macondray & Co., San Francisco," and each bottle bears the label, "Macondray & Co., Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast."
MACONDRAY & CO.,
Oct. 11. Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

Natural beauty surpasses anything which can be imparted by artificial means. PHOSPHATE SOAP gives health to the skin simply by removing impurities and eradicating the poisons which give rise to skin diseases.

Not only for daily use on the face and hands, but for bathing the entire body, there is nothing equal to PHOSPHATE SOAP. It is a thorough disinfectant and removes offensive odors of every kind.

☞ Ask your Druggist for it.

NORTHERN DIVISION SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Commencing Monday, April 21, 1879, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave San Francisco, from Passenger Depot on Townsend street, between Third and Fourth streets, as follows:

8.20 A.M. daily for San Jose and Way Stations. ☞ Stages for Pescadero (via San Mateo) connect with this train only.

9.30 A.M (Sundays only) for San Jose and Way Stations. Returning, leaves San Jose at 6 P.M.

10.40 A.M. daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad and all Way Stations. ☞ At PAJARO, the Santa Cruz R. R. connects with this train for Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz. ☞ At SALINAS the M. & S. V. R. R. connects with this train for Monterey. ☞ STAGE connections made with this train. (Pescadero Stages via San Mateo excepted.)

3.30 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose, Gilroy, Pajaro, Hollister, Tres Pinos and principal Way Stations.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The trains of the Santa Cruz R. R. and the M. & S. V. R. R., which have been connecting with this train on Saturdays at PAJARO and SALINAS respectively, have been withdrawn for the season. Those intending to visit Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz or Monterey, will take the train leaving San Francisco at 10:40 A.M. daily.

3.30 P.M. (Sundays only) for San Jose and Way Stations.

4.25 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose and Way Stations.

5.00 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

6.30 P.M.—daily, for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

Second-Class Fare.

Between San Francisco and San Jose.....$1.00.

On Freight Trains only, leaving San Francisco at 4:00 A.M., San Jose at 8:30 P.M. (daily, Sundays excepted).

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates

To San Jose and intermediate points sold on Saturdays, and Sunday mornings, good for return until following Monday inclusive.

Also, EXCURSION TICKETS to Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Monterey, sold on Saturdays only—good for return until the following Monday inclusive.

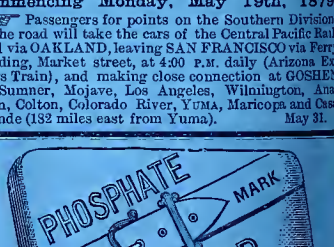
☞ Principal Ticket Office—Passenger Depot, Townsend street. Branch Ticket Office—No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Supt. H. R. JUDAH, A. P. &T. A.

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

Commencing Monday, May 19th, 1879,

☞ Passengers for points on the Southern Divisions of the road will take the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad via OAKLAND, leaving SAN FRANCISCO via Ferry Landing, Market street, at 4:00 P.M. daily (Arizona Express Train), and making close connection at GOSHEN for Sumner, Mojave, Los Angeles, Wilmington, Anaheim, Colton, Colorado River, YUMA, Maricopa and Casa Grande (132 miles east from Yuma). May 31.



Ladies who have injured the skin by the constant use of cosmetics may do much to restore their faces to that beauty which nature alone can give by constantly using PHOSPHATE SOAP.

For chapped hands the constant use of PHOSPHATE SOAP will be recommended by all who give it one fair trial.

If you want a nice article of Toilet Soap and something that is beneficial to the skin, buy PHOSPHATE SOAP.

Ladies who wish to make the skin look beautiful and natural should use PHOSPHATE SOAP.

Manufactured by "Standard Soap Co.," 204 Sacramento St., San Francisco.

NOTABILIA.

THE PEDDLER'S SONG.

Lawn as white as driven snow;
Cypress black as e'er was crow;
Gloves as sweet as damask roses;
Masks for faces and for noses;
Bugle-bracelet, necklace, amber;
Perfume for a lady's chamber;
Gold quelps and stomachers,
For my lads to give their dears;
Pins and poking-sticks of steel,
What maids lack from head to heel:
Come buy of me, come; come buy, come buy,
Buy, lads, or else your lasses cry.

WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE.

According to recent correspondence from Japan, published in the *Bulletin* in this city, the American mechanics, engineers, lawyers, toothpicks and tobacco-plugs are infinitely preferred hy the shrewd Japanese to those of other countries. Nothing more distinctively mark the race and the degree of civilization than the hat; and now that the Japanese have frankly adopted Western principles of conduct and ideas of government and social life, they will, of course, adopt the symbolic hat of the West; and in the West they will choose the style and the artist that are acknowledged to be first. This is as it should he, and now that Herrmann, the Hatter, has brought out his gloriously illustrated catalogue, San Francisco has the proud satisfaction of possessing the most remarkahle artist in hats in the western world. 336 Kearny street.

One of the most cheering signs of the times is the inclination toward healthy sports and a greater care for the physical development. Naturally, when men begin to think of being strong, they find it necessary to clean themselves; and salt-water hathing, which strengthens while it purifies, is now indispensable. There is no such establishment for this as the Terrace Baths, Alameda, which are carefully enclosed and watched, so as to make them absolutely secure, and cleaned so scrupulously every day that there is no chance for any deposit. Those who have seen the rush of the ebb-tide when the gates are opened know that neither sand nor mud can resist it. Add to these advantages the regular washing of the bathing suits after each using, and it will be acknowledged that these balmy waters are not to be equaled.

"My child," said the Captain, "I'm not finding fault; no harm in putting your best foot foremost. I wish you'd do it a little more. At your age you ought to be thinking about getting married." There's very little doubt that the giddy young thing *was* thinking about it, much more seriously than the Captain—dull, as all men are—ever imagined; but she was troubled about her complexion. Madame Rachel's Enamel Bloom was recommended, and solved the problem. Perfectly harmless, made of the most delicate plants, and wholesome in its effects, it is indispensahle to every lady, as C. Langley & Co., Front and Pine streets, can testify.

The N. Y. Graphic has been making some attempts at computing how many persons in the world had $50, or its equivalent in cash, and finds that in two countries at least, there must he a great many. In France, in 1877, 2,863,283 depositors in banks had $153,800,000, and in English postoffice savings hanks the average to each depositor was over $200. This is a gratifying state of things, but it is far more satisfactory to find that no one who lunches or dines at Swain's, 213 Sutter street, ever feels the need of $50, so light, so buoyant, so full of energy and hope does he feel after one of those delicious, perfectly-cooked and elegant meals.

A little parcel, containing several braids of golden hair and an exquisitely designed locket of genuine Etruscan style, was found but a few days ago on the road to Alamo, and there is great wonder in the minds of all concerning these mementoes of an evidently fond affection. There was nothing in the parcel that could give a clue to the owuership; and one cannot hut reflect that a suffering heart might now be consoled if the locket had contained one of Bradley & Rulofson's inimitably perfect photographs of the owner.

Recent experiments hy English army engineers have demonstrated that guns which have chambers for the more perfect combustion of the powder do far more execution with a smaller charge than unchambered guns with a very heavy charge. This is a matter of great interest to military men; but all men, military or civil, are even more deeply interested in the magnificent neck-gear sold hy Carmany & Crosett, 25 Kearny street. Indning these in the seclusion of his own chamber, a man goes forth to do far greater execution than before.

A Texas newspaper expresses a wish that a few of the citizens of that State might be permitted to live till they died a natural death, so as to show the world what a magnificently healthy country Texas really is. Patriotism so genuine should have its wish; and if the Texans knew the virtues of the Gerke Wine and sent their orders to Landsberger, not a few of all of them would he sure of a longevity beyond compare. The Gerke wine is the one thing required to complete the charms of the Texas climate.

It is said that Don Carlos has been requested to leave France because he received and returned the courtesies of officers of the army; and some of these have been subjected to discipline, more or less severe, for their share in the business. This seems to be rather severe discipline on both sides, and yet things must be kept in order if they are to stay so. It is true that, in the case of Montanya's Union Rauge, there is no necessity of enforcing order at any time, for it works to perfection and does better than any other. The testimonials to this effect at Jackson street, below Battery, are amazing.

It is a sad reflection that every step in the onward march of civilization brings us face to face with some new disease, or some new form of an old and familiar malady. In this, as in every other condition of our existence, we find the law of Compensation incessantly at work. We attain to greater hights and wider scope only at the price of increased perils. But, if the dangers are augmented, so are the resources of science, and in this way Consumption, that scourge of modern life, has been met and vanquished by F. & P. J. Cassin's Cordial Balm of Old Rye Whisky and Pure Rock Candy.

It is a joy almost Anglo-Saxon and peculiar to sit by the side of a good coal fire, on a stormy winter's evening, and chat cosily with a friend while the kettle hums merrily, with delicious hints of coming tea, or perhaps even of a comforting night-cap. The pleasure is Anglo-Saxon, but the finest form of it is Anglo-American, when the fire is made of the glowing Red-Ash Coal, which burns away so perfectly, without lump or clinker. This, with every kind of Scotch, Eastern, Australian or other coal, constantly for sale by J. Macdonough, 25 Market street.

If there is one feature of our glorious climate more admirable than another, it is the moderation of the temperature, which enables even the delicate invalid to enjoy a salt-water bath at the Neptune and Mermaid, at the foot of Hyde street, North Beach, quite as much in December or January as in July. At these haths the water rolls in on the shelving beach, fresh from the Pacific, and the bathers have the advantage of Prof. Mohor's presence and instruction in swimming.

There is a wonderful agreement among the foreigners who have visited Japan as to the beauty of the scenery and the amiable character of the people; and it is not doubted that, if the country had a supply of the famous Napa Soda, it would be one of the most enchanting regions on the globe. Fortunately, the spring at Napa is inexhaustible, and even this want will soon be filled.

It should be the business of every one having a cold to treat it promptly and properly until it is gotten rid of—intelligent experience fortunately presenting a curative in Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds—allay any exciting inflammation of the Throat or Lungs, and remove the distressing symptoms of Asthma or Pleurisy.

The shipments of wool from San Diego this autumn amount to 450,998 pounds; an advance on the production of last year, and one that suggests many reflections on the progress of California. Much of this increase is due to the growth of the demand for those matchless hats sold hy White, 614 Commercial street.

Tapestry Brussels, $1 per yard and upwards; fine new patterns. Call and see them. Window shades, 75 cents and upwards. Window lace, 12½ cents and upwards. Cornices, wall paper, etc. Oilcloths, 50 cents per yard and upwards. Hartshorn & McPhun, 112 Fourth st., near Mission.

Parents, do not use vile drugs or nostrums in your families, but use pure Hop Bitters. Read Advertisement.

AVERILL MIXED PAINT,

The Best, Most Durable and Beautiful of All Paints.

PREPARED READY FOR USE,

AND OF ANY SHADE OR COLOR DESIRED.

O. S. ORRICK, General Agent,
Sept. 27. *329 Market st., Opposite Front.*

COKE CHEAPEST FUEL.

Reduction in Price: Wholesale Price, 50 cents per barrel; Retail Price, 60 cents per barrel, at the works of the SAN FRANCISCO GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, Howard and First streets, and foot of Second st. Jan. 12.

SCHWAB & BREESE,

New Art Gallery, 624 Market street, opposite Palace Hotel. Oil Paintings, Engravings, Wax and Artists' Materials. ADMISSION FREE. Sept. 13.

SNOW & CO.,

No. 20 Post street, opposite Mechanics' Institute, Importers and Manufacturers of Pictures, Frames, Mouldings, and Artist's Materials. Established 1849. Sept. 20.

W Morris. **MORRIS & KENNEDY,** J. F. Kennedy.

Importers and Dealers in Moldings, Frames, Engravings, Chromos, Lithographs, Decalcomanie, Wax and Artists' Materials, 21 Post street, nearly opposite Masonic Temple, San Francisco. Feb. 4.

NOTICE.

For the very best photographs go to Bradley & Rulofson's, in an Elevator, 429 Montgomery street. Oct. 29.

MADAME WALDO COHEN,

Finishing Lessons--Piano. $3 Per Lesson.
Sept. 20. *507 Hyde Street, San Francisco.*

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Gold Medal, Paris, 1878.

Sold by all Stationers. Sole Agent for the United States: MR. HENRY HOE, 91 John street, N. Y. Jan. 5.

"BIZ."

There seems to be less stirring speculative activity in the general merchandise market than for a month past. This, in a very great measure, is attributable to the largely diminished stock of goods in warehouse. In fact, the great bulk of Metals, Groceries, etc., is now in the hands of the trade; bought when low at bed-rock prices, and now held at a very considerable advance. Our spot stocks of Coffee are probably less now than for a very long period, causing a very important rise in values. Sugars have also risen greatly the past few weeks, the Refiners profiting largely by the advance. Teas are running light in stock, enabling holders of Japans to obtain a handsome advance upon former rates. Rice, other than Hawaiian Table, is in full supply, and prices low; but the Island product is wanted for the trade of Chicago, and the stock of this kind being small, good prices and prompt sales result immediately upon arrival.

Borax remains unchanged in value—say 6@7c for crude and refined. The Colima carried to New York via Panama 48,815 lbs.

Bags and Bagging.—The spot combination, carrying, perhaps, 10,000,000 Grain Sacks, seem to be confident of the ultimate success of their endeavors to make a corner in the market, but to do so they must carry them six to nine months. The late rise of Jute and Burlaps in Calcutta and Dundee is calculated upon to help them out. Bags that were ordered some months ago in Calcutta at an extremely low figure have now greatly advanced. Freights hither have also risen materially, so that the 5,000,000 Grain Sacks contracted for, and perhaps now afloat for California, a portion of which sold for Spring and Summer delivery at 9¼@9½c, could not now be bought for less than 9¾@10c. As we look at it 15,000,000 Grain Sacks have already been provided for next year's crop. The trade expect big prices next Summer. This may be the case if we have big crops.

Quicksilver.—Spot stocks are light, and holders generally demand 45c. Last Saturday all the available supply was picked up at 40c. On Monday 52½c was paid for 100 flasks, and since then the price advanced to 55c. There does not seem to be any demand for China, and without this outlet we do not see how prices can be kept up, for the very good reason that our monthly home consumption (the Bonanza mines) has been reduced four to five thousand flasks from what it was three years ago, while the production keeps up, but not to the extreme figures then recorded.

Salmon.—The market for Case Salmon is well under control, and all the stock of Columbia River brands held by one wealthy firm at $1 40@$1 50 per doz for 1-lb cans; no 2-lb tins in market. Sacramento River brands of Salmon can be bought at $1 37½@$1 40 per doz. Our receipts for the season, dating from April 1st, 228,000 cases; our exports, 115,700 cases. These figures do not include, of course, the Oregon shipments direct to England, etc. Our present spot stock is estimated at 50,000 cases, which is a meagre supply for the Eastern States, Australia and Europe.

Coffee.—A very notable advantage has been realized in all kinds of Green during the past few weeks, owing to the light stock of Central American and other Greens. Sales of Prime No. 1 Salvador at 20c@21c; Rio at 16½c@17c; Mexican, 17½c. The total imports by sea in the first ten months of the last four years were as follows: 1876, bags, 72,534; 1877, bags, 118,970; 1878, bags, 110,378; 1879, bags, 83,091. The receipts by rail in the first ten months in the year were 2,610 bags in 1879, against 2,766 bags in 1878. The overland shipments up to this period were 19,563 bags in 1879 and 7,836 bags in 1878. At the close all the Central American in first hands closed out at 18c@18½c; it was *fair* Guatemala. O. G. Java is held at 26c. An invoice of 425 bags good Green Tahatian is now on the market from the Society Islands.

Sugars.—The Refiners have again advanced their prices of Cube, Crushed and all other grades ½c per pound—now 13c for all Whites, 11@11½c for Yellow and Golden. Imports during the week, 4,000 pkgs from Honolulu per City of Sydney. The bark Jane A. Falkenberg has arrived at Portland, Oregon, with 5,000 kegs same. Two of our trade papers have of late devoted columns of matter to the discussion, *pro* and *con*, of the good and evil effects of the Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty, the *Merchant* ably advocating it, the *Grocer* denouncing it with a degree of ferocity that greatly weakens its cause, and is well calculated to disgust the reader if possessed of the least particle of refinement. No good can come of this heated warfare. Better let the Treaty work out its own term of seven years, and mark the result. It certainly will prove a boon to the Hawaiians. In passing, we may he allowed to state that Sir Claus Spreckles, the President of the California Sugar Refinery, and prime mover of this Sugar Ring, and generally called the Sugar King, had the foresight to contract for the entire Sugar crop of Hawaii, 35,000 tons, and seeing that an advance in raw Sugars was inevitable, by reason of a lessened Beet Sugar crop in France and Germany, quietly ordered, in addition, two full cargoes of Manila raws some months since. The rise on these two cargoes in value now amounts to $100,000 profit. Strange how luck attends the operation of some men. Will it always he so with Spreckles? Is he not putting too many irons in the fire with his vast irrigating planting Sugar schemes at the Sandwich Islands, etc.

Cordage.—An advance in price is to he noted of ½c ₱ lb by the local factory: now 15c ₱ lb.

Coal.—The market is without change in values, with few Spot cargo sales.

Metals.—We have no sales to record, chiefly for lack of stock, all in the hands of the trade; prices nominal.

Oils.—The Pacific Mill has advanced the price of Linseed to 95c@$1 ₱ gall. Castor, $1 25@$1 40.

Spices.—Nutmegs are lower; sales of No. 1 at 95@97½c. Cloves, 50c.

Spirits Turpentine.—Sales of 500 cs, to arrive, at 50c.

Wines.—The Colima, for New York, via Panama, carried 29,000 glls. This year vintage is estimated at 6,000,000 glls. On the 15th inst., S. L. Jones & Co. will sell 120,000 glls White and Red Buena Vista Wines; also, Sparkling ditto.

Wool.—The market is very strong, with a light stock; the present range of prices 15 to 28c. This is a big rise, notably that for the low Burry, southern grades, from 10 to 15c.

Hides.—The price of selected Dry has been advanced to 20c, under the influence of a good Eastern demand.

Freights and Charters.—Few or no Grain charters have been written during the week, ship owners holding out for 70s. to U. K. The latest charters were at 65s.@67s. 6d. At this writing there are only nine disengaged vessels in port, only half the number suited to the Grain carrying trade of the port. The fleet to arrive in the next five or six months have a tonnage of 140,000 tons. We have now on the herth 29 vessels, of 46,775 tons register, and the Wheat fleet off for the season 135 vessels, dating from July 1st.

Breadstuff Marts.—Our receipts of Wheat and Flour, for the past two seasons dating from July 1st to Novemher 5th, compares as follows: 1878—Flour, 685,007 50-lb sacks; 1879—ditto, 632,702 50-lb sacks. 1879—Wheat, 6,126,661 ctls; 1878, ditto, 5,506,210 ctls. From this it will be seen that we are this season some 700,000 ctls in advance of 1878. Receipts are yet liheral, hut, since the decline in values, farmers have shown less anxiety to force supplies forward, and we therefore look for a falling off in receipts from this time forward, as we have now marketed more than one-half of our Wheat crop. On Monday last an offer was mads, and declined, of $2 10 ₱ ctl for 1,000 tons of good shipping Wheat; sales during the week of small lots at $2@2 05 ₱ ctl. Our exports of Wheat and Flour, the past two seasons, stand thus—to all countries:

	Flour, bbls.	*Wheat, ctls.*
1879—July 1 to November 5	154,231	5,158,422
1878—July 1 to Novemher 5	167,744	4,939,503

Barley, Oats and Corn.—We note the purchase of 15,000 cts. feed Barley for Iquiqui. We quote feed at 75@80; hrewing, 90@95c ₱ ctl. Oats are in free supply from the North, and prices have fallen to $1 15@$1 35 per ctl. Corn—There is a slight advance to he noted in small Yellow, now $1@$1 05 per ctl.; large Yellow, 95@97½c per ctl.

Beans are in good demand for export, 80 tons Lima taken for New York by rail—eight carloads; price, 5½@6c; other Whites, 1¾c per lb.

Hops are in good demand, at 25 to 35c, according to quality.

Rye.—The demand is light; price $1 10 ₱ ctl.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs are quite pleatiful, at 30@35c for the former; Cheese, 12½@18c; Eggs, 25 to 35c for Eastern and California.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

There has been a steady and ominous increase in the city mortality during the month of October. During the week ending the 3d, the deaths were 74; on the following weeks they rose to 78, 86, 97 and 108. For the same weeks the deaths from zymotic causes were 14, 8, 6, 24 and 18. During the last two weeks 17 infants have died of cholera. Typhoid fever continues prevalent. The type is mild; nevertheless there have heen 14 deaths in the month. Dipbtheria, which had disappeared from the roll of mortality, bas again appeared. There were 4 deaths last week, and the week before 3 deaths from croup, which is regarded hy many pathologists as the same disease. During the last two weeks there has heen a high mortality from pneumonia. The combination of mild showers and hot weather appears to favor the development of sewer gases, and it is scarcely probable that the health of the city will improve until the sewer deposits have heen flushed away hy heavy rain. Nevertheless, it is within the power of most persons to secure an adequate supply of fresh air hy opening the windows and closing the doors. It is very easy to contaminate the air of hedrooms hy leaving the doors open, while it is most difficult to introduce foul air from the outside.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

Finest and Cheapest Meat-flavoring Stock for Soups, Made Dishes and Sauces. March 2.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful. See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," etc.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

Caution--Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature, in blue ink, across Label. "Consumption in England increased tenold in ten years." March 2.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

To be had of all Store-keepers, Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only), C. David & Co., 43, Mark Lane, London, England. March 2.

Medicinal Food--Pancreatic Emulsion is the only true food in

Consumption and Wasting Diseases produced by enfeebled digestion, or hereditary causes.

Medicinal Food--Pancreatic Emulsion supplies the special form of nutriment, in combination with the digestive agent required, and is therefore the

Natural Food for such Invalids, restoring strength, weight and appetite, and counteracting the tendency to wasting diseases, etc.

Savory & Moore, New Bond-street, London, from whom pamphlets, containing particulars and the highest Medical Testimonials and recommendations, may be obtained, gratis, on application, and chemists, etc., everywhere. [July 5.

CHARLES LANGLEY & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
Importers of Pure English, French and German Drugs,
PATENT MEDICINES, Etc.,
100 and 102 FRONT STREET,
San Francisco. [Sept. 6.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.,

For Japan and China, leave wharf, corner First and Brannan streets, at noon, for YOKOHAMA AND HONGKONG, connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shangbai.

GAELIC ..... Decemher 6th, February 28th.
BELGIC ..... January 17th, April 10th.

Cabin Plans on exhibition and Passage Tickets for sale at No. 2 New Montgomery street.

For Freight, apply to GEORGE H. RICE, Freight Agent, at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Wharf, or No. 218 California street.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger Agent.

LELAND STANFORD, President. Nov. 1.

"The World," the Flesh, and the Devil.

[Concluded from Sixth Page.]

...30 cities of Washington apiece.——The legacy duty on the late Count ...rge Karolyi's fortune amounts to 1,110,000 florins. His heir, who is ...dy very wealthy, when he heard the figure of the duty, pathetically ...rked that it was fortunate he was a rich man, otherwise two such ...rtunes would reduce him to penury. The deceased leaves, among other ...resting collections, one consisting of over 200 meerschaum pipes valued at $5,000 ...s. This was his favorite hobby. As he was one day showing the pipes to a ...isseur," said he, "Helas, quand j'aurais *cassé la meerne*" (meaning when he ...d) "ce sera ci courront grand risque d'etre dispersees aux quatre coins du monde."

——We have become accidentally possessed of the following letter, which is a correct ...of one lately addressed by a corporal of marines to his wife, from a vessel which ...s at present stationed off the west coast of Africa: "WIFE—I was greatly surprised to hear from you (through my captain). I had forgotten that I was married, and to tell you the truth I had entirely forgotten you. I should have thought that a handsome young woman like you would have been above applying to a poor marine for help. I think you have been guided by your mother in this matter, as you have been ...d others—well, I should like you to act upon my advice for once; that is, to take no notice of your mother, do the best you can for yourself, and, if possible, get married again. It might be better for you. I can assure you that I will never trouble you as long as I live. I am very comfortable in the service, and there is no doubt but that I shall stay in the service for the next sixteen years. My captain said that he would not interfere with my private affairs, and if I had any trouble with you to take no notice of it. I must now conclude, and I don't think I shall ever see you or Manchester again, for I have greater attractions in Portsmouth than any other part of England—I remain, etc. P. S. I cannot return your letter, as it is lost." In this letter the sternness of the warrior and the proverbial inconstancy of the sailor are fearfully and wonderfully combined.——A tramway has just been opened in the fine old city of Brunswick on a new principle. The rail has no groove. It is laid exactly flush with the road's level, and may thus be crossed at any angle with any description of conveyance without any jar or disturbance. The car is guided and kept in its place on this rail by slight steel studs on the tyre of the wheels, which fit into corresponding holes punched in the rail at the distance of every five inches. The invention is that of an architect, Mr. Edge of Birmingham, and may be said now to have merged from the experimental into that of accomplished fact.——If any one is still sceptical as to the future of the electric light, let him drive or walk from Westminster along the Embankment to Blackfriars, and then across Waterloo Bridge: he will be well rapaid, and his scepticism must vanish. The effect of the electric lamps along this entire *route* is simply magnificent; it is like moonlight, before which the feeble gas-jets pale their ineffectual light. When gas first came in, country folk used to come up in crowds to see Southwark Bridge lit up. Events repeat themselves; and I should not be surprised to see "specials" advertised to carry people up to see Waterloo Bridge as now illuminated, and it really is a noble spectacle, worth coming a long way to see. It took gas eleven years to establish itself; and in eleven years what strides may not the electric light have made after this river-side demonstration of its capabilities!—*The World.*——One of the strange features in the double murder in the Fauhourg St. Honore, that has for the last few days been the talk of Paris, is the fact that the murderer thought fit to write to the widow of his master and victim to inform her that it was only for the sake of robbery that he committed his crime. 'I have taken about eighty pounds,' he says, in conclusion, 'with which money I mean to make my fortune; and I pledge myself to return it to you some day.' Extraordinary as the scruple may look, this is not the first time that a murderer, without apparently feeling much remorse for the deed in itself, has given signs of being quite awake to the pecuniary liability which it entails. Thus the Marquis de Salverte, whose father was murdered at San Domingo about a quarter of a century ago, received by post, after the lapse of a few years, a sum of eight thousand pounds, with notice that it was a restitution of the amount robbed, from the murderer himself, who had made his fortune, but declined to give his name and address. In another case, a Parisian Senator was for years in receipt of a monthly instalment of eight pounds from London, the sender of which was unknown, with notice that the amount would be forthcoming to complete the payment of a sum of twenty-four thousand francs, robbed from one of his uncles after murder. What was stranger still is that the receiver knew of no relation of his who had ever been, or was likely to have been, murdered.

CUMBERLAND LODE, ARIZONA.

The Cumberland Mine Preparing for Work of an Extensive Character.

As is well known, the Cumberland Lode is in Martinez District, Yavapai county, Arizona. The Cumberland Mine is the principal mine of this lode, while the Martinez and Gnome Mines—extensions of the Cumberland—have also very rich ore in their shafts, and will, within a few months, make a very handsome showing. Capt. Daniel Hanlon, Superintendent of the Cumberland, is putting up buildings, and making every preparation to receive the 10-stamp mill, which will shortly be forwarded from here to the mine. He has already reported the ore body as *inexhaustible.* The richness of the same in shafts No. 1, 2 and 3 is patent to every person who has examined the mine since last July. The Cumberland Mine is truthfully proclaimed as the coming bonanza of this Coast, challenging comparison for *richness* and *extent* with any other mine of equal depth that has yet been brought to light. In times like these, when misrepresentation seems to be the rule, the officers of this company cannot be too highly commended for their frankness and fairness. There are no hidden secrets. Experts of reputation are invited to inspect the mine—see for themselves—and then report *honestly* what is presented. A party, with this object in view, comprised of men of well-known integrity, will leave here for the Cumberland within a few weeks.

At the regular monthly meeting of the British Benevolent Society, held at the rooms, 730 Montgomery street, on Monday, 3d November, 1879, it was moved by Mr. Lyons, seconded by Mr. Fox, and carried unanimously—"That the resolution of respect to the memory of the late William Hayes, passed by the Board of Relief on the 8th ultimo, be adopted as expressive of the sentiments of the Society at large." The following is the resolution referred to: "That in the death of Mr. William Hayes, who for a period of twelve years occupied the position of Chairman to the Board of Relief of the British Benevolent Society of California, the Board has lost one of its most genial, faithful and active members; and therefore it feels called upon to bear testimony to the fact, that during the period through which Mr. Hayes was connected with this Board, he made it his duty to devote a considerable portion of his valuable time to the work 'of prudently dispensing the charities of the Society and conserving its general interests.'" The Board thinks it but just to add that Mr. Hayes' generous heart led him, in many instances, *to relieve with his own private means* cases of destitution that did not come within the scope of the Society's operations.

Mr. H. F. Williams, whose long fight in behalf of a good system of street pavement has not yet been won, has brought together, in a handsome sheet, the Report of the Committee of the Mechanics' Institute on his Composite Pavement, submitted to them in 1876, besides a letter from Mr. James Findla, of Brighton, England, and the opinion of Mr. Farquharson, the eminent architect; all agreeing as to the superiority of this invention. There is no answering the arguments or disputing the facts stated by Mr. Williams.

An elegant assortment of Gold Watches and Chains at Raudolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

The immigration for the year at New York, which is now certain to exceed 180,000 persons, is not yet back to ante-panic days, when nearly twice that number were landed at Castle Garden, but it is remarkable for a large increase of English and an unusually well-to-do class of immigrants. In the old days, when the great bulk of immigrants were famine-stricken Irish peasants, the average amount of money brought by each person was put at $8, and it is now estimated by the New York commissioners of emigration at $70. If this estimate is correct, and it is based on foreign coin offered for exchange into American currency by the emigrants, this year's immigration has introduced $22,000,000 to this country in money alone, two-thirds as much as the net import of specie during the year.

HIGHEST STOCK QUOTATIONS

For the Week Ending Nov. 7th, 1879.

COMPILED BY GEORGE C. HICKOX & CO., 230 MONTGOMERY STREET.

NAME OF MINE.	SAT.	MONDAY.		TUESDAY.		WEDNESDY		THURSDAY.		FRIDAY.	
		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Argenta	3/8	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	3/8	—	
Andes	1 1/4	1 1/4	—	1 1/4	—	—	1	1 1/4	—	—	
Alpha	14 1/2	14 1/2	—	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	—	14 1/2	—	—	
Alta	5 1/4	5 1/4	—	5 1/2	—	5 3/8	—	5 3/8	—	—	
Alps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bullion	7	6 3/4	—	6 3/4	—	6 3/4	—	—	—	—	
Belcher	3 3/4	3 5/8	3 3/4	3 5/8	—	4 1/2	3 7/8	3 3/4	—	—	
Best & Belcher	18 1/2	19	18 1/2	19	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 3/4	21 1/2	21 3/4	21	
*Benton	3 3/4	3 5/8	3 3/4	3 5/8	—	3 5/8	—	3 5/8	—	—	
Bodie	13 1/2	—	13 3/4	—	13 7/8	—	13 3/4	—	13 3/4	—	
Cons Imperial	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1	—	1	1	1 1/2	—	1 1/2	
Crown Point	3 3/4	4	—	4	3 7/8	—	4	4	—	3 3/4	
Chellar	8 1/2	8 5/8	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 3/4	—	—	8 1/2	—	8 5/8	
California	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 1/2	—	5 3/4	—	5 3/4	
Con. Virginia	5 5/8	5 1/4	5 1/2	5 5/8	—	5 3/4	5 7/8	6 1/4	5 5/8	5 1/2	
Caledonia	2 1/4	2 1/4	—	2 1/4	—	2 1/4	—	2 1/4	—	—	
Confidence	—	11	—	10 5/8	—	11 1/4	—	11 1/2	—	—	
Eureka Con	26	—	26	—	25	—	—	—	25 3/4	26	
Exchequer	5 1/4	5 3/8	—	5 1/4	5 1/4	5	5	4 3/8	—	5	
Fairfax	—	—	—	1/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gould & Curry	11 1/4	11	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	11	11 1/2	11 1/4	11	
Gila	1/4	—	1/4	1/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Grand Prize	2 1/2	—	2 1/2	—	2 1/2	—	2 3/8	—	2 1/4	—	
Hale & Norcross	18	18	17 1/2	18 1/4	18 3/8	18 1/4	—	17 3/4	17 3/4	17 3/4	
Julia	3 3/8	3 3/4	—	3 3/8	3 3/8	3 1/4	3 3/8	3 3/8	3 1/4	—	
Justice	3	2 3/8	2 3/4	3	3	2 3/8	—	2 3/8	—	—	
Jackson	—	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	
Kentuck	—	4 1/4	—	4 1/4	—	4 1/2	—	4 1/4	—	—	
*Leopard	—	—	1/4	—	1/8	—	1/4	—	—	—	
Lady Wash'n	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	—	1 3/8	—	1 3/8	—	—	
Leviathan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Leeds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Mexican	36	34 1/2	33 3/8	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 3/8	—	—	—	33	
Modoc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Manhattan	—	—	2 1/4	—	—	—	2 1/4	—	—	—	
Northern Belle	5 1/4	—	5 1/2	—	5 1/4	—	5 1/2	—	—	—	
Ophir	32	31 3/4	31 1/4	31 3/4	—	32 1/4	32 3/8	32 3/4	32	31 3/4	
Overman	9 1/2	9 1/4	—	9 1/2	—	9 3/4	—	9 1/2	—	—	
Potosi	6 1/2	6 1/4	—	5 3/4	5 7/8	5 7/8	—	5 5/8	—	—	
Raymond & Ely	1 1/2	—	1 1/2	—	1 1/2	—	1 3/8	—	1 1/2	—	
*Savage	17	16 1/4	15 1/4	16	16 3/4	16	16	15 3/4	15 1/2	15 3/4	
Sierra Nevada	56 1/2	52 1/2	57	55	—	57	56 1/2	57 1/2	—	56 1/2	
'Silver Hill	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/2	—	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/4	—	
Seg Belcher	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
'Solid Silver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Succor	—	—	—	1/8	—	1/4	—	—	—	—	
Silver King, Ara	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Silv King South	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tip-Top	—	—	1 3/8	—	1 3/8	—	1 1/2	—	1 1/4	—	
Union Con	88 1/4	82	—	86 1/2	—	85 1/4	—	83 3/4	—	81	
*Utah	21 1/4	20	19 3/4	21 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	20 1/4	—	—	
'Yellow Jacket	16 1/2	16 3/4	15 1/4	16 3/8	16 1/2	17	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	

Assessments are now due on the Stocks above marked thus *

STOCK DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Office of the Gila Silver Mining Company, Room 7, Safe Deposit Building, 328 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California, October 21st, 1879.—At a special meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company, held this day, a Stock Dividend of twenty per cent. was declared, payable immediately, out of the Capital Stock owned by the Company. All Stockholders are requested to send their Stock to the office of the Company before November 24th, 1879, and receive the dividend due thereon.

Nov. 8. WM. W. PARRISH, Secretary.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Steamers of this Company will sail from Brondway Wharf for PORTLAND, Oregon), every 5 days, direct, and for LOS ANGELES, SANTA BARBARA, SANTA CRUZ, SAN DIEGO, SAN LUIS OBISPO and other NORTHERN and SOUTHERN COAST PORTS, leaving SAN FRANCISCO about every third day.

For Day and Hour of Sailing, see the Company's Advertisement in the San Francisco Daily Papers.

Ticket Office, No. 214 Montgomery Street, near Pine.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Agents,

March 15. No. 10 Market street.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Company's steamers will sail as follows at 12 M: CITY OF PEKING, Nov. 15th, Feb. 7th, May 1st—CITY OF TOKIO, Dec. 27th, March 20th—for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG.

GRANADA, November 19th, for PANAMA and NEW YORK, calling at MAZATLAN, SAN BLAS, MANZANILLO and ACAPULCO, connecting at Acapulco with Company's Steamer for all Central American ports—calling at SAN JOSE DE GUATEMALA and LA LIBERTAD to land passengers and mails only.

Tickets to and from Europe by any line for sale at the lowest rates; also to Havana and all West India ports.

CITY OF SYDNEY, Nov. 24th, at 12 o'clock M., or on arrival of the English mails, for HONOLULU, AUCKLAND and SYDNEY. $10 additional is charged for passage in Upper Saloon.

DAKOTA, November 10th, for VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, SEATTLE, and TACOMA, connecting at TACOMA with Northern Pacific Railroad for PORTLAND, Oregon. Tickets must be purchased before 11 A.M. on day of sailing, at Wharf Office. For freight or passage apply at the office, cor. First and Brannan streets. [Nov. 8.] WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., Agents.

LITTLE THINGS.

[BY SARAH L. MOORE.]

Little thorns are sharpest,
Little cares fall deep,
Little acts will often
Cause our love to sleep.

Little things we live by,
Little things we say,
Little things not seldom
Steal our peace away.

Little things lie closest,
Little things are light;
Little things can sometimes
Turn our day to night.

Little things can fly far,
Little things can pain,
Little things take longest
To gather up again.

Little things distress us,
Little things annoy,
Little things may bless us
And may give us joy.

—*Fireside Lays.*

REAL ESTATE NOTES.

From Magee's Real Estate Circular, for October, we extract as follows: There was considerably more inquiry for real estate in October than in September, particularly for small homesteads and homestead lots, and also for large central paying business properties, of which there is now very little for sale. Prices as yet have not improved anywhere, while in several cases sales made last month show even lower rates. We look for a decided improvement this winter and next spring, if we have abundant rains. We note increased inquiry for Mission lots and houses and lots, at from $1,000 to $2,000 in the first case, and from $2,000 to $3,000 in the second. North Beach lots, too, are in rather more demand. Land along the line of the California-street cable road has not been so much sought after since the building of the cable line on Geary street. The prices asked along and close to California street have for some time kept buyers off. There is a large amount of prospective business property for sale, at the western end of Market street, and on Third, Fourth, Sixth, Mission, First, Fremont, Main and other streets.

The City and County sales for October were 172 in number, and $839,824 in value. The mortgages were 203, amounting to $820,398; and the releases 174, amounting to $900,010.

It has not for years been more difficult than it is at present to obtain good mortgages. The savings banks have found it impossible, for the past three months, to loan out as much money as they desired satisfactorily on such securities. Plenty of private capitalists have also been trying to obtain good city mortgages during the past few months; but, having been generally unsuccessful, they are now looking for desirable productive purchases.

It will be remembered that many real estate owners failed to pay the taxes assessed against their lots for the fiscal years 1872–73 and 1873–74. The impression was general that those taxes were illegal and could not be collected, but now it appears that by virtue of subsequent legislation, and sundry decisions of the Supreme Court of this State, these taxes must be paid. Our readers should be careful, therefore, to examine their receipts for taxes, and their abstracts of title, and if these taxes do not appear to have been paid, they should hasten to pay them to avoid costs of expensive litigation. These receipts, moreover, should be carefully preserved, as instances may occur where the taxes, though actually paid, may, by inadvertence, not be canceled on the records, and the receipt would in those cases be the only evidence of the extinguishment of the tax lien.

Supervisor Smith, Chairman of the Finance Committee, lately made the annual statement of the financial condition of the city. We believe that no other city in the Union, of the same size, has a much smaller debt, in proportion to its revenue and the value of its property, than this city. The funded debt is but $3,000,000, while the value of the city property, at a low valuation, is $215,000,000. If, however, we look more closely into the matter, it will be found that the burden of our debt is heavy. The city property, consisting of squares and public buildings, instead of being a source of revenue, is a cause of great outlay, and the more we increase this kind of city property, the more we increase our annual expenditure. The interest of the funded debt, with the contribution to the sinking fund, annually amounts to $472,140. To pay this interest, 21¼ cents of a tax levy on the assessed total value of all assessed property ($215,000,000) is required. The city tax levy for the current year is $1.37, and we all know that one of the fundamental principles of the new city regime is that the tax levy is never to exceed $1, which is considered the maximum levy which we can patiently endure. So about a fourth of the whole revenue of the city will be needed to pay the interest of the funded debt of the city. A private individual or a mercantile firm would not be considered in a very brilliant position financially, if more than one-fourth of his or its income was required to pay interest on debt, the principal of which there could, in the most favorable case, be no possibility of paying off for many years to come, if ever. Then, the interest on the funded debt is 6 and 7 per cent., and cannot be reduced by any amount of zeal on the part of new and virtuous city rulers, until the time for paying the bonds arrives, while the interest received on the sinking fund of $1,000,000 is but 2½ per cent. The sinking fund can only be invested by being loaned on the security of State, City and County bonds. Loans from it cannot be made for a definite time; the city may demand payment at any time. The money being thus loaned on call, no higher rate of interest has hitherto been obtained than 2½ per cent. per annum. If the money could be loaned on the bonds for the term during which they run, 8 per cent. could be received. If this cannot be done, U. S. bonds should be purchased; they pay 4 per cent., and can at any time at once be turned into cash.

The Japan "Gazette" makes a few justifiable remarks on our practice of pirating in America the works of foreign authors, and shows how the Japanese, of all people, are commending the poisoned chalice to the lips of the Harpers, the chief sinners:

"The imitative Japanese have followed the example set them and produced a very creditable reprint of a school book published by Messrs. Harper & Brothers, of New York. The cover, title page, typography and wood cuts of each are exactly alike, and it would be impossible to distinguish the reprint from the original if the former did not boldly show upon its cover that it is reprinted by T. T. Itoo, Tokio. It is needless to say that the reprint can be sold here for a sum less than the first cost of the original in New York, and as elementary educational works are largely used in Japan, and form one of the chief American imports, it is quite probable advantage will be taken of the principle of reciprocity to reprint here and undersell American school books of all descriptions."

LEAKY ROOFS!

To prevent your roofs from leaking, have them painted with PRINCE'S IRON ORE PAINT, the most reliable fire and water proof metallic compound. Not a new experiment. In use throughout the United States. None genuine without the manufacturers' name. For sale by

C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO.,
No. 9 Front Street, San Francisco. [Oct. 18.

GEO. C. HICKOX. E. C. MCFARLANE.

GEORGE C. HICKOX & CO.,

Commission Stock Brokers (San Francisco Stock Exchange, No. 230 Montgomery street, San Francisco. May 4.

J. A. RUOKIN,

Member S. F. Stock and Exchange Board, 423 California street. STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Active Accounts. Oct. 26.

E. E. EYRE.] Members S. F. Stock and Exchange Board. [J. H. JONES.

EYRE & JONES,

Stock Brokers,
320 PINE STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. [Sept. 27.

ANDREW BAIRD,

Negotiator of Loans and Commercial Paper,
Broker in Local and State Securities,
No. 312 California Street.....San Francisco.
[P. O. Box 1,208.] July 19.

D. V. B. Henarie. Edward Martin.

E. MARTIN & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Wines and Liquors.
Proprietors of Miller's Extra Old Bourbon and J. F. Cutter Extra Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies.
April 5. *408 Front Street, San Francisco.*

HIBERNIA BREWERY,

Howard Street, Between Eighth and Ninth.
Dec. 7.] *M. NUNAN, Proprietor.*

TABER, HARKER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,
108 and 110 California St., S. F.
[April 19.]

Henry B. Williams. Henry B. Williams.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 218 California st., S. F. [July 27.

NEWTON BOOTH, C. T. WHEELER, Sacramento. | J. T. GLOVER, W. W. DODGE, S. F

W. W. DODGE & CO.

Wholesale Grocers, corner Front and Clay streets, San Francisco. April 1.

CASTLE BROTHERS,

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1850.
Importers of Teas and East India Goods, Nos. 213 and 215 Front street, San Francisco. Jan. 18.

J. M. Neville. **REMOVAL.** Geo. H. Bryant.

BAGS. TENTS AND HOSE.

NEVILLE & CO.,
No.'s 31 and 33 California Street, S. E. corner of Davis,
SAN FRANCISCO. [Aug. 2.

L. H. Newton. **NEWTON BROTHERS & CO.,** M. Newton.

Importers and wholesale dealers in Teas, Foreign Goods and Groceries, 204 and 206 California street, San Francisco, Cal May 25.

WM. F. SMITH, M.D.,

Oculist and Aurist, 313 Bush Street.
Aug. 16.] *Office Hours, from 12 M. to 3 P.M.*

J. C. MERRILL & CO.,

Shipping and Commission Merchants, Agents for the Sandwich Islands Packet Lines, 204 California street, S. F. April 13.

SITUATION WANTED.

An English gentleman, with several years' experience of California, thoroughly acquainted with book-keeping and general business, and with a knowledge of farming, is anxious for employment as clerk, overseer, or other position. Best of references. Address "S," this office. Oct. 18.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Local Board of Directors of the LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, held October 11th, 1879, MR. GEORGE MEL was appointed Resident Secretary pro tem of the Pacific department of said Company.
Oct. 18. WM. F. BABCOCK, Chairman.

A LARGE REWARD

Will be paid on application to JOHN BROWN, at this office, for the papers of JOHN COSSER, recently deceased at some town back of Mazatlan, Mexico. Oct. 18.

DOGS.

G. Everill, the Celebrated Canine Doctor from London, can be consulted for treatment or purchase. Fee, $1. Address,
G. EVERILL, 528 California street.
☞ Sure cure for worms, distemper, canker and mange sent free by mail on receipt of $1. Oct. 18.

OCTOBER

[BY W. J. DAWSON.]

An odor of pansies and violets,
A fragrance of roses wind swept;
The Summer has leapt through the woodbines,
And caught the cold Spring as she slept.
The crocus burns through the broad meadows,
And high in the depths of the sky
The lark sings, while in the green shadows
The chorister thrushes reply.

A fragrance of fading and dying,
A forest strewn thick with red leaves,
The twittering of glossy-backed swallows
Swift-circling above the cold eaves.
The song of the thrushes is ended,
And on its loud organ instead
The Wind plays a thunder-march, blended
With requiem notes for the dead.

A wailing of wind, like souls sighing
For hopes that shall blossom no more;
A mist over forest and ocean,
And moaning along the sea-shore.
The Sun, like a victor, sore stricken,
Reels slowly, blood-stained, down the skies;
And so while the flowers droop and sicken,
The Summer grows fainter—and dies.

—*London Graphic.*

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

[From the "British Trade Journal."]

An interesting experiment to test the extent of the illuminating wers of the electric light was recently made one evening at Saratoga rings, New York. The light was put in operation on the tower of the and Union Hotel. An open parabolic reflector was used—no lenses— d care was taken by Mr. Maxim to set the points of the carbons a little one side of each other and to adjust them exactly to the focus of the lector. This having been accomplished, the light was turned toward a t in Ballston Spa, New York, 7½ miles distant, where, by previous ar- gement, a group of several hundred persons were assembled to witness experiment. The place was instantly illuminated in such a way that linary printing could be read, the time seen on watches, etc. The ht was clear, still and dark.

During August there sailed from the Mersey eighty vessels for the ited States, British North America, Australia, South America, East lies, West Indies, China, and the West Coast of Africa, having on ard 13,588 passengers, of whom 8,476 were English, 113 Scotch, 1,383 sh, 3,117 foreigners, and 499 whose nationalities were not distinguished. e figures for the corresponding period of last year were 3,804 below se for August this year, which were also 2,990 above July this year. will thus be apparent to the most casual observer that emigration from gland is being vigorously pushed forward.

A new kind of crockery, designed to fill the place of earthenware some extent, has recently been introduced. It consists of cotton pulp, elt, glazed with a composition into which dissolved glass largely enters. is a durable, elastic material, possessing neither the great weight nor ttleness of earthenware; but it has yet to undergo the test of general

In England and Wales one-half the soil is owned by 4,500 persons, ee of whom own 420,000 acres. In Scotland, out of 19,000,000 acres, 00,000 are owned by only 70 persons, the Duke of Sutherland calling lself master of 1,326,000 acres. One-half of Ireland is owned by less an 750 persons, and two-thirds of it by less than 2,000.

A machine has been invented in Germany for dealing cards. The k is placed in a sort of box from which only one card can issue at a e, expelled by two wheels, which can be turned by the thumb with considerable rapidity. This apparatus, it is said, completely prevents all ds of cheating.

A diamond, 94¾-carat, found recently at Mekerk's Bush, in the South ican diamond-fields, was sold on the spot for £7,000. The same "dig- " to whose lot this rare find fell unearthed about the same time a fine e of 26 carats, and another of 10¾ carats, besides several smaller gems.

Emily Faithful's "Wandering Uhlan" says in the London *Express*: Mr. John Rylands, who dwells in Cromwell-road, Kensington, lately ered the name of some property of which he is possessed from Longford Cromwell Terrace, whereupon one of his tenants writes as follows: long as I live my family shall never inhabit a house in any street or race hearing the execrable name of Cromwell—of most infamous mem- —a rebel, a traitor, a regicide, a usurper, a self-seeking and ambitious ocrite and tyrant, a wholesale murderer of defenseless women and ldren (to wit, the sieges of Drogheda and Wexford), an arch-enemy of altar and the throne (vide all English history). That name is insulting the loyalty and intelligence of the entire neighborhood, and highly nsive to the great majority of the ratepayers, who have already most phatically expressed themselves to that effect.'"

Women vs. Windows.—By what process of reasoning is it deter- ned that a pane of plate-glass is six times as valuable as a woman? A n who in a state of drunkenness smashed the former was sentenced, ently, to twelve months' hard labor, while a man who in his sober ses knocked a woman down with a furious blow, and kicked her about head till she became insensible, got off with two months' hard labor. submit that the pane of plate-glass was nothing to be compared with pain of the woman. It is high time that this ridiculous regard for perty, compared with the indifference of magistrates for the safety of man life, be noticed by the powers that be. Women may have their lts, but we coutend that none of them are utterly worthless.—*Fun.*

Sterling Silverware.—A large assortment of elegant designs at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Recorded in the City and County of San Francisco, California, for the Week ending November 1st.

Compiled from the Records of the Commercial Agency, 401 California St., S.F.

Tuesday, Oct. 28th.

GRANTOR AND GRANTEE.	DESCRIPTION.	PRICE
Hlh Savs & L'n to E J Buchanan	Se Howard, 95 ne 3d, 30x85	$ 5
Michl McDonald to Wm Hollis	E York, 169 s 24th, 23x100	5
Chas R Morgan to M Greenwood	S Washington, 197.5 w Maple, w 32:1, s 214:6, e 32:4, n 118:11 to beginning	425
Mary F Grant to C F de Ramirez	S Sacramento, 137:0 w Montgomery, w 43:1x137:6	Gift
Daniel Jones to Henry A Paul	N Union, 43 e Leavenworth, 25x137:6	900
Savs and Ln Soc to Jas Marland	E Bryant, 130 4 23d, 26x100—M B 150	1,250
Adam Miller to Cornelius Sullivan	Ne Bryant and 25x90	1,000
Geo McWilliams to A McGilvery	E Eugenia, 46:8 w Prospect Avenue, w 23:4x70	300
M E Durney to Hannah E Ball	W Scott, 102 8, s Clay, 25x81:3	950
Mary C Woodward to Isaac Hyde	All interest in estate of R B Woodward deceased	2,000
M J Cardozo to Mary E Cardozo	Undivided half of lots 61, 97, 126, Haley Map 1	Gift
D E Martin to H J Dolan	Lot 9, block 307 Case tract	450
Geo McWilliams to J G Ulrich	W Prospect Ave, 331 s Coso av, 23x122:6	500

Wednesday, Oct. 29th.

Betty Mooshake to Minnie Allee	Se Stevenson, 375 sw 3d, 20x70	Gift
D E Martin to Jennie Lewis	Lot 21, blk 307, Case Tract	500
Thos Magee to Alice M Swain	W Bartlett, 230 s 22d, 25x125	2,800
Lloyd Tevis et al to S C Bigelow	Nw Clement and 3d avennes, w 43:5, ne 138.10, etc; also sundry lots O L	5
Solomon Levy to Cath Frutiger	N California, 51:3 w Steiner, 25:10x120	2,250
Wm Thomas to Emma A Thomas	N Pacific, 137:6 e Scott, 68:9x127:8	Gift
Frank Kenncdy to TOliver Larkin	Und ¼, a Mission and Fremont, 137:5 x 137:6, B and W 340, 341, 342	....
Thos O Larkin to J Hendy	Same	27,000
W W Meloney to Chris Grochans	S cor n 1st and 7th ave, se 60x100 subdiv blk 139 Central Pk Hd; also lots 24 to 31, blk 138 O'Neil & Haley Tract; also a Vallejo, 78 e Montg, e 23x87:6	$3,000
Carrie A Wilsey to Robt F Osborn	Lot 2, blk 19, Market St Hd; nw Castro and Elizabeth, 125x114; also lots 19, 20, blk 8, Noe Garden Hd	5
J McKee to Richard O'Connor	S Sutter, 229:6 w Lyon, 25x95	1,350
Patk Taney to Daniel Jones	Nw Harrison, 155 ne 4th, 25x75	2,640
Daniel Jones to J J Harrigan	Same	3,000

Thursday, Oct. 30th.

Samuel C Bigelow to Lloyd Tevis	S Clement, 52:8 w 3d ave, s w 500, n 500, e 57:4 to commencement	$ 5
Hugo Creuziger to E B Badlam	W Larkin, 27:8 s Clay, 50x100	12,250
Jno D Wilson to Jno W Ingram	S Vallejo, 76:9 e Hyde, 19:9x48, being in 50-vara 1290	1,000
M S Cohen to Gottlelh Reichstetter	Ne 6th, 150 se Bryant, 25x90	2,800
Richard Brown to City and Co S F	Streets and Highways	....
R Murdock et al to C F Doe	S Broadway, 137:6 w Leavenworth, w 137:6x137:6	350
E Goslinsky to Davis Louderback	N Geary, 137:6 e Gough, e 27:6x137:6	8,000
Mosea Selig to J Schoenfeld	Sundry lots in Butcher Tract	1
Jno G Krausgrill to Conrad Bill	N Cards alley, 113.6 w Stockton, 24x62:6	2,400
Dolores A de Laveaga to Robt Day	W Leavenw'th, 87:6 s Jackson, 25x87:6	2,350
Geo Paterson to Hannah Fischel	N Clementina, 125 w 8th, w 25x75	3,000
J M Shotwell to Emile Boescb	Se Mission, 100 ne 2d, ne 25x80	5,000
B Cannon to Patk Leonard	S Dore, 230 nw Harrison, nw 25x80	3,675
Rosanna Robey to J R Hall	W Nebraska, 300 s Yolo, s 133 x w 25	1,200
Peter O Peltret to Jno McCarthy	W Alabama, 100 s 26th, s 25x100	450
Thos C Marrum to Jno J O'Brien	N 21st, 117:6 w Guerrero, w 25x114	2,800
Anthony Quill to Jas Curtin	N 24th, 180 w Noe, w 25x114; n 24th, 130 w Noe, w 25x114	6

Friday, Oct. 31st.

Chas S Cram to P J Murphy	S Bush, 160:8 w Mason, w 18:10x80	$ 300
Jas G Carson to Benj Richardson	Und half O L blks 994 and 995	300
C C O'Donnell to E R O'Donnell	E Bourbon Place, 125 n Eddy, 25x90; also lots 7, 8, blk 20, Noe Garden Hd	Gift
Wm Hale to O D Baldwin	E Webster, 27:6 n Pine, 27:6x81:3	5
E O'Donnell to same	Same	1,700
Jas F Hill to Catb A Hill	Se 22d and Sanchez, a 24, e 100, s 76, e 24, etc to com; 84 w Vicksburg, 91:6 s 22d s 22:6x100	Gift
Jas F Hill to Mary E Hill	N 21st, 125 w Church, w 50x114	Gift
W H Taylor to Chas Crocker	Und half Nw Tennessee and 16th, 100 x 150—P B 380	4,000
Thos Bigley to Oscar Fosa	Nw Mission 339 sw 4th, 18.6x90, subject to mortgage	6,000
Geo Edwards to Wm E Dubois	E Sherman, 172 n 18th, n 25x125	5
Wm Hollis to E L Goldstein	Nw Brannan, 275 sw 5th, sw 137:6x275	18,000
T R E A to W Hollis	Same and w Webster, 112 s Post, a 22:6 Western Add 309	5
E Goslinsky to Davis Londerback	N Oeary, 137:6 e Gough, 27:6x137:6	1
Henry Maban to Robt Clifford	W Wood, 196:8 n Pt Lobos Ave, n 50 x 120, being in W A 639	1,400
Bank of Cal to S C Bigelow	N Clement, 24:11 e 5th ave, e 96 n 161.1 to beginning; also sundry lots O L	1,800
D Jordon to H Williams et al	N Ellis 171:10 e Larkin, 34:4x137:6	11,834
Daniel Jones to Jno Dielmann	Sw Garden, 200 nw Bryant, 25x75	2,800

Saturday, Nov. 1st.

T L Skinner to O T Shuck	W 23d ave, 100 n P st, s 50x120, O L 968	$ 200
O T Shuck to Mattie M Shuck	Same	Gift
P M Bowen to E J de Santa Marina	E cor 12th ave and N st, subdiv blk 228 O'Neil and Haley tract, subj to mortg for $9,300	15,000
City and Conn S F to C H Killey	Sundry lots in Western Addition	....
Margaret Donoelly to L Donnelly	N Post, 80 w Taylor, w 20x60	5
Sarah L Addison to Wm Trost	S Cala, 43:4 e Steiner, 34:4x137:6	2,850
Jno McLaughlin to M McLaughlin	Und one-third, n Fell, 137:6 e Laguna, e 27:6x120; also sundry lots O L	1,000
A Dwyer to Wm Wright	S 24th, 80 w York, w 20x80	3,000
E H Black to W H Thomas	Undiv one-half sundry O L	1,000
E W Burr to E F Northam	Undiv 5-6ths, nw Franklin and Green, n 130x148:2; also n Vallejo, 110:4 w of Franklin, 48:6x275	....
E F Northam to E W Burr	Undivided 1-6th sundry lots O L	5
Lorenzo Peri to Antonio Gotelli	Ne 29th Ave, 200 nw J st, 25x100, subdiv blk 617 Buy View Tract	100
Mas Sav & Ln Bk to C W Welby	Lot 23 blk 210 Gardenville Hd	400
P B Hewlett to J C Layton	N 19th, 105 w Sanchez, w 25x114	600

IS THE AUDIPHONE A SUCCESS?

Paragraphs have been going the rounds of the press, which, if true, are of happy import to persons whose sense of hearing is impaired. The *News Letter* has, from time to time, reprinted a number of those paragraphs, because they dealt with what appeared to be a most beneficent invention. The number of persons hereabout who are partially deaf is exceptionally large; their affliction is a great one, for which science has yet done but comparatively little. We are believers in the statement of Edison, that an instrument will yet be constructed that will do as much for the ears as spectacles do for the eyes. The allegation has had a wide circulation that the audiphone of R. S. Rhodes, of Chicago, is that instrument. It is in shape like a square Japanese fan, and is made of a composition the major portion of which is vulcanite. At the back there is a cord stretching from the upper edge to the handle, by means of which the instrument is bent to any extent that best serves the hearing of the person employing it. The edge of the audiphone is placed against the upper teeth, and the vibrations received on the surface are supposed to be conveyed by the teeth, and by their nerves to the auditory nerves, and produce upon them an action similar to that which is produced by sound upon the drum of the ear. That is what is claimed for the instrument. We wish we could say that the claim is well founded. The writer having cause for a personal interest in the matter, experimented with the audiphone, the other day, most patiently and thoroughly, and he regrets to say that, in his case, it proved a complete and entire failure. It may, however, be that there are forms of deafness that it is capable of benefiting. The Hon. Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, writes in his paper as follows:

It is known that the Editor of this paper has been deaf for a number of years, and that during that time he has used all the devices for improving his hearing that he could find, or that were brought to him. None of them, however, were satisfactory. He has tried the audiphone for some weeks, and finds that it not only improves his hearing but restores the sense of hearing to him. Not merely does it answer when engaged in conversation with a person who is a foot, or a few feet, from him, but it answers perfectly at a concert. Each note of the musician and each tone of the singer come as clearly and distinctly as they did before the sense of hearing was impaired.

Mr. Medill is known throughout the country as a man of reliability, and his statements are to be accepted without question. That being so, every person afflicted with deafness should experiment with the audiphone for himself, for, while it has altogether failed in the writer's case, it may be that it possesses qualities that may prove useful in the case of others. We do not believe in the instrument, we know that the idea upon which it is based is scientifically inaccurate, and we incline to the opinion that Mr. Medill is largely deceived about the success which he thinks he has had with it. It may be that, in his case, his imagination deceives him, as it is very possible for it to do in regard to matters of sound. The wish may be father to the thought. We would not, however, discourage others from making experiments, and shall be glad to report any well authenticated case in which the results prove to be favorable. The audiphone has reached San Francisco, and is for sale at the office of the agent.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

The promised visit of George Augustus Sala to America will be looked forward to with pleasure by a host of his admirers in this country. Newspapers, especially, should accord him a warm welcome, for no man, living or dead, has contributed more to elevate the standard of newspaper writing from the penny-a-liner's padded and stereotyped twaddle up to the pitch of excellence which it has attained in England, and to some extent in the United States. His facile pen—one of the most prolific of our times—has by no means, however, been confined to journalistic labor, for the books he has written would in themselves compose a very respectable library. They mainly relate to other countries than his own, for he has been a great traveler; but they come rather under the class of "impressions," or "sketches," than books of travel proper. Such, for example, are his "A Journey Due North, being Notes of a Residence in Russia in the Summer of 1856;" "My Diary in America, in the Midst of War;" "From Waterloo to the Peninsula;" "Notes and Sketches of the Paris Exposition;" "Rome and Venice," and "Under the Sun; Essays Written Mainly in Hot Countries." Among his many other works, the most notable are "Twice Round the Clock, or the Hours of the Day and Night in London;" "Seven Sons of Mammon;" "Strange Adventures of Captain Dangerous," and "Cookery in its Historical Aspects." His latest production has just been published, under the title of "Paris Herself Again." No less an authority than the London *World* says of this work and its author: "It is infinitely more amusing than most novels, and will give you information which you can turn to advantage, and innumerable anecdotes for the dinner-table and smoking-room. There is no style so chatty and so unwearying as that of which Mr. Sala is a master. Like Sydney Smith, he is fond of gossiping, and has some talents for it, bringing to his task a fund of humor, vast reading and powers of observation and memory-retention unparalelled."

As a contributor to periodical literature, Mr. Sala has made his mark in the *Welcome Guest*, *Household Words*, the *Illustrated London News*, and the *Cornhill Magazine*, though, of course, this does not exhaust a twentieth part of the list. The magazine called *Temple Bar* he established in 1860, and edited it himself. We have stated, in a former issue, that he was once the editor of *Chat*, a London weekly, of which the proprietor of this paper was owner. But that was as long ago as 1846. It is, however, as a newspaper correspondent that Sala shines pre-eminent. The *Daily Telegraph* has been fortunate enough to secure the lion's share of his services in this capacity. He was correspondent, in this country, for that paper during part of our civil war; he wrote for it from Algeria in 1864, from the Paris Exposition in 1867, from the seat of war in France, in 1870, from Rome, Venice, Algeria and Morocco in 1875, and has since been engaged in Canada and elsewhere. When some great pageant is to be described, Sala is at his best, as his memorable description of the Duke of Connaught's wedding will testify. Americans will look anxiously for his arrival, and will be curious to know what he will say about them on his return.

St. John's Presbyterian Church, Post street, between Mason and Taylor. Rev. Dr. Scott, Pastor, will preach Sunday morning at 11 o'clock; also at 7½ P. M. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 9½ A. M. Prayer and Praise Service at 6½ P. M.

TRICKY RUSSIA.

It is asserted that positive proofs of Russia's complicity in the Afghan trouble will shortly be forthcoming, though whether these proofs will show that she directly or indirectly instigated the massacre at the English Residency remains yet to be known. It seems scarcely credible that a nation, which assumes to be civilized, should counsel, or even countenance, a crime which for treachery and cowardice has been rarely equaled in history; but when we remember the bad faith and unworthy spirit of intrigue which Russia has ever shown in her relations with foreign Powers, we can almost believe her to be capable of anything that is base and underhanded. But, if it should turn out that the Afghans have acted by her instructions or advice, Russia certainly has no cause to congratulate herself upon the result. From first to last the war has been a signal triumph for the British, who, instead of being injured by it, have been vastly benefitted.

It is strange that repeated lessons cannot teach Russia that the age of wily intrigue has passed away, and that nowadays the nation that would gain a diplomatic point must attempt it by straightforward means. There was a time when it was thought the right of accomplished statesmanship for a nation to advance its own interests by setting other nations by the ears; but in these days such a policy only brings the Power that adopts it into contempt, more especially when it is unsuccessful.

Having been baffled in Afghanistan, defeated in Central Asia, and outwitted in her diplomatic relations with China, Russia now turns once more toward the scene of her recent exploits in Turkey. England is determined that the Porte shall keep its solemn engagements, and to enforce this has sent her fleet into Turkish waters. In this proceeding Russia affects to perceive all sorts of imaginary dangers, and even goes so far as to assert that Constantinople is threatened. The Russian papers are furious because the British Government is protecting the interests of Europe as well as England by putting the screw on the "unspeakable Turk." But all this sound and fury will not alter the attitude of England by a single hair's breadth. If the Turk will not behave himself and keep his word, he must be made to, and made to by those to whom he is responsible. He certainly owes Russia nothing, but to England he owes his present existence as a member of the European family.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

One of the pleasures we look forward to each month is the arrival of the Australian Mail, and the files of papers which it regularly brings. From our Victorian files we find our own sad experiences confirmed, that wherever democracy and its near allies, nihilism and communism, get a footing under profession of improving the condition of the laboring classes, they forthwith show their baneful effects in depression of trade, dearness of money, distrust of the wealthy traders, suspension of labor, and, as a consequence, poverty and suffering. The debates in the Victorian Parliament afford material for much serious consideration to the intelligent classes of California, while the "hursting up of large estates" finds an echo here in the breast of every true workingman democrat. But there are aspects of that matter to be noted in California which cannot be met with in Australia, and lend a color to the clamor of the democrat, by no means unreasonable. It is this: the style of cultivating the great estates for Wheat is such that nothing can save the land from speedy ruin, because it is *impossible* to manure the breadth under cultivation by single ranchers, as they are called here. Nothing is more certain than that barreness must follow when wheat is the perpetual drain of the soil, and nothing, not even straw, returned. The magnitude of some of those wheat ranches is such as no Australian would believe, running away into thousands of acres under the same crop year after year.

Melbourne *Punch* is this month more alive, if possible, than usual, and continues to flog Victorian democracy with a whip of scorpions. Up to the leaving of the mail, the Sydney International Exhibition seems to have given satisfaction to all parties concerned. Saturday is the all-comers'-day—admission only one shilling—and that is wise. Newspaper critiques of the exhibits in the various courts have assumed an admirable form; two or three leading exhibits are selected each day, out of several different courts, and their peculiar merits fairly discussed.

THE LATE GRAND JURY.

The last Grand Jury found a most extraordinary indictment in the case of Haskell. Either he was guilty of wilful murder or of nothing. Either he did the killing in self-defense or he did not. It follows that he ought to have been either indicted for the capital offense or honorably acquitted. The form of the accusation and the nature of the defense alike forbade the finding of any compromise indictment. Yet a compromise one was found that cannot be sustained by the testimony. An acquittal will necessarily result, and then will follow a suspicion that justice has not been done. We are pronouncing no opinion upon the main question of his guilt or innocency. We read some of the evidence for the defense that was given in the Police Court, and we confess that it made an impression upon us favorable to the accused. But if Haskell was justified in killing Schwartz, as a necessary act of self-defense, he was not guilty of manslaughter. If he was not so justified then he was guilty of murder. From the one position or the other there is no escape. An indictment for manslaughter is an absurdity, which it is impossible to suppose was advised by the District Attorney. If the Grand Jury did not think Haskell guilty of murder, and that they did not is evident from their action, then they ought to have acquitted him. The indictment won't stick and the trial will necessarily end in a dismissal. If that result is brought about by straight means, all right. Hints as to indirect methods are being thrown out by both sides. The time will come when it will serve the ends of justice to paint a moral and adorn a tale in this connection.

California Raisins.—Amongst other recent advances, we have to note an increase of 25 to 50 cents a box in California raisins. This is one of our resources that must in future be of great value. Hitherto most of those used in commerce have come from Provence, Calabria, Spain, Portugal, Smyrna, Damascus and Egypt. Sweet, fleshy grapes, such as grow on sunny slopes, are mostly selected for maturing into raisins. The bunches are pruned and the vine stripped of its leaves when the fruit has become ripe; the sun then beaming full upon the grapes completes the saccharification, and expels the superfluous water. The California raisins are fast obtaining a reputation throughout the East, and it only depends upon our producers to expel the product of foreign vineyards by preparing, as they can, a better article.—*San Francisco Merchant.*

Price per Copy, 10 Cents.] ESTABLISHED JULY, 20, 1856. [Annual Subscription, $5.

SAN FRANCISCO

NEWS LETTER

AND

California Advertiser.

DEVOTED TO THE LEADING INTERESTS OF CALIFORNIA AND THE PACIFIC COAST.

Vol. 30. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, NOV. 15, 1879. No. 18.

PRICES OF LEADING STOCKS AND GOV. BONDS.

San Francisco.....November 14, 1879.

Stocks and Bonds.	*Bid.*	*Asked*	*Stocks and Bonds.*	*Bid.*	*Asked*
Cal. St. Bonds, 6's, '57, (nom)	100	102	Home Mutual Ins. Co.....	85	90
S. F. City & Co. B'ds, 6s, '58	Nom	Nom.	State Investment Ins. Co ..	105	108
S. F. C. & Co. B'ds, 7s (nom)	Nom.	Nom.	Union Ins. Co.....	112	115
Montg'y Av. Bonds (nom)..	65	70	City R. R.....	35	40
Dupont Street Bonds	80	90	Central R. R. Co.....	50	55
Sacramento City Bonds....	26	28	Clay Street Hill R. R	22	—
Stockton City Bonds, 6's...	90	95	Market Street R. R.....	6	—
Yuba County Bonds, 8's....	103	100	N. B. and Mission R. R....	66	70
Santa Clara Co. Bonds, 7's .	105	107	Omnibus R. R.....	30	32
C. P. R. R. Stock.....	85	90	Potrero and Bay View R. R.	30	35
S. P. R. R. Bonds	110½	110½	Giant Powder Co	135	145
Oakland City Bonds, 8's....	112	115	Atlantic Giant Powder.....	85	95
Bank of California (old st'k)	72½	75	S. F. Gaslight Co (ex div)...	90½	91
First National.....	90	95	Oakland Gas Co.....	34½	35½
Pacific	120	130	California Powder Co.....	97	100
California Ins. Co.....	103	112	S. V. W. W. Co (ex div)....	85	85½
Commercial Ins. Co.....	75	80	Nevada Co. N. G. R. R. Bds	93	95
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co....	118	125	Virginia & Truckee " "	100	102½

The demand for prime investment securities continues, which are very scarce at our quotations. There are no really first-class City or County Bonds unsold, and it is almost useless to give quotations. The Spring Valley Water Works' First Mortgage Bonds are nearly all sold, and the price might now be quoted at 99 to 100.

ANDREW BAIRD, 312 California street.

Beerbohm's Telegram. — LONDON AND LIVERPOOL, November 14th, 1879.—Floating Cargoes, quiet but steady: Cargoes on Passage, —; Mark Lane Wheat, —; No. 2 Spring off Coast, 50s. 6d.@51s.; Red Winter off Coast, 53s.; California off Coast, 54s. 6d.; California Nearly Due, 55s.; California Just Shipped, 54s.; No. 2 Spring for Shipment, 50s.; Liverpool Spot Wheat, inactive; California Club No. 1 Standard, 11s. 8d.; California Club No. 2 Standard, 11s. 3d.; California Average—Western, 11s. 8d.; White Michigan, 11s. 2d.; Red Western Spring, 9s. 2d.@9s. 7d.; Extra State Flour in London, 14s. 9d.; Extra State Flour in Liverpool, 14s. 9d.; Liverpool Western Mixed Corn, 4s. 7½d.; Liverpool Canadian Peas, 8s. 4d.; N. Y. St. Ex., 80½@83½d.; Liverpool Wheat, 10s. 8d.@11s. 6d.; Club, 11s. 5d.@11s. 10d; Market, quiet but weak.

Harvest Statistics. — It may be of general interest to mention that in the twelve months from September 1, 1878, to August 31, 1879, there were imported into the United Kingdom 51,725,435 cwt. of wheat, equal 11,936,639 quarters; 9,124, 338 cwt. of wheat-flour, or 2,606,968 quarters; 7,994,624 cwt. of harley, or 2,798,494 quarters; 12,143,645 cwt. of oats, or 4,412,234 quarters; 1,566,841 cwt. of peas, or 348,098 quarters; 1,700,288 cwt. of beans, or 396,717 quarters; and 38,621,787 cwt. of Indian corn, or 9,011,750 quarters. The total is 124,866,538 cwt., equal to 31,510,900 qrs. In the preceding twelve months it was 134,430,348 cwt., or 33,858,689 qrs. The import of wheat and wheat-flour was 51,509,578 cwt., or 12,321,445 quarters in the thelve months ending August 31, 1877; 62,255,125 cwt., or 14,808,966 quarters in the twelve months ending August 31, 1878; and 50,849,823 cwt., or 14,543,607 quarters in the twelve months ending August 31 of the present year.

Tourists in Switzerland.—One million four hundred thonsand foreigners crossed the Swiss frontier hetween January 1 and Septemher 30, 1879, Great Britain contributing one-fifth of the entire snm, Germany one-half, Russia one-twentieth, France and Denmark three-twentieths, America and other countries one-tenth. The expenditure of the three hundred and fifty thousand Teutons averaged no more than fifty francs a head. The expenditure of the other nationalities lumped together averaged over two hundred francs a head. Tourists have spent two hundred and twenty-seven millions of francs, or nine millions eighty thousand pounds sterling, in Switzerland during the holiday season, one million five hundred thousand pounds of which were disbursed by the British division.

Annuities to the Royal Family.—In the last financial year the annuities paid to the Royal Family amounted to £156,620 13s. 9d.

Wheat from Russia.—In the last nine months the declared value of wheat imported from Russia was $2,725,135, against £3,053,395 in the previous year.

Land Tax.—The net sum realized from the tax on land and tenements was in the last financial year £1,075,511 12s. 6½d.—*Public Opinion.*

Lotta, the actress, has bought two pieces of land in New York city for $25,000 and $10,000 respectively.

Office of the San Francisco News Letter, Merchant Street, Nos. 607 to 615, San Francisco.

GOLD BARS—890@910—SILVER BARS—5@15 ₱ cent. disc. Mexican Dollars, 3½@4 per cent. nominal.

☞ Exchange on New York. ¼@1-5 per cent.; On London, 'Bankers, 49¾; Commercial, 50⅛@50¼d. Paris, sight, 5 francs per dollar. Telegrams, 25@35 per cent.

☞ Latest price of Sterling, 480½@483½.

☞ Price of Money here, ¾@1 per cent. per month—hank rate. In the open market, 1@1½. Demand active.

The Stock Market.—No material change has taken place since our last writing, and the situation remains unchanged, so far as operations at the mines are concerned. The decline in Union is said to he caused on account of the discontinuance of the east cross-cut from the shaft, and delay attending operations in Sierra Nevada. Little or no business is heing done, pending results, and, as a consequence, the market drags wearily along from day to day. In Hale & Norcross and Savage, it is generally understood that the recent strike is comparatively unimportant, as the stock seems to he freely supplied from some plethoric source. Outside stocks are dull and without particular change.

Latest from the Merchant's Exchange.—NEW YORK, Nov. 14th, 1879. United States Bonds—4s, 103½; 4½s, 106⅝; 5s. 102½. Sterling Exchange, 4 80½@4 83½. Pacific Mail, 33½. Wheat, 136@142. Western Union, 107½. Hides, 23@24. Oil—Sperm, 100@103. Winter Bleached, 105@113. Whale Oil, 42@45; Winter Bleached, 50@56. Wool—Spring, fine, 24@33; Burry. 12@14; Pulled, 27@36; Fall Clips, 17@20; Burry, 15@20. LONDON, Nov. 14th.—Liverpool Wheat Market, 10s. 8d.@11s. 6d.; Club, 11s. 5d.@11s. 10d. U. S. Bonds, 5's, 105⅝; 4's, 106⅝; 4½'s, 108¾. Consols, 99⅞.

The hair of the Presidents of the United States, from Washington to Pierce in 1853, is carefully preserved in the Patent Office at Washington. Most of the locks are hleached hy age, Washington's hair heing nearly pure white, hut fine and smooth, while Jefferson's is a mixture of white and auburn, and rather coarse, and General Jackson's locks are also coarse. Since Buchanan succeeded to the Presidency, in 1857, the custom has been dropped.

The "Christian Union," of the 5th inst. says: Not since the years of the war has Wall street witnessed so gigantic a series of speculations as those which have prevailed during the past two months. Stocks have heen lifted from worthlessness to dizzy hights of speculative value, the appreciation being, as it seemed, greatest where the intrinsic worth of the security is the least.

Col. Fair presented Mrs. Grant, on her visit to the Consolidated Virginia, with a phial marked "*one-half of my first day's work in California*, 1849." Its value in dust did not exceed $40, hut as a souvenir it was heyond all price. All we can say at present is this: The Colonel most righteously deserves the good fortune which has hefallen him.

The Commercial Union Assurance Company, of London, represented so efficiently in this city hy John Rae Hamilton, Manager for the Pacific Coast, and R. H. Naunton, Special Agent, is now established in its new and elegaut office at 210 Sansome street, where it will continue, we trust, its career of success.

C. P. Huntington has transmitted to the Treasury, under protest, the amount due hy the Central Pacific to the Railroad Sinking Fund. He intimates that the Company will attempt to make another test case in the Courts.

Sugar.—The market is strong for all kinds: White 14@14¼c, Yellow and Golden 12@12¾. There are no Raws here, outside of the Refinery. Stocks of all kinds light.

London, November 13th.—A dispatch from Malta announces that the British fleet is ready to sail at a moment's notice.

Only 25 per cent. of our exports and imports during the past year were carried hy American vessels.

London, Nov. 14, 1879.—Latest Price of Consols, 99 7-8.

Printsd and Puhlishsd by ths Propristor, Frsderick Marriott, 607 to 615 Merchant Strsst, San Francisco, California.

SKELETON SKETCHES.--No. 12.

[BY T. A. HARCOURT.]

The Foster Sisters.

In the beautiful little English village of Uplands there was none so fair as Ellen, the only child of old farmer Leigh; nor was there any more beloved, for she was as good and kind and happy-hearted as she was lovely to look upon. Her father's cottage and little farm lay near the gate of a vast park, in the midst of which, hidden among mighty trees, was an ancient and princely mansion. There dwelt, for many months in each year, the rich and proud old Earl of Claverton, lord and owner of Uplands and of half the county besides. There dwelt, also, the Lady Ethel, the Earl's only child and heiress. The Countess of Claverton had died at the birth of this daughter, and Ellen, having fortunately just been born, good Mrs. Leigh was called upon to share her mother's milk between her own child and that of the great lord's, which she willingly and proudly did. Three years later this bountiful nurse had also died, and thus both the little girls were left motherless. But this circumstance was not the only point of likeness between the foster-sisters. In form and feature they strongly resembled each other, though whether their common source of nourishment had anything to do with this is a matter beyond my knowledge. Of course, as they grew up, their widely different associations set a distinct stamp upon the high-bred beauty, which not even the village gossips could claim for the artless country girl; but, nevertheless, a strong resemblance of face, and voice, and figure, and manner, remained; and when they were together—as they often were, for they loved each other very dearly—had it not been for a mere matter of dress, one would have sworn they were real sisters. They were alike in another thing, too—they were both in love. Ellen loved Robin Cranfield, the handsome young farmer, whose lands adjoined her father's, and what was more, she was going to be married to Robin with her father's glad consent. That was settled, and the whole village knew it and was delighted. But it was not to be for three years, for in those parts they have long engagements. Lady Ethel's lover was Allan Hetherly, a young squire whose ample estate lay ten miles from Uplands. But, alas! her course of true love did not run so smoothly as her foster sister's. The old Earl had formerly liked the young squire exceedingly, and had encouraged him to visit Claverton Court, for he was a merry companion, and very quick-eyed in seeing and suggesting what was needed on the Claverton estate, which, as his lordship was gouty and could not get about, was a very useful service for the young man to render. But when, one fine morning, Allan boldly asked for the Lady Ethel's hand, and proclaimed their mutual love, the old noble had nearly had an apoplectic fit, and, with many furious curses, had metaphorically sent the presumptuous lover to the devil, besides forbidding him to ever see or speak to his daughter again. How much of this storm was vented on Ethel's pretty head nobody knew, but the very next day her father took her away to a seat he had on the Welch coast, and for two seasons before the date of this history Claverton Court had been shut up. Now, however, the family had at length returned.

Now, during this enforced separation, Ethel had given an evidence of her devotion to and confidence in her lover which I think few young ladies of the present day would emulate; for she had written to him, under covers addressed to her foster-sister, notwithstanding it was absolutely impossible for him to smuggle a letter to her in return; for all her letters were, by her stern parent's strict command, taken to him to be opened and read. Therefore, not even the sympathizing Ellen could convey so much as a hint to poor Ethel, and for all she knew her lover might have been married or dead, while she was pouring out her affection for him through the penny post.

It may well be believed that Allan Hetherly came regularly to Farmer Leigh's place for his letters; always, of course, pretending to have some business with the old man, as, indeed, he generally managed to have in reality, greatly to the benefit of the farmer's purse. Now, Robin was in the dark concerning the true cause of these visits, for Ellen would have deemed herself recreant to her trust had she betrayed her foster-sister's secret even to her lover. But Robin was shrewd, and he marveled exceedingly what could bring the squire so far from his own estate to make a paltry purchase of a cow or a sheep or two. Moreover, Robin noticed that if Ellen was out when Allan came the latter would delay his business till she came back, and more than once he caught them whispering together. Naturally Robin grew jealous, and jealousy is lynx-eyed, so one day he saw his betrothed slyly slip a letter into the Squire's hand. To say that he turned pale would not paint the ashy whiteness that overspread his ruddy face; to compare the expression in his eyes as he looked at the unconscious Allan to that in a tiger's as he faces his rival, would be but a feeble simile. "I will settle with him afterwards," he muttered, however, and he let Allan go, which the latter did immediately after getting the letter.

Then Robin turned upon the girl, and, taking her by the arm with his strong hand, led, or rather forced her from her father's presence into the garden.

"O, don't, Robin, you hurt!" cried the girl, shrinking from his rough grasp. Then, for the first time, she looked up in his face, and nearly fainted at what she saw there. "Why, Robin," she stammered, almost as white as he, "what—is—the—matter?"

"The matter!" he answered fiercely, letting go of her arm, however. "Matter enough! What was that letter you gave him?"

To this rather incoherent question she of course replied, being a woman: "What letter?" And he, being only a brute of a man, of course looked fiercer than ever, and said savagely: "I saw you give him a letter."

When a woman is wrongly suspected she is brave. "You did," she answered, with calm defiance.

"What about?"

"It's none of your business, Robin Cranfield."

"Oh, indeed! (sarcastically). Then good morning, Miss Leigh, and—good-bye."

If the trouble had ended with the good cry that Ellen had "all alone by herself"—vowing though, at the same time, that she would never betray her friend—and the half-repentent mood of honest Robin, all would have been well. But the worst was yet to come. A man is as curious as a woman, time-honored tradition to the contrary notwithstanding, and Robin was resolved to know more if it killed him. Unhappy man! As he lurked about the house of his discarded lady-love in the gloaming, two days after the dreadful discovery, and just the same time after the Clavertons had returned to their long deserted home, he heard voices under the trees just within the park paling. Why did he approach stealthily? Why did he court his heart's ruin to see—as they emerged from the shadow into the moonlight—that Mephistopheles of a squire walking with his arm about Ellen's waist and whispering sweet somethings into her ear? There was no mistake. He knew the scarlet cloak and hood, which he had so often watched for in the market-place. He knew the shapely figure—aye, and he knew the mellow voice.

The English peasant is not an assassin, else Allan Hetherly would have never seen the sun rise again.

"Her father shall witness this," groaned Robin. But his impetuous knock at the door was answered by Ellen Leigh.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Space is infinite, say the philosophers, but to me, space (of the printer's kind) is inexorably finite. Therefore I will not dilate upon the explanation which Ellen's ghost (as Robin thought it) condescended to give, further than to say that her cloak and hood disguised the Lady Ethel, who three months later married her faithful Squire. For the old Earl confessed —and *had* to confess—that he would rather see her marry Beelzebub than die an old maid, which she swore to his teeth she would do if he denied her the choice of her heart. Nor will I dwell upon the festivities of the twin wedding which made Robin Cranfield and Ellen Leigh man and wife.

TAXES! TAXES!
1879-80.

Notice is hereby given that a certified copy of the Assessment Book of the Taxable Property of the City and County of San Francisco, Real Estate and Personal Property (subsequent Assessment Book included), for the Fiscal Year 1879-80, has this day been received; that the State, City and County TAXES for said Fiscal Year are now due and payable at the office of the undersigned, first floor, New City Hall, and the Laws in regard to their collection will be strictly enforced.

TAXES will become delinquent on the **First Monday in January, 1880,** and unless paid prior thereto, five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof.

WILLIAM FORD,
Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco.

San Francisco, October 27th, 1879. Nov. 1.

ASSESSMENT OF LANDS
BENEFITED BY
WIDENING DUPONT STREET.

Notice is hereby given that a certified copy of the Assessment Book of the Real Estate which is subject for the Payment of Principal and Interest upon "Dupont-street Bonds," as directed by an Act of the Legislature of California to authorize the Widening of Dupont street, in the City of San Francisco, "Approved March 23d, A.D. 1876," has this day been placed in my hands for collection The Laws in regard to the collection of the same will be strictly enforced.

WILLIAM FORD,
Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco.

San Francisco, October 27th, 1879. Nov. 1.

MONTGOMERY AVENUE ASSESSMENT.

Notice is hereby given that a certified copy of the Assessment Book of Real Estate, which is subject to assessment to defray expenses incurred by the Opening of Montgomery Avenue, has this day been placed in my hands to collect the Assessment thereon.

Said Assessment is for the Fiscal Year of 1879-80, and is now due and payable at the office of the undersigned, first floor, New City Hall. All Assessments remaining unpaid on the FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1880, will have five per cent. added thereto.

WILLIAM FORD,
Tax Collector for the City and County of San Francisco.

San Francisco, October 27th, 1879. Nov. 1.

WAKELEE'S AUREOLINE

Produces the Beautiful Golden Hair so Much Admired.

SUPERIOR TO THE IMPORTED ARTICLE

—BY REASON OF ITS—

FRESHNESS AND CARE USED IN ITS PRODUCTION.

PRICE, LARGE BOTTLES. $2.

Manufactured by H. P. WAKELEE & CO., Druggists, corner Montgomery and Bush streets, S. F. [Aug. 2.

CALIFORNIA SUGAR REFINERY,

Manufacturers of the Standard Syrup, a superior article put up in barrels expressly for home consumption. Also, Extra Heavy Syrup in barrels for Export. Refined Sugars at lowest market rates. Office, 215 Front street, up stairs. Dec. 21.

JOHN JENNINGS

Hooper's South End Warehouses, corner Japan and Townsend streets, San Francisco. First-class Fire-Proof Brick Building, capacity 10,000 tons. Goods taken from the Dock and the Cars of the C. P. R. R. and S. P. R. R. free of charge. Storage at Current Rates. Advances and Insurance Effected.

EOWARD BOSQUI & CO.,

Printers, Engravers, Lithographers and Bookbinders,

Leidesdorff street, from Clay to Commercial.

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN PATENT OFFICES.

C. W. M. Smith, Counselor and Advocate in Patent Cases, 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco. Established 1862. Specialty: Patents, Trade-Marks, Patent-Law. Sept. 20.

QUICKSILVER.

For sale---In lots to suit, by Thomas Bell & Co., No. 305 Sansome street, over Bank of California. Nov. 16.

A CITY'S SOLITUDE.

Lonely, Father above, how lonely!
Alone with my tears and none to pity;
No companions but sad thoughts only
All alone in the crowded city.
When will the clouds pass from o'er the sun,
When will despair and darkness be done,
When will a friend come I ask but one?

Day dies out in its twilight's gloaming,
Night with its grief mocking glitter follows,
The lamps look down on my friendless roaming,
Seeking in crowds for a glance of solace.
The human torrent goes sweeping by
With bright, or tearful or pensive eye—
The weed thrown up on the shore is I.

Then, when the midnight bells are chiming,
Home again to my dreary dwelling,
Up the desolate stairway climbing
Heart with utter loneliness swelling.
Not one eye to grow more bright,
Not one living thing in sight,
Not one friend to say, "good night."

Morning comes, and the sunlight gladly
Wakens the world to another morrow;
Well I know that he only sadly
Ushers me in to a day of sorrow.
Others have their duty or aim,
Household pleasure or busy claim.
To me each sunrise is the same.

Oh, that trouble is scarce a trouble
When the shoulder of friendship shares it;
Unto solitude it is double—
Strong indeed is the brain that bears it.
Even pleasure is not a joy,
Even beauty is but a toy—
Sorrow only hath no alloy.

Never is my solitude broken
Save by steps of the heedless masses.
The only sentences I hear spoken
Drop in my ear as some stranger passes.
When will the clouds pass from o'er the sun,
When will despair and its darkness be done,
When will a friend come—I ask but one! G. H. J.

THE LESSON OF THE SPANISH FLOODS.

The lesson of the Spanish floods is this: that Nature always exacts a penalty for any infringement of her laws. All over the Iberian peninsula the forests have been denuded, until, in most of the mountain regions, naught remains but the cork tree, almost as sterile as the soil. The consequence is, that in the rainy seasons the waters pour unobstructedly down upon the valleys, filling and overflowing the shallow streams, and spreading ruin and destruction broadcast.

In the time of the Carthaginians and Romans, Spain was well wooded and well watered—one of the garden spots of the ancient civilization; but first came the placer mines to wash their debris into the rivers, shoaling them, and then the barbarians, who swept away the forests to make room for perennial devastation. It was not all done at once, nor even in generations, but finally the great evil was accomplished, and of a verity "the sins of the parents are visited upon their children." Where forests formerly flourished there is now only the brown and parched Sierras, and where noble rivers furnished ample transportation there are now only shallow streams. While humanity compels us to sorrow at the awful destruction of life and property by the recent floods, and while charity suggests that we should generously assist the sufferers, we owe a greater duty to ourselves in profiting by the lesson furnished. Our climate is similar to that of Spain, and our bare mountain ridges closely resemble those of the Sierra Morena in Andalusia. To the same pitch must we come at last, if we permit the wanton destruction of our forests, such as we have suffered since the foundation of the State. Year by year this destructiou has continued; thousands upon thousands of acres of forest land have been ruthlessly destroyed, but how few the acres planted instead! Scores of lumber mills scattered along the coast and in the Sierras have been converting these primeval forests into lumber for commercial purposes, until the competition has become ruinous even to the destroyers; thousands of woodchoppers are engaged in cutting away the white and live oak, and manzanita, that grow upon our foothills and in the valleys; bunters frequently fire a forest to get at the game, or through carelessness. And so, in a multitude of other ways, we are laying up a judgment that must be paid hy our posterity.

If we have yet any statesmen left—men who can see into the future through the lessons of the past, we trust at the next assembling of the Legislature they will take adequate steps to remedy this great and growing evil, and see to it that we transmit this incomparable State to our successors not less than we found it.

Wherever a forest tree is cut down there should be one plantsd, and on lands now belonging to the State, and destitute of trees, plantations should be started under the proper auspices. If politic, a bonus should hs paid for trees planted on private lands, after they shall have attained a ten years' growth. And in order that these things may he propsrly attended to, forest wardens should he appointed for that purpose.

Thus may the lessons of the Spanish floods be made to inure to our benefit and that of those who are to come after us.

"Live and Let Live."—Village Doctor (to the gravedigger, who is given to whisky): "Ah, John! I'm sorry to see you in this pitiable condition again!" Gravedigger: "Toots, sir! Can ye no' let a'e little fau't o' mine gae by? It's mony a muckle ans o' yours I ha'e happit owre, an' said naething about!"—*Punch.*

A correspondent wants to know what to do when a dog shows signs of hydrophobia. We should climb a tres.—*Boston Post.*

Artistic Novelties, manufactured from California quartz, at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

NOTES FROM "VANITY FAIR."

We were talking the other day to a very distinguished man who has a very complete acquaintance with the East, from having not only lived in India, Central Asia and Persia, but also from having made an especial study of Eastern politics, on which he has written with great ability. "General Skobeleff," said he, "who is a frank, soldierly man, said to me, 'We, of course, tell the world that we have no ulterior intentions in our annexations in Central Asia, but you know too much about the matter to be taken in. The fact is, that Russian Policy and English Policy are antagonistic I am sorry for it because I like the English, but so it is, and as it is so we have to deal with it. Now, in Europe you have all the advantage. You can shut up your ports and ruin us, and we can't get at you at all, since you are stronger on the sea than we are. But in India you have a soft and a vital spot. We have never yet supposed that we could invade India or proposed to do so; but what we can do is to press on your Indian frontier and to send agents among the Indians, who, being a conquered race, are ready to be worked upon; and, whatever you may do in Europe or elsewhere, we can then answer in India by stirring up troubles there and hy making it impossible for you to hold the country. As you advance so shall we advance, and when our frontiers touch we shall hold over you India in reply to anythiug you may attempt elsewhere. Your Government know this and dare not face it. And meantime we rely on the fools who really rule in your country." This is so absolute a confirmation of what has always been declared in these colnmns that, if it had not been said by General Skobeleff, it might have been written in *Vanity Fair.*

Serious and specific overtures have recently been made by the Government of Russia to that of France for an alliance hetween the two countries. Tbese overtures would probably have been accepted but for M. Gambetta, who pointed out to the Ministry that an alliance with Russia must mean that Franes would bavs to find her witb money and probably with troops; that as against auy prohahls enemies of France Russia could bs of little service; and that above all shs was not to be relied upon to he faithful to any alliance longer than her own immediate necessities required. Upon this the overtures of tbe Russian Court bave been civilly rejected.

Here is a fact. The Russian army, all told, consists now of 1,700,000 men, and in thres years it will, if the present system is continued, consist of *three millions* of men.

SWEET JOHN DUNN.

Sweet John Dunn, British Resident in Zululand, grows more malodorous every day. Sweet John is not only a Zulu in his habits, hut he thoroughly objects to missionaries, and refuses to allow them to enter the district over which be presides—or perhaps, as his post is that of Resident, I should say over which he "rssides." It is whispsred that jealousy is at the hottom of John's refusal. He doesn't want the white-choker gentlemen teaching the dusky Mrs. Dunns a lot of nonsense. First of all, they will he told to wear more clothes. Eighty-six new dresses would be no joke. Then they will all want to become Christians, and to be lawfully united to John. Eighty-six wedding-rings at a guinea! Then the missionaries would explain to them that the littls Dunns should go to school and learn to read and write. Three hundred and forty-three little Dunns to provide with "Mavor's Spelling-Book" and slates! Then the Mrs. Dunns would be wanting to go to prayer-meeting of an evening, and they would meet the other Zulu ladies and tell tales; and then perhaps thsy would be kept late at prayer meeting, and want latcb-keys to save dear John sitting up. Eighty-six latch-keys! Then they might think the missionary better-looking than John, and treat him to John's brandy and John's pork-pies and pickles when John was out. Yes, on the whole John is quite right to object to missionaries. I shouldn't like a missionary to come worrying about my premises—why should ths Zulus be pestered with them! Cetewayo was had enough!—*London Express.*

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

Bullion Mining Company.--Location of Principal Place of Business, San Francisco, California.—Location of Works, Gold Hill Mining District, Storey County, Nevada.—Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the first (1st) day of November, 1879, an assessment (No. 12) af Fifty (50c.) Cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Company, payable immediately, in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 3, Safe Deposit Building, 328 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on WEDNESDAY, the THIRD day of DECEMBER, 1879, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on WEDNESDAY, tbe TWENTY-FOURTH day of DECEMBER, 1879, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors. [Nov. 8.] J. M. BRAZELL, Secretary.

STOCK DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Office of the Gila Silver Mining Company, Room 7, Safe Deposit Building, 328 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California, October 21st, 1879.—At a special meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company, held this day, a Stock Dividend of twenty per cent. was declared, payable immediately, out of the Capital Stock owned by the Company. All Stockholders are requested to send their Stock to the office of the Company before November 24th, 1879, and receive tbe dividend due thereon.

Nov. 8. WM. W. PARRISH, Secretary.

D. HICKS & CO.,

Bookbinders and Blank Book Manufacturers,
NO. 543 CLAY STREET.

☞ Blank Books Ruled, Printed and Bound to Order. [Nov. 8.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Local Board of Directors of the LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, held October 11th, 1879, MR. GEORGE MEL was appointed Resident Secretary pro tem of the Pacific department of said Company.

Oct. 18. WM. F. BABCOCK, Chairman.

DOGS.

G. Everill, the Celebrated Canine Doctor from London, can be consulted for treatment or purchase. Fee, $1. Address,
G. EVERILL, 528 California street.

☞ Sure cure for worms, distemper, canker and mangs sent free by mail on receipt of $1. Oct. 18.

"PLEASURE'S WAND."

"We Obey no Wand but Pleasure's."—*Tom Moore.*

Herold's Concerts.—The last concert of the series was hnt fairly attended, unfavorahle weather militating against a large turn-out of the ladies. The programme was satisfactorily performed. A new series is announced to commence after Jannary 1st. The comparative failure of these matinees is a matter of great regret. They have heen the only opportunities offered this community to enjoy orchestral mnsic. While it is evident that on the part of the public there exists a total lack of the necessary appreciation, there are undoubtedly on the part of the management some short-comings. This place is, in most respects, an ahnormal one. It is cosmopolitan in the extreme; a camp of all nations, with tastes and ideas of all sorts. It is also a city where recreation and rest is almost unknown. In the frantic race for wealth it is husiness—husiness and nothing else. There is no class of people of leisnre, such as exists in all civilized conntries—people who possess means and enjoy them, and who form the foundation of art patronage. Afternoon performances in this city are therefore restricted to female audiences, with hut a slight sprinkling of the stronger sex. The management should take all these pecnliarities into consideration and he governed accordingly. A few suggestions present themselves, which seem to he advisable ones—a return to Platt's Hall, for the simple reason that it is in the midst of husiness traffic and therefore easy of access to the men; and then—however hard a sacrifice it entails upon true lovers of mnsic—popnlarization of the style of music weekly offered. This is not a musically educated community, and symphonies are to it meaningless and tedious compositions. Elahorate transcriptions, overtures, sensational orchestral works and popular waltzes—this is the style of music tbat pleases our barhariains. An adagio or a menuetto from some classical author may he introduced once in a while—at intervals. It is a sad confession to make, that this enlightened (?) city can not snpport an orchestra.

Baldwin's Theater.—*The Day After the Wedding* is an amusing trifle, of hut little importance. It was done more than justice to hy Miss Jeffreys-Lewis and Messrs. O'Neill and Bradley. This served as a *lever de rideun* for *Our Boarding House*, a comedy so well known on our hoards as to render any mention unnecessary. It was at hest hut fairly played. Miss Carey was the same sweet, meek "Beatrice Manheim" that all theater-goers remember from the time the piece was prodnced at the Grand Opera House. She invested the character with true womanly sentiment, and delineated the virtuous humility pervading the part with rare taste. "Fioretti" was rather indifferently acted hy Lewis Morrison. The dialect was spasmodically given, and be failed to reproduce the exaggeration of gesture common to the Latin race. Bishop, as "Gillypod," was—Bishop. As "Col. M. T. Elevator," Jennings lacked the hombast and self-confidence that constitute the characteristics of the sanguine specnlator. Little Maud Adams is a very natural child-actress, hut her singing is hardly on a par with her acting. Fair houses have heen the rule.

Standard Theater.—*Dr. Clyde* is a comedy requiring exceptionally good acting to he acceptahle. The plot is in itself tbin, and the characters demand strong individualization. There are no dramatic incidents to keep up the interest; this result must he achieved hy a forcihle and marked delineation of the different *dramatis personæ*. "Dr. Clyde," the central figure, is a man of cold and cynical exterior, with kindness and goodness of heart underlying it, a heing arbitrary and dogmatic in his knowledge of the world, but with a snhstrata of gentleness and affection. Mr. Chaplin's efforts to portray this character are singularly inefficient. There is no assumption of the ahove mentioned characteristics. It is simply a piece of declamation without intellectuality. Mr. Owens, as "Higgins," is irresistihly funny. It is a droll character in itself, hut in Owens' hands hecomes more so. It is a finished performance, perfect in every detail. Though the cast contained several names of talent, it can he said that the acting throughout was excessively mediocre.

Orchestral Union.—This organization of amateurs gave their first invitation concert on Monday evening. Under the ahle direction of Mr. Wm. Toepke, a well-known local musician, the orchestra has attained a degree of proficiency which, taking everything under consideration, is remarkahle and commendahle. The programme was a varied one, showing the possession on the part of the Union of an extensive repertoire. The different numhers were all, with the solitary exception of a gavotte, which was played ahout one-half too fast, excellently executed. Among the members of the Union are several able soloists, who distinguished themselves on this occasion. It is pleasant to record for this concert a thorough success.

German Theater.—The storm of Sunday somewhat interfered with a large attendance at this theater on that evening. Those present enjoyed themselves heartily, for it was an admirahle performance in all respects. Miss Fiehach was as charming as ever, and Mr. Urban succeeded in exciting the risihilities of the audience to the utmost hy his comicalities. All the rest of the cast were, as usual, in capital form. Mr. Diehl, whose efforts at the commencement of the season were decidedly unsatisfactory, has shown that this was due to his appearing in parts unsnited to his talents. He has since developed capital comedy capabilities, and has become quite a favorite. For to-morrow *Durchgegangene Weiber*, a *posse* of remarkahle humor, is announced.

Bush Street Theater.—The *Magic Slipper* has heen played a second week to fair houses. A few new songs have been introduced hy Roseau, Chapman and Roland Reed. A feature of this troupe is the excellent taste displayed in the costumes. They are all very pretty, and are worn with a good deal of *chic* by the bevy of fair girls. Prominent among them for good looks and grace are Miss Adah Lee and Miss Annie Deacon. The latter is an unusually heautiful girl. Next Monday *Oxygen* will he produced. This is a burlesque founded on a well-known story of Jules Verne's.

California Theater.—The reopening of this theater, on Monday evening, is an event upon which congratnlations are in order. Frank Mayo will appear as "Van," in Bartley Camphell's play, *The Virginian*. This is a play which has heen well received hoth in New York and London, and will undouhtedly be on this occasion well acted and produced.

Miss Ellen Coursen has made arrangements to give a series of operatic performances in costume. The initial performance, under the auspices of the ladies of tho French Choral Society, will take place at Dashaway Hall on Thursday, November 20, 1879.

Chit-Chat.—Mrs. George Francis Train died in New York on Octoher 29th, of paralysis of the heart.——It is announced that, for twelve performances to he given in Spain during the wedding festivities of King Alfonso, Christine Nilsson is to receive the sum of ninety thousand francs.——The Yale College Glee Clnh has decided to make a western trip during the Christmas vacation, and give five or six concerts.——Neilson will play four weeks at Baldwin's. Her terms are sixty per cent. of the gross receipts, guaranteed five hundred dollars a night.——Richard Wagner, the composer, contemplates passing the winter in Naples, Italy.——In Milan, Italy, there are eighty-five estahlishments engaged in the snpply of theatrical costnmes and properties, and no fewer than one thousand persons are employed in the manufacture of silk tights alone.——Jersey City hoasts of a dramatic critic who preaches on Sunday and practices on Saturday night.——Bennett's profits from the *N. Y. Herald* amounted last year to $156,000.——Felix Morris and wife have arrived in New York.——Herne and Belasco have reached Chicago. If they survive after producing there their original plays, tbey will next raid New York.

THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.

As a general rule, the Turk does not pose very well as a lamh, however naturally Russia might play the part of wolf; hut, in view of the alliance reported to be in contemplation between these Powers, seems likely to practically illustrate the old fahle. The idea of such an nnnatural union seems almost too absurd to entertain for a moment. If Turkey wishes to he hetrayed like Afghanistan, hullied like Roumania, sat npon like Persia, or subjugated like the Central-Asia Khanates, then let her conclude this treaty. But if she wishes to keep her place in Europe—shahhy though that place is—she bad hetter have no friendly dealings with the Muscovite. Out of debt and trouhle of every sort, England has always helped Turkey; not, perhaps, from entirely disinterested motives, hut still she has done it, and the motive, after all, was a secondary matter. It has been England's interest to see that the integrity of Turkey was maintained, especially so far as Russia could affect it. It is only yesterday that she saved Constantinople itself from the greedy Tartar's talons. Undouhtedly, if Turkey now assumes a hostile position toward her ancient henefactor and protector, it will still he England's policy to keep Russia away from Stamhoul; hut, in that case, it will no longer he allowed for the Turk to keep the city, either. Who, then, shall have it? We know a flag that floats wherever the sun shines. If the contemplated treaty should be concluded (and we do not helieve that it will he), that same flag will cast its shadow over the mosques of Constantinople as surely as this world goes round.

STANDARD THEATER.

M. A. Kennedy, Manager.--This (Saturday) Evening, Nov. 15th, Every Evening during the Week (except Sunday) and Grand Matinee this Afternoon at 2 o'clock. Sixth Week of the Popular Owens' Comedy Season. Will be produced, for the first time in San Francisco, after careful preparation, with New Scenery, Elegant Stage Appointments, and Great Star Cast, the 5-Act Comedy from the German, "Dr. Klaus," entitled

Dr. Clyde!

MR. JOHN E. OWENS as "Higgins" (the alleged factotum of Dr. Clyde, "as it were.") Special Engagement of MR GEORGE D. CHAPLIN (who will appear in his original character of "Dr. Clyde"); MR. BARTON HILL as "Lord Hammond;" Mr. Russell Bassett, Mr. M. A. Kennedy, Miss Adeline Stanhope, Miss Gertie Granville, Miss Kate Denin, Miss A. A. Adams. Sixth Owens' Comedy Matinee this (Saturday) Afternoon at 2 o'clock—DR. CLYDE. Reserved Seats can he secured six days in advance at the Box Office. Nov. 15.

BUSH-STREET THEATER.

Charles E. Locke, Proprietor.--Continued Success of the Famous COLVILLE OPERA BURLESQUE COMPANY, embracing the celebrated Vocalist, MISS EME ROSEAU, and 40 Artists. This (Saturday) Evening, Nov. 15th, last night but one of

The Magic Slipper!

Supported by every member of the mammoth organization. This Afternoon—MATINEE of THE MAGIC SLIPPER. Sunday Evening—Last Time of THE MAGIC SLIPPER. Monday Evening, Nov. 17th—First time here of the new burlesque of

Oxygen; or, Gas in Burlesque Metre.

CALIFORNIA THEATER.

W. B. Barton, Manager; Barton Hill, Acting Manager. Monday Evening, November 17th, Brief Engagement of the Eminent Actor, MR. FRANK MAYO, who will appear as

Van, "The Virginian,"

in Bartley Campbell's great play of that name, produced with Entirely New Scenery by Porter, and a Complete Cast of Characters. Original and Attractive Music by the California Theater Orchestra, under direction of Wm. Withers, Jr. Seats at the Box Office. To follow in rapid succession: DAVY CROCKETT, MAN AND WIFE, and STREETS OF NEW YORK. Nov. 15.

THE BALDWIN THEATER.

Thomas Maguire, Manager.---Last Two Performances of the Great Comedy Bill, this (Saturday) Evening and Saturday Matinee.

A Day After the Wedding!

——AND——

Our Boarding House!

Mr. James O'Neill, Mr. Lewis Morrison, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis, Miss Eleanor Carey, and the entire Baldwin Company in the Bill. Sunday Evening—SARATOGA.

DASHAWAY HALL.

Ellen Coursen's First Opera Night,

THURSDAY EVENING.....NOVEMBER 20TH.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. [Nov. 15.

A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF PHOTOGRAPHS FOR SALE,

Comprising Views of Palestine, Egypt, Rome and other parts of the World. The Collection was made by a gentleman, for many years a resident of Europe and Asia, at an expense of over $3,000. It comprises about 500 views in perfect condition, having suitable Portfolios, Albums, etc., together with a very large and powerful Magnifying Glass. Will be sold as an entirety.

SNOW & CO.,
Nov. 15. (Successors to Snow & May), 20 Post street.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Home Mutual Insurance Company will pay its regular monthly dividend of One (1) Dollar per share on its capital stock on November 10th, 1879. CHARLES R. STORY, Secretary,
Nov. 15. 406 California street.

SPORTING ITEMS.

Bicycling. The *News Letter* has for some time agitated the getting up of a bicycle tournament, and at last it looks as if our action had borne fruit, as we see a sign hanging across Kearny street that informs passers-by that a bicycle tournament will take place at the Mechanics' Pavilion, with lady and gentlemen riders. The managers of the scheme have an office in a saloon on the corner of Dupont and Geary streets. They may be solid, substantial men, who will act fairly by the riders and the public, but we must confess that appearances, so far, are against them. We feel it our duty to warn intending participants in the tournament not to deposit their $100 entrance fee till they have good guarantee that all is square. In any case, the thing looks very one-sided. The winners are only to get the entrance money for prizes, so that the managers get their services for nothing. The gentlemen may be all right, and have money and experience enough to make the tournament a success; if so, it is an easy matter for them to show their responsibility. If they can do that to the satisfaction of any reasonable gentleman, we will be glad to publish the fact.——English riders have been making good records recently. Keen beat Cortis a one mile race; time, 2 min. 52 1-5 sec. Keen also beat Cortis in a five mile race; times, one mile, 2:56 4-5; two miles, 6:14 3-5; three miles, 9:19 3-5; four miles, 12:27 1-5; five miles, 15 m. 30 sec.

Coursing.—We omitted to publish the names of the winning dogs at the Merced meeting last week. They were: Ruler, first prize, $80; Minnehaha, second, $60; Master Joe, third, $30; Bulldozer, fourth, $30. Ruler was bred in this State of the best stock here. He is by King Cobb, out of Queen Emma; King Cobb by Spot, out of Minnette; Queen Emma by imported Factor, out of Bessie.——The San Joaquin Coursing Club announce their meeting to take place at Lockeford, November 29th. ——The Modesto local papers are crowing because a majority of the hares got away from the dogs of the Pacific Club. It is true that was the case, but it was neither the fault of the dogs or the speed of the hares, but the poor state of the ground that was to blame for it. They also state that "the strong ranch dogs of Modesto can catch a hare every time," a plain admission that lurchers are more thought of than true dogs in Stanislaus County. It is a positive fact that after two days rain had put the ground in shape the slowest, sickest greyhounds in any club in the State would capture a Modesto hare, or run it in the ground, in five minutes.——Members of the Pioneer Club are arranging for several private matches.——Smith's card in the *Chronicle* shows his true character. We congratulate the Pioneer Club on getting rid of him.

Pedestrianism.—Charles Carver is matched to run Albert Keating 150 yards, at West Mailtand, Australia, for £100 a side. Carver has won twelve important races since 1874, and is looked upon as the best 200 and 500-yard man in Australia. Keating has also a good record. He is a big man; his stride averages 7 feet 3 inches; his bight is 6 feet 2½ inches.—— Some of our local pedestrians are talking about getting up a joint stock go-as-you-please, managed by themselves, to come off in December. We wish them every success.——McIntyre and King Hedley are to run a quarter-mile race, for $500 a side.——J. Warburton ran ten miles, in England, October 11th, in 54 min. 6¼ sec., the best amateur time on record by 52½ sec. The English sporting papers agree that Warburton's performance gives promise that he can beat Deerfoot's time.——There is talk of holding an athletic tournament at the Union Grounds on Thanksgiving Day.

Swimming.—Captain Webb may be expected in San Francisco in a few days; his departure from Boston has been delayed by business.—— W. H. Daily is recovering from the effects of the accident he sustained in the fifty-mile swim. In a few weeks he expects to be able to travel; his intention is to visit his relatives.——W. Beckwith lowered two records, at Lambeth Baths, October 12th. Swimming with J. S. Moore, the amateur champion, and George Fearn, as coaches, he made 480 yards in 7 m. 8 3-5 sec., beating J. B. Johnson's best on record of 7 m. 14 sec. The 1,000 yards was made in 15 m. 27 4-5 sec., beating Jones' best on record of 15 m. 31½ sec. He failed to lower the 100-yard record, making it in 1 min. 9 3-5 sec., against Jones' record of 1 m. 9 2-5 sec.; but there is little doubt he will break that before another year.——We hear that great improvements are about to be made at the Neptune Baths, North Beach.

Shooting.—The late rain has made duck-shooting first-class all over the State, and good bags are in order. Mr. Orr bagged 139 ducks in about three hours at Paine and Beckwith's preserve on the Suisun marshes. That is the best bag we have heard of this season.——Sherman Island literally swarms with ducks.——We desire to caution our readers against purchasing the cheap shotguns advertised in the papers by Eastern dealers. Some we have seen are worthless, dangerous weapons, liable at any moment to burst and injure the user or any bystanders. It is better and safer to go to a dealer of established reputation. He will be careful not to sell a dangerous gun.

Yachting.—C. G. White, builder of the *O'Connor*, has challenged Mr. Gutte, owner of the *Chispa*, to a race with the respective yachts for $1,000 a side; race to come off next July, under the rules of the Pacific Yacht Club. In his challenge C. G. White intimates that he has been defamed and his models unjustly criticised in the *Morning Call*. We do not wonder at C. G. White feeling hurt at the *Call's* yachting articles, as it is plain to see they are written either by an ignorant person or a prejudiced one; but it is not likely that the owner of the *Chispa* wrote them or caused their insertion. If the challenge is accepted we expect an interesting race.

Baseball.—The circus of the Eastern Clubs took sick from our exposure, and finally snuffed out on bad weather.——A ball-ground will be laid out at the half-mile track.——Players are waiting for higher salaries before making next season's engagements. They may get a rise in California, but East the probability is that salaries will be reduced.——We hear that Carey, of the Chicagos, will have charge of the Renos next season.——The Union Grounds are not popular; they are hard to reach and are in a low district.

Rowing.—Hickey, ex-champion of Australia, has challenged Rush to any kind of a race, to come off on the Hunter River.——There is some talk of putting Riley against Hanlan, but we don't take much stock in it. ——The *Call* gave its readers the information, last Thursday, that Trickett was still champion of Australia, having beaten Laycock in their recent race. The *Call* is getting slow; the *News Letter* published an account of that race over one month ago.

Archery.—The season has closed with a good showing for California, which, on short notice, has produced some of the best shots in America. ——The match between the Pacific Club and the Bow Club, of Oakland, at Gates' Garden range, resulted in a victory for the Bow Club, whose aggregate score was 388 hits, 1,939 points, against 358 hits, 1,750 points, for the Pacific Club. Each club sent five members, who shot the American round, of thirty arrows each, at 40, 50 and 60 yards.——A. D. Havens and Dan O'Connell have challenged any two members of the Pacific Club, to shoot the York round, at Adams Point. We should think that they can get takers.——The talk about a telegraphic match with any Eastern club is altogether too late in the season.

ART JOTTINGS.

The first auction sale of paintings, for the season, took place at Newhall's on Thursday of last week. It was well attended, and the prices realized must have been satisfactory to the seller, if he had the slightest regard for values, as applied to pictures, and he ought to have, after a two years' stay in Europe. It was expected by many that Mr. Deakin would profit by his lengthened tour through the art centers of the world, but he has not. His pictures are neither better nor worse than they were before he left us. He is not the first artist who has become a painter of pretentious pictures—without a thorough knowledge of the rudiments of art—who has visited Europe without advantage. It was fortunate for Mr. Deakin that the first introduction the public had to his two score of paintings, was in the auction room, and that, too, during the first days of the week, when it is well known that the Press seldom, if ever, publishes any art notes except on Saturday.

The success of this sale will doubtless encourage others to do likewise. It is to be hoped they will make due exhibition of their works before the sale, in order that writers on art may have an opportunity to view them to their own and the public's advantage.

It will be remembered that, some months since, reference was made to auction sales of paintings by local artists, which were being made through the country by Messrs. Dampf & Childs, of this city. The works remaining unsold have been returned to the city, and Mr. Childs has opened an auction room at 720 Market street, where he proposes to sell the residue of his collection, and such other works as may be placed in his hands. Our prominent artists will do well to offer only such pictures as will be a credit to them; pot-boilers may pass in the interior, but here such daubs are sure to be known, and will do them more harm than the money realized will good.

Artists who aspire, and do, sell works for a large value, cannot, with impunity, turn off daubs and sell them in quantities for paltry prices. The past has been, without doubt, the dullest season for art ever known here; but this state of affairs cannot be bettered by a multiplication of poor pictures, and foisting them upon the public through the medium of the auction mart.

Now that the busy season has commenced, there ought to be a number of good pictures on exhibition for sale, but, in fact, there is next to nothing. At Morris & Kennedy's, Mr. Yelland has on view an excellent picture. It is, without doubt, a work of great merit, and does this conscientious and painstaking artist credit. At Snow & Co's, Rix has two small pictures by no means good, and Tavernier one which is worse. Hill has nothing new on exhibition, neither has Keith. Mr. Hill has given up his studio in Nevada Block, and is now painting at his residence in Oakland. Certainly, if patrons of art are scarce here, good pictures are also.

A NEEDED EXPOSURE.

A gentleman of London sends us the following account of his experience with a ticket-agent in this city, and tourists will do well to take warning:

SIR: Some short time ago, it was my fortune to purchase railway tickets in San Francisco for the purpose of going East. I bought them at the ticket-office under the Palace Hotel. I asked for tickets to St. Louis by way of Denver and Kansas City, but was told that I could not have them, but that, if I insisted on going that way, I must buy a ticket to Cheyenne and then on to Denver, which would cost me, I was told, $28 more. As I was anxious to go to Kansas City, I eventually determined to buy tickets through to Council Bluffs, and then southward by the Kansas City line. The person who spoke to me about the tickets was very anxious I should go by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy line, which, he said, surpassed all other American lines. He pestered me a good deal about this, but I absolutely declined unless it went to Kansas City.

I was provided with a ticket through to St. Louis, for which I paid $116. When I was some hundreds of miles on my journey I was informed that the coupon, "Council Bluffs to St. Louis," *did not go via Kansas City*. It seems that after all the agent had given me a "Chicago, Burlington and Quincy" ticket, and relied upon my being a foreigner and not finding it out until it was too late. I have found much courtesy in a long American tour, and I ultimately got the ticket changed by other railway authorities, and so went to Kansas City, where I "stopped over," and went on to Lawrence to see a friend of mine. I was told by an officer of the railway that this conduct of the ticket agent (who was not the same person who ultimately was paid) would be considered "smart," and that the company that he served would advance him in their service. Comparing "institutions," I can only say that I do not think that an English company would retain a person in its service one day after such an offense was proved.

A fellow passenger by the steamer was complaining to me of the same agent, and so I consider it due to all parties concerned that the facts should be known.

AN ENGLISH TOURIST.

LIVERPOOL, October, 1879.

The advantages of simplicity in traveling were peculiarly demonstrated by the two French Ministers, MM. Lepere and Le Royer, during a recent trip in Italy. On arriving at a hotel the latter gave his name simply as Le Royer, but his colleague replied grandiosely, "His Excellency M. Lepere, Minister of the Interior to the Government of the French Republic." When settling day came, M. Le Royer was charged 15s. daily for his room, but "His Excellency" had to pay £2, thanks to his title.

An elegant assortment of Gold Watches and Chains at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

"The World," the Flesh, and the Devil.

[By a Truthful Penman.]

The theology of the religious press is always curious, and often startling. Here is an example: "A missionary at a station in South-Africa was seated in the mission church when a heavy storm came on. A friend was preaching, and another interpreting near him. The fears of the missionary were excited that his friends hald head might attract the lightning. He was so valuable as a preacher that the missionary hreathed a short prayer that it might not be so. The preacher had just announced "Suffer the little children to come unto me, etc., when, amid the deafening noise of thunder and falling rain, a terrific crash broke over the chapel, and the missionary was felled to the ground, but not killed. A little child was asleep in its mother's arms close by; the lightning shock ran from its head to its feet, and after one gasp its spirit soared away to heaven." This paragraph, which is beaded "Quiokly and Literally Answered Prayer, involves some curious considerations. First of all it presents us with the thoroughly African conception of a malignant deity, not to be satisfied without a victim; and then with the grotesque notion of prayer operating to convert a poor Hottentot baby into a lightning conductor to save a missionary's bald head. Laymen may be excused if they think that religious journals in their fervor sometimes becoms very irreligious indeed.——That the Treasury would gain considerably from a reduction in the charges for the sending of telegrams we firmly believe. No one will say that ths revenue lost by ths adoption of the cheap postage charges introduced by the late Rowland Hill, nor will there be many ready to deny that the reduction of the telegram charges would, in like manner, prove a source of public profit and convenience. Moreover, if the Dutch can send a telegram of twenty words for 7d, why should not we he ahle to do it as cheaply? Before long, there is little douht, we shall see a revision and reduction in these charges, only it seems a great pity that so necessary a reform should be deferred.—*Truth.*——Stray torpedoes have more than once heen heard of rouud ahout Spithead and in Portsmouth Harhor, but a very erratic and dangerous specimen seems to have been exported from these shores to Peru. A torpedo sent out from the now famous *Huascar* as she was engaged off Antofogasta took it into its head to turn round and head straight for the turret vessel which had sent it out. This certainly was an awkward situation, and the *Huascar* bade fair to be hoisted with its own petard. The feat then performed by a young Peruvian officer was certainly as bold and skillful in its way as anything we have read of ashore or afloat. He plunged into the sea, swam toward the advancing torpedo, and guided it by main force astern of the *Huascar*. If Peru numhers many such men as this among her sailors it is scarcely surprising that, so far, she has got the better of the Chilian fleet.—*Pall Mall Budget.*——A medical man advertised the other day for "a gentlewoman as lady housekeeper," offering "a liberal honorarium and a comfortable home." He had upward of eleven hundred replies. A man also announced his intention of contesting a Parliamentary borough, and the next morning found five hundred letters on his desk asking for employment.—*British Empire.*——The Duchess of Montrose, wearing a brilliant *peignoir*, and sitting on a three-legged stool, milking a thoroughbred Alderney, in one of the loose boxes appointed to racehorses at the hack of Mr. Crawfurd's pretty residencs at the foot of the Bury Hill at Newmarket, recalls the early dairy-life of the second wife of ths first Marquis of Exeter. Nor ars ws inventing a romantic story. The occurrence happened during the recent Second October Meeting at Newmarket, whither the valuable cow in question, for whom her Grace gave something like £100, was sent, with special instructions as to feeding and milking during the journey. On being informed of its safe arrival, tbe Duchess sent a requast to Alec Taylor, her husband's trainer, to have the cow milked at once; but neither Taylor nor his hsad-lad was *au fait* at the business. Thereupon the Duchess, who was in the midst of her *toilette*, hastily slipped on a *peignoir*, and performed the operation with the skill of the most experienced milkmaid.——Talk of cheap prices for Italian Opera! In Verona there is the Arena Theater, admission three halfpence. In Naples there is more than one littls theater where the charge for admission is the round sum of one penny; and in the Teatro Fiorentini and the Teatro Rossini, which ars aristocratic resorts, the prics of admission is twopence.——Not only is the reading-room of the British Museum to be lighted with the electric lamp, but preparations are also heing made to illuminate the entrance by the same means. Two lamps have been fitted up between the portico and the entrance gatas, and will be ready for lighting in a few days.——President Grévy has resumed his official duties at the Elysée, after an exceedingly brisk shooting season. We are told he slaughtered, in his five weeks' holiday, sixty-three hares, 215 brace of partridge, and close upon 500 quail; a pretty good total, considering that he never shot in preserves, but always in open fields, and in the same guise and gaiters as any modest *adepte de St. Hubert* in the Jura.——The hnilding of a bridge across the Tiher at Rome and its public opening without ths presence of Pope, cardinal or priest, is a striking incident in the secularization of the old city. It is said tbat for a thousand years no new bridge has been built in Rome; hut in the new order of things, which is hringing the modern spirit into that cloistral atmosphere, five new bridges are projected, and it is proposed to bring Rome into conformity with the new industrial life which is springing up in Italy. In the olden time the Pontifex Maximus would, as the name implies, have beeu the very first figure in such a celebration. To-day he is not even invited to he present. ——The latest novelty in liquors is the Temperance Beer, manufactured with cinchona hark, and highly recommended in cases of confirmed inebriety. It is "hitter as coloquintida," and nohody yet has been known to prefer a request for more. Hence the secret of its great success.—— The Duchess of Montrose gave £2,000 the other day for a yearling which she intends to ksep and run herself.

INSURANCE.

HUTCHINSON & MANN,

INSURANCE AGENCY,

No. 322 & 324 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Fire Insurance.

GIRARD..... of Philadelphia.	LA CAISSE GENERALE.....of Paris.
HOME..... .....of Columbus.	ST. PAUL .....of St. Paul.
NEW ORLEANS ASSOCIATION.....	TEUTONIA .....of New Orleans.
PEOPLES.....of Newark.	BERLIN-COLOGNE.....of Berlin.
REVERE ....of Boston.	LA CONFIANCE.....of Paris.

Marine Insurance.

PARIS UNDERWRITING ASSOCIATION.....of Paris.
LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.....of London.

Capital Represented.....$23,000,000.

All Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. OF CALIFORNIA.

Principal Office, 406 California Street, San Francisco.
Cash Assets, January 1, 1877, $595,291; Liabilities, $5,952; Surplus for Policy Holders, $589,330. J. F. Houghton, President; L. L. Baker, Vice-President; Charles R. Story, Secretary. R. H. MAGILL, H. H. BIGELOW, General Agents.

DIRECTORS.—San Francisco—L. L. Baker, John H. Redington, J. F. Houghton, R. B. Gray, Robert Watt, John Currey, L. L. Baker, W. F. Whittier, C. C. Burr, E. M. Root, W. H. White, J. L. N. Shepard, W. M. Greenwood, George S. Mann, Cyrus Wilson, W. T. Garratt, C. Waterhouse, A. P. Hotaling, A. Block, A. K. P. Harmon, G. S. Johnson, W. O. Wilson, A. W. Bowman, H. L. Dodge, Charles R. Story. Alameda County Branch—V. D. Moody, Chauncy Taylor, A. C. Henry, Robert S. Farrelly, Joseph B. Marlin, W. B. Hardy, T. B. Simpson. San Diego—A. H. Wilcox. Sacramento—Mark Hopkins, D. W. Earl, Julius Wetzlar, James Carolan. San Jose—T. Ellard Beans, B. D. Murphy, A. Pfister, J. H. Dibble, J. S. Carter, Jackson Lewis, Jacob Rich, John Auzerais, John Balbach. Stockton—H. H. Hewlett, Chas. Belding, J. D. Peters, A. W. Simpson, H. M. Fanning. Marysville—D. E. Knigbt. Grass Valley—Wm. Watt, T. W. Sigourney. Portland, Oregon—W. S. Ladd, C. H. Lewis, P. Wasserman, B. Goldsmith, D. Macleay. Virginia City, Nevada—John Gillig, Isaac L. Requa. March 17.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.--UNION INS. CO. OF S. F.

The California Lloyds.---Established in 1861.---Nos. 416 and 418 California street. Cash capital $750,000 in Gold. Assets exceed $1,000,000 Coin. Fair Rates! Prompt Settlement of Loses!! Solid Security!! DIRECTORS.—San Francisco—J. Mora Moss, N. G. Kittle, M. J. O'Connor, R. S. Floyd, Moses Heller, Adam Grant, Daniel Meyer, Antoine Borel, Charles Kohler, E. L. Goldstein, I. Lawrence Pool, A. Weill, Joseph Brandenstein, Charles Baum, James Moffitt, Benjamin Brewster, L. Cunningham, W. M. Hoag, Nicholas Luning, John Parrott, L. A. Booth, Julius Baum, Myles D. Sweeney, Jas. M. Goewey, Edward Cadwalader Bartlett Doe, Gustave Touchard, J. H. Baird, J. G. Kittle, George C. Hickox, C. Ducommun, Wm. Scholle, John Conly, Ig. Steinhart, W. B. Stone, J. O. Eldridge, A. B. Phipps.

GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, President. N. G. KITTLE, Vice-President.
CHARLES D. HAVEN, Secretary. GEO. T. BONEN, Surveyor. Aug. 31.

THE STATE INVESTMENT AND INSURANCE CO.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Cash Assets, $450,000.---Principal Office, 218 and 220 Sansome street, San Francisco. OFFICERS:—A. J. BAYANT, President; RICHARD IVERS, Vice-President; CHARLES H. CUSHING, Secretary; H. H. WATSON, Marine Surveyor. BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—Peter Donahue, James Irvine, C. D. O'Sullivan, A. Boequeraz, R. Harrison, A. H. Rutherford, R. Bailey, E. W. Corbert, George O. McMullin, A. J. Bryant, Frank M. Pixley, E Burke, H. H. Watson, Dr. C. F. Buckley, P. J. White, E. M. Root, M. Mayblum, Richard Ivers, John Rosenfeld, Daniel Callaghan. P. H. Russell, Sacramento. John G. Downey, Los Angeles. Wm. Hood, Sonoma County. H. W. Sealo, Mayfield. Geo. Rutherford, San Jose. Feb. 16.

THE MARINE INSURANCE CO. OF LONOON, ENGLANO.

[*ESTABLISHED 1836.*]

Whole Amount of Jo'nt Stock and Guaranteed Capital..$5,000,000.
Whole Amonnt of Capital paid up..... 900,000.
Cash Assets December 31, 1876..... 3,710,000.

Tho undersigned have been duly authorized to issue Policies at current rates on Freight and Shipments to or from England, Europe, New York, Japan, Cbina, Australian Colonies, Sandwich Islands, and Northern Coast Ports. If desired, policies made payablo at port of termination.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., Agents,
Aug. 10. 218 California street.

THE SWISS MARINE INS. COMPANIES COMBINED.

Switzerland, of Zurich, Capital 5,000,000 francs; Helvetia, of St. Gall, Capital 10,000,000 francs; Baloise, of Basle, Capital 5,000,000 francs. These three Companies are liable jointly and severally for all losses that may be sustained. Losses made payable in all the principal seaports of the world. In the settlement of all claims under an English policy, these Companies will strictly adhere to the conditions and customs adopted at Lloyds, and submit to English jurisdiction.

June 9. HARRY W. SYZ, Agent, 225 Sansome st., S. F.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSUR. CO. OF BOSTON.

Has transacted the business of Life Insurance for nearly thirty-five years. Its assets amount to over FOURTEEN MILLION DOLLARS. The law of Massachusetts makes all its Policies nonforfeitable. It is a Purely Mutual Company, dividing every cent of surplus among Policy-holders. This is the ONLY Company on the Pacific Coast governed hy tho Massacbusetts Lapse Law. This company has complied with tbe new Insurance Laws of California.

WALLACE EVERSON, General Agent.
Sept. 22.] 328 Montgomery street.

BRITISH ANO FOREIGN MARINE INS. CO. OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital $5,000,000.---Agents: Balfour, Guthrie & Co., No. 316 California street, San Francisco. Nov. 18.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF CAL.

Attendance, daily, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., by the undersigned, to receive subscriptions and donations, and to furnish all information relating to the Society. J. P. McCURRIE, Secretary,
Oct. 23. 730 Montgomery street.

ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY,

No. 310 Sansome street, San Francisco, Wholesale Dealer in Furs. Sept. 21.

BALLAD OF BLUE CHINA.

There's a joy without canker or cark,
There's a pleasure eternally new—
'Tis to gaze on the glaze and the mark
Of China that's old and blue:
Who'd have thought they would come to us, who
That o'er loot of an empire would hang
A veil of Morrisian hue,
In the reign of the Emperor Hwang?

These dragons—their tails, you remark,
Into bunches of lotus-flower grew—
When Noah came out of the Ark,
Did *these* lie in wait for his crew?
They snorted, they snapped, and they slew,
They were mighty of fin and of fang,
And their portraits Celestials drew,
In the reign of the Emperor Hwang.

Here's a pot with a house in a park,
In a park where the peach-blossoms blew,
Where the lovers eloped in the dark,
Lived, died, and were turned into two
Bright birds that eternally flew
Through the boughs of the May, as they sang;
'Tis a tale was undoubtedly true
In the reign of the Emperor Hwang.

Come, snarl at my ecstasies, do,
Kind critic, your tongue has a tang,
But a sage never heeded a shrew
In the reign of the Emperor Hwang.
—*Andrew Lang, in Scribner's Bric-a-Brac.*

PHYLLOXERA VASTATRIX.

The ravages of phylloxera, the most destructive of all the numerous enemies of the vine, were first observed in Europe in 1865, in the department of Gard, France; but it was only in 1868 that M. Planchon, Professor of Sciences at Mont-Pellier, discovered the insect, and named it phylloxera vastatrix; the word phylloxera intimating the drying and withering of the vine leaf. It appears under two forms, the *winged* and the *wingless*. When largely magnified, the wingless insect has the appearance of a tortoise, only it has rather long legs and a trunk; the back is divided into squares, from which project little excrescences; the head is slightly bent under the body, and the brown eyes have numerous facetts. The phylloxera is an American insect, and appears, as already said, in two forms. The first (winged) forms galls on leaves, and is met with in all parts of America on the leaves of wild vines; the second seeks the roots, and is the only dangerous one. Both kinds are of a waxen yellow tint, but otherwise look like the common plant-louse, or aphis, only they are very much smaller—hardly the size of a very small pin's head. As ordinarily found, sucking the rootlets of vines, the insect is wingless, and all are females, or, at least, egg-layers; for there are no males for three or four generations, during which each of the insects may lay from 200 to 400 eggs apiece, which hatch in about ten days. About the fourth generation a winged form makes its appearance, whose wings are so large in proportion to their bodies that they have little control over them; but when they rise in the air they are carried wherever the wind may chance to take them. Those lay only three or four eggs each, which produce two kinds of phylloxera, large and small, the former being females and the latter males. This generation has no digestive organs, being destined exclusively for reproduction. The female lays but one solitary egg, which is especially tenacious of life, being destined to hibernate. From this egg is hatched, on the return of spring, the ordinary root-louse, whose vigor is thus annually renewed. It is the winged form, then, which renders possible the rapid spread already noticed; also, that its destruction would speedily put an end to the propagation of the species. But nature has provided against this contingency, for, in time of need some of the common egg-layers undertake to lay the large solitary egg which hibernates; and, moreover, in a mild climate some of the millions of comuon eggs, and a few egg-layers, also survive. These eggs can be destroyed by from twenty-eight to forty days' submergence, which can only be done in winter without injury to the vines.

This, so far, is the *only absolute remedy found*, except in very sandy soils, because it is too weak to crawl from one place to another, the grains of sand obstructing its progress. In adobe soils it crawls along the cracks. No one in this State, nor, I venture to say, anywhere, is better informed on phylloxera, or has better or more extensive appliances for demonstrating the life-history of this pest than Professor E. W. Hilgard, of our State University, and it is to his studies I mainly owe the substance of this short essay.

In France its ravages have been such that, as much as four years ago, vineyards were unsalable; no one would venture to spend any money in such property. As to California, it is fast sweeping the vineyards of Sonoma, and unless some desperate and ultimate measures be taken very soon, nothing can keep it from spreading through the adjacent valleys; and every day renders its extermination more and more difficult. How far submersion may he practicable in the Sonoma Valley, can only be decided by a survey of the creeks. But as the only absolute cure, the destruction of the "large egg," it should be had recourse to if possible, and the adjacent country compelled to contribute to the expense. The system of submersion was originated in France by a M. Faucon, whose vineyard of forty acres is situate close to the Canal de Durance. The submersion is made in October, and continued for forty days. Here are his results: The year 1867, the one preceding the invasion of the pest, the yield was 2,775 galls.; in 1868, first year of invasion, 120! 1869, second year, 105 gallons only! 1870, first year of submersion, 360 galls.; 1871, second year of submersion, 1,350, without manure; third year, *with manure*, 2,547 galls.; fourth year, with manure, 2,175 galls.; fifth year, with manure, 3,750 galls.; sixth year, with manure, 7,800 galls. So a vineyard that, in 1869, yielded only 105 gallons in all, in six years was brought back to yield more than twice as many gallons as it did before the invasion of phylloxera.

The reports from France just to hand say that the yield this year will hardly reach one-third of ordinary years before the invasion.

San Francisco, November 10, 1879. J. J. B.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital .....$3,000,000.
WM. ALVORD.....**President.**
THOMAS BROWN, Cashier B. MURRAY, Jr., Ass't Cashier

AGENTS:

New York, Agency of the Bank of California; Boston, Tremont National Bank Chicago, Union National Bank, St. Louis, Boatman's Saving Bank; New Zealand, the Bank of New Zealand; London, China, Japan, India and Australia, the Oriental Bank Corporation.

The Bank has Agencies at Virginia City and Gold Hill, and Correspondents in all the principal Mining Districts and Interior Towns of the Pacific Coast.

Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world. Draw direct on London, Dublin, Paris, Berlin, Bremen, Hamburg, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Antwerp, Amsterdam, St. Petersburgh, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Christiana, Locarno, Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama. Nov. 4.

FIRST NATIONAL GOLD BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Paid up Capital $2,000,000, Gold. President, R. C. Woolworth; Vice-President, D Callaghan; Cashier, E. D. Morgan.

DIRECTORS:—R. C. Woolworth, D. Callaghan, C. G. Hooker, C. Adolph Low, Peter Donahue, Isaac Wormser, Edward Martin, James Moffitt, N. Van Bergen.

CORRESPONDENTS—London: Baring Bros. & Co. Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China. Dublin: Provincial Bank of Ireland. Hamburg: Hesse, Neuman & Co. Paris: Hottinguer & Co. New York: National Bank of Commerce. Boston: Blackstone National Bank. Chicago: First National Bank. This Bank is prepared to transact a general Banking business. Deposits in Gold, Silver and Currency received subject to check or on special deposit. Exchange for sale on the principal cities of the United States, Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Commercial Credits issued available in Europe, China and Japan. Collections attended to and prompt returns made at the lowest market rates of Exchange. Jan. 19.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.—Capital paid up, $1,800,000, with power to increase to $10,000,000. Southeast corner California and Sansome streets. Head Office—28 Cornhill, London. Branches—Portland, Oregon; Victoria, New Westminster and Cariboo, British Columbia.

This Bank transacts a General Banking Business. Accounts opened subject to Check and Special Deposits received. Commercial Credits granted available in all parts of the world. Approved Bills discounted and advances made on good collateral security. Draws direct at current rates upon its Head Office and Branches, and upon its Agents as follows:

New York, Chicago and Canada—Bank of Montreal; Liverpool—North and South Wales Bank; Scotland—British Linen Company; Ireland—Bank of Ireland; Mexico and South America—London Bank of Mexico and South America; China and Japan—Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and Oriental Bank; Australia and New Zealand—Bank of Australasia, Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, and English, Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank.

May 18. FREDERICK TOWNSEND, Manager.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

Capital, $5,000,000, of which $3,000,000 is fully paid up as present capital. Reserve Fund, $360,000. San Francisco Office, 424 California street; London Office, 22 Old Broad street. Manager, ARTHUR SCRIVENER; Cashier, WILLIAM STEEL. London Bankers, Bank of England and London Joint Stock Bank; New York, Drexel, Morgan & Co.; Boston, Third National Bank. This Bank is prepared to transact all kinds of General Banking and Exchange Business in London and San Francisco, and between said cities and all parts of the world. March 30.

THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital Paid Up.....$3,000,000.
Reserve, U. S. Bonds..... 3,500,000.

Agency at New York, 62 Wall street.
Agency at Virginia, Nev.

Buys and sells Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers. Issues Commercial and Travelers' Credits. This Bank has special facilities for dealing in Bullion. Nov. 8.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

GUARANTEE CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $300,000.

Officers: Vice-President, Jerome Lincoln; Secretary, W. S. Jones; Attorney, Sidney V. Smith. Loans made on Real Estate and other Approved Securities. Office: No. 215 Sansome street, San Francisco. Oct. 14.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.

Deutsche Spar und Leihbank, No 526 California street, San Francisco. OFFICERS: President, L. GOTTIG. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—Fred. Roeding, Chas. Kohler, Edw. Kruse, George H. Eggers, N. Van Bergen, H. L. Simon, Peter Spreckels, Ign. Steinhart. Secretary, GEO. LETTE; Attorney, JOHN R. JARBOE. May 18.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, LIMITED.

422 California St., San Francisco.

London Office, 3 Angel Court; New York Agents, J. W. Selligman & Co., 21 Broad street. Authorized Capital Stock, $6,000,000. Will receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.

FRED. F. LOW, ION. STEINHART, Managers.
P. N. LILIENTHAL, Cashier. Sept. 13.

AGGREGATE ASSETS, $38,739,065.

Imperial Fire Insurance Co., of London..... .....Instituted 1803.
London Assurance Corporation, of London.....
.....Established by Royal Charter 1720.
Northern Assurance Corporation, of London.....Established 1836.
Queen Insurance Company, of Liverpool.....Established 1857.

A JOINT POLICY ISSUED BY THE FOUR COMPANIES.

ROBERT DICKSON, Manager.

W. LANE BOOKER, Agent and Attorney.

317 CALIFORNIA STREET, S. F. [Oct. 11.

CUMBERLAND MINE,

Yavapai County, Arizona. Office: No. 417 California st., San Francisco, California. President, GEOROE M. CIPRICO. Secretary, J. H. GRIFFITHS. Office Hours: 2 P.M. daily. Oct. 11.

R. H. LLOYD,

Attorney-at-Law, Room 13, Nevada Block.

THE SALARY PLEDGE.

The question whether the salary pledge given by a number of the Workingmen's candidates is a bribe to the electors, within the meaning of the law, appears to be determined in the affirmative by the decision of Judge Wright. The matter came before him on a demurrer to the complaint, and he decides that the allegation that a promise to pay a certain sum of money into the treasury, whereby the whole body of electors would be benefitted, was an offer of a bribe, and, as such, establishes a *prima facie* case that is entitled to be tried upon its merits. Attempt to refine away that pledge as we may, the bald fact remains that it was an offer of a bribe. It was a promise by certain candidates to the electors that, in return for votes enough to elect them, the candidates would, out of funds earned and owned by them, pay into the treasury certain stated sums, which payments would inure to the direct pecunious benefit of the voters. It was a conditional promise on the one hand, and a conditional expectation of personal profit on the other. A says to B: "You elect me to office, and, in return, I will profit you by paying part of your taxes out of my pocket, which you will otherwise have to pay out of your own." That is not only the plain effect, but the undoubted intention of the salary pledge. It was a promise of money *to secure votes*, else why give at all? The money, in the event of the candidate being elected, could have been returned without any promise having been previously made. Then why openly, publicly and most ostentatiously promise to do that which could equally well, and with better taste, be done without any promise? True charity vaunteth not itself. What was the *motive* of the promise? That's the question. No man doubts what the motive was. The clear and undeniable intent was *to offer a money advantage, in order thereby to secure votes*. That being so, the motive was a corrupt one, and corruption in any and every form is subversive of a republican form of government, and is very properly put under the ban of law. We had no manner of doubt of the illegality of the pledge at the time it was given, and so said. We confess, however, that we are no less surprised than pleased that one Judge is found who, in the face of popular clamor, dares to administer the law as he finds it. Thoughtful men have made a mental memorandum of his act, and will assuredly keep it on the tablets of their memory, until a fitting occasion arises for rewarding an honest and fearless Judge. Such acts are too rare to permit of their passing out of the public mind unbonored and unrewarded. The decision of Judge Wright is fruitful of good. It is calculated to teach a powerful body of men, who are inclined to lawlessness, that the law is supreme. When Kearney insisted upon his had pledge he knew it to be illegal, but that seemed to be its best recommendation in his eyes. He was told by every legal mind around him that such a pledge was in violation of the law. The convention, which he ruled, had confidence enough in Mr. Reynolds to unanimously nominate him for the important office of District Attorney; but when he declared that he couldn't take the pledge, because of its illegality, they withdrew their confidence and their nomination. He was admittedly competent to pass on grave questions of law affecting the lives and liberties of his fellow citizens, but to enlighten Kearney as to what constituted an offer of a bribe was quite another thing. Smoot accepted Reynolds' place, whilst he retained Reynolds' opinion of the law, and if he now loses the office to which he has been declared to be elected, it will be impossible for so clear headed a man to deny that something very like poetic justice has overtaken him. Then Clitus Barbour advised that he had grave doubts as to the legality of the pledge, but, though deemed competent to go to Congress, he was a legal nonentity when pitted against Kearney and Kearney's convention. The men who took the pledge were told that they were violating the law, and they were told it by counsel whom they sought to have employed by the city and State. They, therefore, knew the law and acted in defiance of it. If they pay the penalty, who will say that, under the circumstances, they are deserving of sympathy? Politicians of all parties must be taught respect for the law. Kearney is now declaring that if his men are not installed on the 1st of December, he "will wade knee deep in blood to know the reason why." If they are not installed on that day it will be because of a judicial decree determining that they are not entitled to be. Once let a decree of that kind issue, and law-abiding citizens will take care that it goes into effect, little Kearney's big talk to the contrary notwithstanding. They know him.

CHANGING THE OFFICERS.

It is now affirmed that Governor Irwin had a twofold motive for appointing W. F. White a Bank Commissioner. First, he thought the appointment would have a good effect in uniting the Workingmen and Democrats. Secondly, he thought that White's removal by the new administration would embitter the Workingmen against the Republicans. In the latter view he is likely to be more correct than in the former. It is, of course, expected that the Republicans will make a clean sweep of all the Democrats they may find in office. To the victors belong the spoils. Leading Democrats, no doubt, felt this, and for that reason no man of mark among them cared to accept the Bank Commissionership for the brief period of two months. White's appointment was a pleasant surprise to the Workingmen. It cost the Democrats but little and may bring them some gain. His removal by the Republicans will cause the Sand-lots to howl, and may make a difference at the ensuing Presidential election. Yet if anybody is to be removed, he ought to be; not because of his political opinions, but because he is incompetent. But is the new administration to act fully up to the principle that to the victors belong the spoils? We hope it will not. The other two Bank Commissioners are exceptionally well qualified for the most exceptional offices they hold. They have discharged their duties faithfully and well, and it is difficult to see how they can be replaced with advantage. Governor Perkins will find that his first difficulty will be his greatest one. Already he is beset by a host of hungry office-seekers. He will require firmness to say "No" to unworthy and doubtful men. He has shown that he knows how to man his ships with the best available officers. If he will man the ship of State with equal judgment the non-office-seeking portion of the people will have every reason to be satisfied. The best men will not be those who most persistently pursue him. True merit is often modest and retiring, but well worthy of being searched out. If blatant blatherskites capture the new Governor, as they have captured many previous ones, we shall be greatly mistaken in the man.

Married.—STONE-MAGRUDER—November 13th, in this city, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. J. Hemphill, Sherold D. Stone and Antoinette S. Magruder, daughter of the late Mrs. K. M. Magruder.

"MISSING."

"There is no flock, however watched and tended,
But one dead lamb is there;
There is no fire-side, howsoe'er defended,
But has one vacant chair."

Thus sings the Bard, and counsels resignation
To Death's decree. It is
Not with a foolish hope of emulation
I set my verse to his;

But that I would depict a deeper sorrow
Than that he seeks to soothe—
A grief that ever trembles for the morrow—
A wound no touch can smooth.

Our dead we can lament where they are lying—
Can almost watch them sleep;
We know they rest, then why with selfish crying
Disturb their slumber deep.

But there are homes where many a look caressing
Turns to a vacant chair,
Whose former occupant is simply "missing,"
They know not why or where.

He may be dead, or he may live! uncertain,
They can do naught but wait,
And vainly pray that God will lift the curtain
Which hides their dear one's fate.

BULLYING THE JUDICIARY.

The Bulletin has undertaken the discreditable task of bullying the Judiciary. The law says that a Grand Jury shall not consist of less than nineteen persons. Judge Blake holds that the law means what it says. For so holding, he and his decision are made the subjects of the *Bulletin's* most insiduous insinuations, which is saying not a little. In some undefined way, the Judge's ruling is to prevent the new Sheriff, Desmond, from summoning the jury that is to try Chas. De Young, and it is also to deprive Smoot of the pleasure of prosecuting him, and base indeed are the insinuations which follow. Now, the fact is, that, by setting aside the action of the last Grand Jury, the exact result is brought about which the *Bulletin* so much desires. If the parties had pleaded to the indictments found by the illegally constituted Grand Jury, their plea would have cured the defect, and they would have been tried by a jury summoned by the present Sheriff, and would be prosecuted by the existing District Attorney. By taking a course that will result in a reference to a future Grand Jury, the parties in interest do the very thing which will cause their cases to go over until the period when Desmond and Smoot assume office. The absurdity of the *Bulletin's* statement is thus demonstrated. A more conscionable journalist would be ashamed of the false position in which we place him. Then, again, Judge Wright has been, and still is being, shamefully bullied for saying that a bribe is a bribe. Able and honest as the Judge is known to be, he is being sneered at as being both a fool and a knave. No attempt is being made to answer his argument. The only reply vouchsafed is in the form of malignant insinuations, which the writer himself does not believe. The allegation that, as the Republican platform promised a specific reduction of expenditures, the promise so given was a bribe in the same sense as was the salary pledge, is a contention too absurd to be maintained for a single moment. The writer knows that there is no similarity in the two things. The one was merely a promise to spend the rate-payer's money economically, the other was promise, conditional upon being elected, that the candidate would pay his private funds into the Treasury, for the benefit of the private pocket of the rate-payer. The difference is a most substantial one, as the *Bulletin* writer perfectly well knows. He abuses where he is conscious he ought to praise. He well knows that putting offices up to a kind of auction is bad in law, bad in morals, and bad in every way. He knows that it is contrary to public policy, a dangerous precedent, and a menace to good government by the people. He knows full well that the salaries fixed by law are not too high for the efficient services of honest men. Whether too high or not, they are the salaries by law established, and now, as ever, it is had in morals to attempt to evade the law by indirection. Being the law, it is the will of the people, and remains so until repealed, or altered according to constitutional methods. Why the *Bulletin* seeks to hide these common sense principles we do not pretend to say; we simply point out that it is hiding them, when it might be much better employed in educating its allies of the Sand-lots as to the propriety of accomplishing their ends by legal methods. Above all, it is most abominably engaged when it abuses the judiciary for decisions which it knows are honest, intelligent, and in conformity with law. Why it pats Kearney on the back when he threatens to "wade knee deep in blood" if the decisions are not made to suit him, is something that it may well explain to its patrons. The trading, commercial and thoughtful portion of this community do not, we are well persuaded, approve of the *Bulletin's* present course.

The Health of the City.—Although there was a considerable reduction of the number of deaths last week, the health of the city cannot be said to be satisfactory. There was no diminution of zymotic deaths. Cholera infantum continues prevalent, and diphtheria was registered for six deaths, the highest number for several months. Typhoid fever is less prevalent, and as yet there had been but one death this week. Pneumonia is also prevalent, and fatal. Four deaths occurred last week, and six have already taken place this, with two days yet required to complete the week. A cold rain has fallen, and it is to be hoped the sewers will be well flushed out and the poisonous ferments destroyed.

At a small watering-place in Ireland, a lady strolled a long way up the shore for the purpose of indulging in a quiet bathe. She arrived at length at a secluded spot, and was just thinking of "divesting herself," when a native appeared on the scene. Guessing her evident intention, and, with characteristic generosity, thinking he would do her a service, Pat approached and said, "Sthrip, ma'am, and bedad oi'll kape watch for ye."

P.S.—The lady bathed not. —*London Sporting Times.*

The Home of the Cæsars.—The Custom House.

THE TOWN CRIER.

"Hear the Crier." "What the devil art thou?
"One that will play the devil, sir with you."

"He'd a sting in his tail as long as a flail,
Which made him grow bolder and bolder."

There is a silver lining to the cloud. All the clergymen that get into the papers are not wolves in sheep's clothing, and it is quite delightful to meet with a man like the Rev. Mr. Page, of Rushville, Illinois, whose sermons are considerably longer than his wit. This guileless father of a family wandered into New York, the other day, was accosted by a stranger (who found he had made a mistake when he heard the clergyman's name), and five minutes after was saluted by the son of an old friend, who wanted to show him some California tea. While they were sitting at tea, a Tennessecan came in, showed some money and cards, and asked if he might lose them. To show him how, the son of Mr. Page's friend turned the cards, and Mr. Page put a little money on them, and lost it. A policeman came in and hauled them off, and the Judge held the Rev. Mr. Page in default of bail. It is a sweet idyll.

Concerning future rewards and punishments, *Harper's Magazine* gives the following illustrations, which occurred in a Court in La Vega, where the testimony of a Chinese was objected to, on the ground that he could not understand or regard the obligation of an oath. To test him, he was interrogated thus: "John, do you know anything about God?" "No; have no belly well acquaint with Him." "Have you no Joss in China?" "Oh, yes, gottee heapee Joss." "Where do you go when you die?" "Me go to San Francisco." "No; you don't understand me. When Chinaman quit washee allee time, and no live any more, where does he go?" "Oh, yes, me sabe now. If he belly goodee man, he go uppen side. If he bellee hadee man, he go luppen down hellee, where allee Melican men go." The Court was satisfied with this orthodox statement, and admitted his testimony.

An ingenious gentleman, who signs himself *J. M.*, writes to the *Metia* from Berkeley on the subject of elocution, to euggest that it is a great deal better to know how to epeak than not to know. This etartling question is supported by half a column of remarks equally surprising; and the whole ends with a brief and beautiful account of the origin of England in these words: "In the order of creation, a little island fell into the ocean, and hence the waves of English eound ehall spread until they cover the earth." This theory has one trifling defect: it omits to account for the island before it fell. Where did it fall from? And was it the only island that fell? And if so, why, and if not why not? And when the waves of English epeech cover the earth, will everybody write like J. M.?

The General Department of the Rhone, in France, has levied a tax of 25 per cent. of their income, on all unmarried men, who persist in their criminal loneliness. This is a beneficent and a wholesome tax, and one we would like to see it applied in California. Why should bachelors have such a jolly good time and not pay for it? Already they grumble at not paying for the public schools for other people'e children, and emoke all the cigars they please, while honest married men think all the hair off their heads and wear their old coats to save money for housekeeping. What the age demande is a "League for the Emancipation of Married Men and the Suppression of Bachelors." The Prevention of Cruelty to Business is a foolish game compared with this.

The invention of heliography is claimed hy the United States, as well as by England. There is nothing very strange in this, any more than there ie in the claims to the same discovery put forward by France, Germany, Spain, Italy and Belgium. The *Bulletin* gave on Thursday quite an article on the subject of Prof. Davidson's employment of the heliograph, just mentioning the use of it by the British in Afghanistan and Zululand. The name of Spain does not occur in this article, and yet the Spaniards have for years maintained communication with their African posts, across the Straits of Gibraltar, by these instruments. The fact is that the invention was probably made by some human being, and it is fully matters whether he was English, Dutch or Finn so long as other men can profit by it.

Prof. Tyndall will have to revise his prayer-guage. Miss Judd, of Buffalo, has been filled with aches, and misery, and bed-riddeu for more than two years, and might etill have been so but for Mrs. Mix, who told her to scatter her doctors, Hoxsie, and Davie, and Baethig, and even the good Lon See On, and just go in for a good, steady pull at prayer. It was a pull all together, a select assortment of Judds going it in a room not far away, while the eick girl "raised" in hed, as the paper has it. Now, of couree, she is training to walk against time, and just a leetle the speediest Buffalo girl a man could find. Cut this out and keep it for reference. It's an infallible cure.

"Darling," eaid Mr. Honeyslummer to his angel hride of three weeks, "shall we waft ourselves on the vesper breeze, and on thie rippling lake sweetly sail?" But she had eaten a green apple for lunch, and negatively murmured, "Nary eail, I've eole before, and after having sillen on a windy evening a decolleté polonnaiee with demi-sleeves and a trimming of valenciennes ain't worth more than a two dollar calico, with two years' wear out of it, hanging in a pawnbroker's ehop on Pacific street." And before ehe was married she used to turn up her glass-eye at the star-trimmed heavens, and talk about the sweetness of soulful love and the dulcet ventriclee that oscillated as one.

Now that the rainy season has begun, the inevitable croaking hegine also. Frogs are alwaye lively and loquacious in damp weather. The men who give their whole minds to the signs of a dry Winter are out in force. One cannot take up a paper without encountering solemn articles written to prove that there is every reason to conclude, from statistics of thirty years, that we shall have some wet weather and a few stalks of corn to look at before the next dry season. If anybody is more foolish than the croaker, it is the man who pilee up figures to prove that, when they shake their heads, there's nothing in them.

General Grant, it is affirmed, weighs thirty pounds more than when he started en his trip round tbe world. This increased weight is necessary of foreign origin, and hostile to the spirit of American liherty, made up of it, no doubt, British and monarchical in affinity; and the Republic hero we sent forth has come back to ue changed indeed. How can such a man sit in the Presideutial chair? Let free men he warned in time.

A lecture was deliverel at the First Baptist Church, in Oakland, on Thursday evening, on "The Secret of a Young Man's Success in Business." It seems that the young gentleman's parents dipped him, not long after his auspicious arrival in this world, and this, the lecturer declared, was the secret alluded to. We happen to know, however, that tho old man was on the inside and gave the young one points, which he made use of at the right moment. It was in the Sierra Nevada deal a year ago. Dipping is all well enough, but a wink in time is worth any number of bath-tubs.

Several of the Eastern papers share In the concern expressed by the sympathetic San Francisco press, as to the embarrasment of England, at her success in Afghanistan; and they all want to know where tho overburdened country is to find the money to pay for her triumph. Well, we don't mind letting them into the plans of the Government. It is the intention of Lord Beaconsfield to get up a Carnival of Authors, on the plan of the one so successful here, and pay for the Afghan war with the proceeds. The British Consul is now collecting information for the guidance of his Government.

The world is rarely as grateful as it ought to be for disguised blesings. Some curious persons have discovered that General Hooker meditated nothing less than two big histories of his campaigns; but his regretted death will deprive us of the mournful pleasure of having them read to us in the long winter eveuings. When we reflect that there are already eighty-five histories of the late unpleasantness, and about 12,000 officers, each with his indispensable work on the stocks, we feel that the ways of Provideuce are inscrutable, aud that history ie one of the exact sciences.

One of the up-country papers has an entirely truthful account of a Chinaman, who, without any instruction and eimply by watching the operation, has mastered the process of assaying, and now makes accurate gold and silver assays. So far tho country paper; but we can go him one better. We have private information that the German Government has offered this Chinese the position of Master of the Mint, with 800,000 marke a year, four carriages, unlimited heer, and the editor of the *Eureka Leader* for a doorkeeper.

Baltimore thinks she has done it now. She Las a new dancing Academy opeued in Mulberry street, a gorgeous affair, a model of heauty, "furnished and upholstered in Oriental magnificence," and, in ehort, "the palace Academy of the Continent." All for the light fantastic toe; but we can show something not to be despised on Pine street, and the dancing to be seen there, wheu there's a break in stocks, would leave the palace Academy nowhere.

Nobody need ask where virtue lives, after this, for she has found her natural home in the office of the Bodie *Chronicle*. That paper calls on a mining company to discharge a miner for lying; and very properly, too, since the man was not paid for that kind of work, which belougs exclusively to the Board of Directors and the Superintendent of any well regulated mining company. This flying in the face of authority must be discouraged.

A noble thinker, of the purest modern breed, declares in a daily paper that the "future success of our nation depends upon industry," and that the Chiuese waste nothing; therefore the Chinese must go. The logical sequence of these ideas is perfect, and affects the hearer like a strain of soft music. The softness of the epeaker, however, is not in his eare.

If our enterprising contemporaries, when they feel particularly good after looking at the balance-sheet, would invent some other expression of their feelings than the graceful, "upward and onward career" of the *Snipetown Bungo*, we should not be under the necessity of reminding them that a career of that kind is extremely like going up the spout.

This beats the boom. The *Philadelphia Press* has some tall writing on Mr. Gladstone's personal appearance, his fondness for out-door work, and the ring of his axe, which "has echoed even across the Atlantic." By cable, of course; for it was thought a tremendous feat, in days before telegraphs, when the "woode of Madeira trembled to a kiss."

Chas. H. Voorhies, Member of Congress from New Jersey, is short $350,000, abstracted from the bank of which he was President, and is now melancholy mad, his friends say. He never could have had any brains to epeak of. An M. C. who is brought to grief by a trifle like this is a poor creature, and New Jersey ought to he ashamed of herself.

Beecher says that eternal punishment for a momentary sin is nothing less than demoniac cruelty. Well, well, perhaps it is; but if you did not make eo much noise about it, Mr. B., that particular little sin of yours might be forgotten in the long run. Too much heat is had; and, then, suppose it ehould turn out to be warm down there, after all.

Mr. Pickering's paper quotes the remarks of a Scotch journal on the condition of the Chinese in California, the said *Scotch* paper being the *Leeds Mercury*. Geographical mattere are apt to be a little mixed in my two papers (both daily) anywhere but on the line from St. Louis to San Francisco.

Dr. Schliemann is coming to America to reside, when he has dug up all he can find in the Old World. Now's the time for the Captain Kidd and Cocos Island Treasure men to make a contract on favorable terms. The doctor can dig up whatever is needed, and prove it to be according to specifications.

The telegraph informs us that the Pope is to have an organ of his own, hut neglects to say whether it ie to he a hand-organ. This difficult joke we make to anticipate *Punch* and *Puck*, and establish a claim for damages when they come lumbering along with a half-column each on the same subject.

If any one has noticed a certain stiffness in the acting of the members of the Baldwin Theater this week, they will please to take into consideration the fact that Doctor Bishop vaccinated the entire company this week, as his first tribute of regard after graduating as an M. D. last week.

Good Words discovers that the cockroach is a most useful pet about a house to keep down the very small deer. Thanks, my lord! we shall never see the noble creature heneeforth in a gentleman's house, without thinking unutterable things.

Only think of it! Mark Twain stood up hefore the Army of the Tenneseee, on Wednesday, old soldiers all of them, and not one had the pluck or the patriotism to knock him in the head.

C. P. R. R.

Overland Ticket Office: Ferry Landing, foot of Market street.--Commencing Monday, May 19th, 1879, and until further notice, ains Boats wil leave SAN FRANCISCO:

7.30 A. M. (daily), Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Landing — Connecting with Trains for Napa (Stages for Sonoma), Calistoga (the Geysers), and Sacramento. Connecting at Davis (*Sundays excepted*) for Woodland and Knight's Landing, and at Woodland for Williams and Willows.
(Arrive San Francisco 8:10 P.M.)

7.00 A.M. (daily) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) and via Livermore arriving at Tracy at 11:30 A. M. and connecting with Atlantic Express. Connects at Niles with Train arriving at San Jose at 10:15 A.M.
(Returning, train from Tracy arrives at 6:05 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (daily), Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland (Or.), Colfax, Reno (Virginia City), Palisade (Eureka), Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Galt with train arriving at Ione at 3:40 P.M.
(Arrive San Francisco 5:15 P.M.)

Sunday Excursion Tickets to San Pablo and Martinez at Reduced Rates.

10.00 A.M. (daily) via Oakland Ferry, Local Passenger Train to Haywards and Niles.
(Arrive San Fraucisco 4:05 P.M.)

3.00 P.M. (daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry and Niles), stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 5:20 P.M.
(Arrive San Francisco 9:35 A.M.)

3.00 P.M. (daily) Northern Railway Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to San Pablo, Martinez and Antioch.
(Arrive San Francisco 9:35 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (daily) Arizona Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) for Lathrop (and Stockton), Merced, Madera, Visalia, Sumner, Mojave, Newhall (San Buenaventura, and Santa Barbara), Los Angeles, "Santa Monica," Wilmington, Santa Ana (San Diego), Colton and Yuma (Colorado River Steamers), connecting direct with Daily Trains of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Arizona for Maricopa (Daily Stages for Phœnix and Prescott), and for Casa Grande (182 miles east from Yuma), and end of Track (Daily Stages for Florence and Tucson).
"Sleeping Cars" between Oakland, Los Angeles and Yuma.
(Arrive San Francisco 12:35 P.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Landing), connecting with trains for Calistoga, (the Geysers), Woodland, Knight's Landing and Sacramento; and at Sacramento with Passenger Train, leaving at 9:35 P.M. for Truckee, Reno, Carson and Virginia.
"Sleeping Cars" between Vallejo and Carson.
(Arrive San Francisco 11:10 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Wash'n St. Wharf), for Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.
(Arrive San Francisco 8:00 P.M.)

4.00 P.M. (daily), Through Third Class and Accommodation Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) connecting at Lathrop with Train arriviug at Los Angeles on second day at 11:55 A.M. (Arrive San Francisco 9:05 A.M.

4.30 P.M. (daily) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to Haywards, Niles and Livermore. (Arrive San Francisco 8:35 A.M.)

5.00 P.M. (daily) Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland Ferry and Northern Railway) to Ogden, Omaha and East.

Public conveyance for Mills Seminary connects at Semnary Park Station with all trains, Sundays excepted.

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS

From "SAN FRANCISCO," Daily.

TO OAKLAND.		TO ALAMEDA.	TO FERNSIDE.	TO EAST OAKLAND.	TO NILES.	TO BERKELEY	TO DELAWARE STREET.
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
B 6.10	12.30	7.00	B7.00	B 6.10	7.00	7.30	B 6.10
7.00	1.00	8.00	B9.00	7.30	10.00	8.30	8.00
7.30	1.30	9.00	B10.00	8.30	P. M.	9.30	10.00
8.00	2.00	10.00	P. M.	9.30	3.00	10.30	12.00
8.30	3.00	11.00	B5.00	10.30	4.30	11.30	P. M.
9.00	3.30	12.00	.....	11.30	TO SAN JOSE.	P. M.	1.30
9.30	4.00	P. M.	.....	P. M.		1.00	3.30
10.00	4.30	1.30	.....	12.30		3.00	4.30
10.30	5.00	2.00	.....	1.00		4.00	5.30
11.00	5.30	*3.00	.....	3.30		5.00	B 6.30
11.30	6.00	4.00	.....	4.30		6.00	.....
12.00	6.30	5.00	.....	5.30		B 6.30	.....
.....	7.00	6.00	.....	6.30			
.....	8.10	p*7.00	.....	7.00			
.....	9.20	B*8.10	.....	8.10	A. M.	Change Cars at West Oakland	
.....	10.30	*1030	.....	9.20	7.00		
.....	B11.45	B*1145	.....	10.30	P. M.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	B11.45	3.00		

To "SAN FRANCISCO," Daily.

FROM DELAWARE STREET.	FROM BERKELEY.	FROM NILES	FROM EAST OAKLAND.	FROM FERNSIDE.	FROM ALAMEDA.	FROM OAKLAND. (Broadway.)	
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
B 5.40	B 5.40	7.00	B 5.10	B8.00	B*5.00	B 5.20	12.20
B 6.30	B 6.30	8.00	B 5.50	B10.00	B*5.40	B 6.00	12 50
8.00	7.30	P. M.	6.40	B11.00	*6.25	6.50	1.20
10.00	8.30	2.35	7.40	P. M.	7.00	7.20	1.50
12.00	9.30	4.30	8.40	B6.00	8.03	7.50	2.50
P. M.	10.30	FROM SAN JOSE.	9.40	.....	9.00	8.25	3.20
1.30	11.30		10.40	.....	10.03	8.50	3.50
3.30	P. M.		11.40	.....	11.03	9.20	4.20
4.30	1.00		P. M.	.....	12,00	9.50	4.50
5.30	3.00		12.40	.....	P. M.	10.20	5.20
B 6.30	4.00		1.25	.....	1.00	10.50	5.50
.....	5.00		2.40	.....	3.00	11.20	6.25
.....	6.00		4.40	.....	*3.20	11.50	6.50
Change Cars at West Oaklnd.			5.40	.....	4.00	.....	8.00
		A. M.	6.40	.....	5.00	.....	9.10
		7.10	7.50	.....	0.03	.....	10.20
		P. M.	9.00	.....	B*7.20	.....	.....
		1.30	10.10	.....	B*8.30	.....	.....
		.....	.....	.....	*10.00	.....	.....

B—*Sundays excepted.*
*Alameda Passengers change cars at Oakland.

Creek Route.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*Daily*—B5:40, B6:30, 7.20, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A.M. 12:15, 1:15, 2:25, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6.15 P.M.

FROM OAKLAND—*Daily*—B5:30, B6:20, 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A. M. 12:05, 1:05, 2:15, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05 P.M. —*Sundays excepted.*

"Official Schedule Time" furnished by RANDOLPH & Co., Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St., S. F.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt.
A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.

SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD

Commencing Monday, Sept. 15th, 1879, and until further notice, Boats and Trains will leave San Francisco (Washington-st. Wharf) as follows:

3.00 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted), Steamer "James M. Donahue" (Washington Street Wharf), connecting with Mail and Express Train at Donahue for Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Cloverdale, and way stations. Making stage connections at Lakeville for Sonoma; at Geyserville for Skaggs' Springs; at Cloverdale for Ukiah, Lakeport, Mendocino City, Highland Springs, Bartlett Springs, Soda Bay and the Geysers.
☞ Connections made at Fulton on following morning for Korbel's, Guerneville and the Redwoods.
(Arrive at San Francisco 10:30 A.M.)

Sunday Excursions at Reduced Rates.

8.15 A.M., Sundays only, via Donahue, for Cloverdale and Way Stations.
Fares for Round Trip: Donahue, $1; Petaluma, $1.50; Santa Rosa, $2; Fulton, $2.50; Windsor, $3; Healdsburg, $3; Litton's, $3.50; Geyserville, $3.50; Cloverdale, $4.50.
(Arrive at San Francisco 7:00 P.M.)

Freight received from 7 a.m. till 2.30 p. m., daily (except Sundays).

Ticket Office: Washington st. Wharf.

A. HUGHES, Gen. Manager. JAS. M. DONAHUE, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE.

Notice.--The Trade and the Public are informed that we receive the genuine LOUIS ROEDERER CARTE BLANCAE CHAMPAGNE, direct from Mr. Louis Roederer, Reims, over his signature and Consular Invoice. Each case is marked upon the side, "Macondray & Co., San Francisco," and each bottle bears the label, "Macondray & Co., Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast."
MACONDRAY & CO.,
Oct. 11. Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

Natural beauty surpasses anything which can be imparted by artificial means. PHOSPHATE SOAP gives health to the skin simply by removing impurities and eradicating the poisons which give rise to skin diseases.

Not only for daily use on the face and hands, but for bathing the entire body, there is nothing equal to PHOSPHATE SOAP. It is a thorough disinfectant and removes offensive odors of every kind.

☞ Ask your Druggist for it.

NORTHERN DIVISION SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Commencing Monday, April 21, 1879, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave San Francisco, from Passenger Depot on Townsend street, between Third and Fourth streets, as follows:

8.20 A.M. daily for San Jose and Way Stations ☞ Stages for Pescadero (via San Mateo connect with this train only.

9.30 A.M (Sundays only) for San Jose and Way Stations. Returning, leaves San Jose at 6 P.M.

10.40 A.M. daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad and all Way Stations. ☞ At PAJARO, the Santa Cruz R. R. connects with this train for Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz. ☞ At SALINAS the M. & S. V. R. R connects with this train for Monterey. ☞ STAGE connections made with this train. (Pescadero Stages via San Mateo excepted.)

3.30 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose, Gilroy, Pajaro, Hollister, Tres Pinos and principal Way Stations.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The trains of the Santa Cruz R. R and the M. & S. V. R. R, which have been connecting with this train on Saturdays at PAJARO and SALINAS respectively, have been withdrawn for the season. Those intending to visit Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz or Monterey will take the train leaving San Francisco at 10:40 A.M daily.

3.30 P.M. (Sundays only) for San Jose and Way Stations.

4.25 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose and Way Stations.

5.00 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

6.30 P.M.—daily, for Menlo Park and Way Stations

Second-Class Fare.

Between San Francisco and San Jose.....$1.00

On Freight Trains only, leaving San Francisco at 4:00 A.M., San Jose at 8:30 P.M. (daily, Sundays excepted).

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates

To San Jose and intermediate points sold on Saturdays and Sunday mornings, good for return until following Monday inclusive.

Also, EXCURSION TICKETS to Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Monterey, sold on Saturdays only—good for return until the following Monday inclusive.

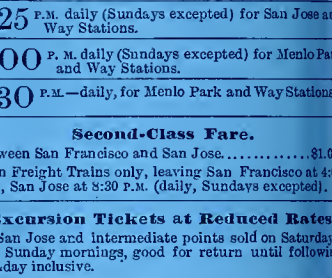
☞ Principal Ticket Office—Passenger Depot, Townsend street. Branch Ticket Office—No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Supt. H. R. JUDAH, A. P. & T. A.

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

Commencing Monday, May 19th, 1879

☞ Passengers for points on the Southern Division of the road will take the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad via OAKLAND, leaving SAN FRANCISCO via Ferry Landing, Market street, at 4:00 P.M. daily (Arizona Express Train), and making close connection at GOSHEN for Sumner, Mojave, Los Angeles, Wilmington, Anaheim, Colton, Colorado River, YUMA, Maricopa and Casa Grande (182 miles east from Yuma). May 31.



Ladies who have injured the skin by the constant use of cosmetics may do much to restore their face to that beauty which nature alone can give by constantly using PHOSPHATE SOAP.

For chapped hands the constant use of PHOSPHATE SOAP will be recommended by all who give it one fair trial.

If you want a nice article of Toilet Soap and something that is beneficial to the skin, buy PHOSPHATE SOAP.

Ladies who wish to make the skin look beautiful and nature should use PHOSPHATE SOAP.

Manufactured by "Standard Soap Co. 204 Sacramento St., San Francisco.

NOTABILIA.

THE PEDDLER'S SONG.

white as driven snow;
black as e'er was crow;
sweet as damask roses;
r faces and for noses;
ecelet, necklace, amber;
for a lady's chamber;

Gold quoins and stomachers,
For my lads to give their dears;
Pins and poking-sticks of steel.
What maids lack from head to heel:
Come buy of me, come; come buy, come buy,
Buy, lads, or else your lasses cry.

WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE.

elers from Europe and the East remark and are surprised at ennial bloom and freshness of all San Francisco women; and one e visitors, an English man of science, speaking but a few days ago subject, asked us, "Are there really no elderly women in this city? se I see are youthful." It was explained to him that the use of Rachel's Enamel Bloom, the purest and most beneficent cosmetic own, had effectually kept off the marks of fleeting years; and he ardly believe his eyes when invited by C. Langley & Co., Front e streets, to examine this wonderful preparation.

as an experience, constantly renewed at the Author's Carnival, gnize one's friend in the thick of San Francisco's beauty and y by the only portion of his attire, visible in the press—his hat. whose fastidious and delicate taste had led them to purchase of ann, the renowned artist in historical and stylish head-gear, were ont at once by their friends in the throng. The exquisite outline hats designed by this prince of men, 336 Kearny street, cannot be en any more than the crest of Bayard or Henri Quatre in the head-harge of the French chivalry.

re is considerable discussion in the community concerning the ises for street railroads, so lavishly granted by the Board of Super- and public opinion is divided as to the advisability of multiplying channels of communication so very rapidly. At the worst, how- hey testify to the growth and enterprise of our city; and yet there vidence of these to he compared with the popularity of Swain's rant, 213 Sutter street. The approaches to this famous establish- re always crowded, so unrivaled is the table, so perfect the order e comfort.

gestion of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Throat, and Difficulty athing, frequently result from a severe Cold. The remedial pro- combined in Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, are especially designed to up feverish and inflammatory tendencies, remove Constriction of broat, and by bringing about a free expectoration, promote natural ation and a speedy cure. A reputation maintained for forty years s to all a guarantee of the practical merit of the remedy. Sold by & Brigham, San Francisco.

s impossible to take too great care of one's lungs, for consump- which does not spare even the lions of the Algerian Sahara or the us Bengal tiger, is the most dangerous and insidious foe of the n race. An obstruction in breathing, a weakness in the chest, should be disregarded. Trifling as the symptom may be, it calls for atten- and the simple rules of prudence command us to have always on F. & P. J. Cassin's Cordial Balm of Old Rye Whisky and Pure Candy.

le Jimmie, it is said, passed the night with a friend, a sudden in- f guests having crowded his home. In the morning he was invited e breakfast with those who had sheltered him for the night. "Well, ss not," he replied; "we have mighty good breakfasts when we ompany." This shows conclusively that Jimmie's parents were not led with Montanya's Union Range, for then the breakfasts would een mighty good, not once or twice, but always and forever.

arely gifted singer, who warbles in the *New York Independent*, describing with sweet similes and double-barreled adjectives an ex- y charming person, comes to this lofty climax: "She is she." Not are inclined to doubt it, and it is certain that all who look upon a hat has purchased his neck-gear and linen at Carmany & Crosett's, arny street, exclaim with one accord, so perfectly is he dressed: ly he is he!"

usekeepers are advised to call upon Hartshorn & McPhun, 112 n street, near Mission, for all kinds of carpets, oil-cloths, Linoleum gs, etc.; also, manufacturers of store and house window shades, r ornamented. Give them a call for first-class work, at the lowest in the city.

know Hop Bitters are above and beyond all as a nutritious tonic rative. See another column.

The "Moniteur Vinicole" declares that the losses by the failure of the vintage this year in the Champagne district will reach the enormous sum of 30,000,000 francs. Even should this figure prove to be an exaggeration, the truth will be bad enough to the wine growers as well as to their customers in other countries; and it is with a feeling of comfort, therefore, that we turn to the house of Landsberger and its ceaseless activity in filling orders from every quarter for the exquisite Private Cuvée, unsurpassed by the best brands of French wine.

It is a sad thing to have parted with the visions of beauty and grace among which we moved so freely and so happily in those precious evenings of the Carnival, all too quickly spent; but it gives comfort to remember that Bradley and Rulofson's matchless skill has perpetuated for us the loveliness of those fairy forms and faces. Looking on these counterfeit presentments, the mind is deluded with a dear delight.

Prof. Mohor's instructions in the noble art of swimming, as given at the Neptune and Mermaid Baths, at the foot of Hyde street, North Beach, are doing a great work for the health of our city. The translucent waters roll in, full of strength and tone, fresh from the mighty Pacific, upon a beautifully shelving beach, and under the open heaven, warm with sunlight.

It is a sad truth that too many of our eminent men in modern times fall victims to over-application and strain of the intellectual powers, under the feverish excitements of life, whether social, literary, political or commercial. Those who still enjoy the strength of their manhood should take warning in time, refresh and calm the system by the regular use of Napa Soda, and all will be well.

At the intensely interesting lecture given by Adolph Sutro before the Bullion Club of New York, on the 6th inst., it was noticed that all the California gentlemen present, including ex-Gov. Latham, Messrs. Whiting, Satterly, Luttrell, and others, had White's hats, from 614 Commercial street, and that these were far handsomer than any others in the room.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,

City and County of San Francisco, September 9, 1879.

Redemption of San Francisco Bonds,

ISSUE OF 1858.

Holders of Bonds of the City and County of San Francisco, issued under "An Act to provide for the Funding and Payment of the outstanding Unfunded Claims against the City of San Francisco, and against the County of San Francisco, as they existed prior to the first day of July, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six," approved April 20, 1858, are hereby notified that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the above named Bonds will receive sealed proposals for the surrender of any portion thereof, at the City and County Treasurer's office, New City Hall, San Francisco, until 12 o'clock noon,

Wednesday, December 31st, 1879.

The amount to be applied to the Redemption of these Bonds is more or less, One Hundred and Eighty Thousand Dollars ($180,000).

Bidders will state at what rate they will surrender their Bonds, for payment in United States gold coin.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent. of the Bonds offered, or their equivalent in coin, or certified checks, and should the Bonds tendered not be presented within ten days after the award, the next lowest bid will be accepted.

No proposal above par will be entertained.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for surrender of Bonds, issue of 1858."

A. J. BRYANT, Mayor,
COLIN M. BOYD, Auditor,
CHAS. HUBERT, Treasurer,
Commissioners of the Funded Debt.

Sept. 13.

AVERILL MIXEO PAINT,

The Best, Most Durable and Beautiful of All Paints.

PREPARED READY FOR USE,

AND OF ANY SHADE OR COLOR DESIRED.

O. S. ORRICK, General Agent,

Sept. 27. *329 Market st., Opposite Front.*

COKE CHEAPEST FUEL.

Reduction in Price: Wholesale Price, 50 cents per barrel; Retail Price, 60 cents per barrel, at the works of the SAN FRANCISCO GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, Howard and First streets, and foot of Second st. Jan. 12.

$25 to $5000 Judiciously invested in Wall St. lays the foundation for fortunes every week, and pays immense profits by the New Capitalization System of operating in Stocks. Full explanation on application to ADAMS, BROWN & Co., Bankers, 28 Broad St., N. Y.

SCHWAB & BREESE,

New Art Gallery, 624 Market street, opposite Palace Hotel. Oil Paintings, Engravings, Wax and Artists' Materials.
ADMISSION FREE. Sept. 13.

SNOW & CO.,

No. 20 Post street, opposite Mechanics' Institute, Importers and Manufacturers of Pictures, Frames, Mouldings, and Artist's Materials. Established 1849. Sept. 20.

W. Morris. **MORRIS & KENNEDY,** J. F. Kennedy.

Importers and Dealers in Moldings, Frames, Engravings, Chromos, Lithographs, Decalcomanie, Wax and Artists' Materials, 21 Post street, nearly opposite Masonic Temple, San Francisco. Feb. 4.

NOTICE.

For the very best photographs go to Bradley & Rulofson's, in an Elevator, 429 Montgomery street. Oct. 29.

MADAME WALDO COHEN,

Finishing Lessons--Piano. $3 Per Lesson.

Sept. 20. *507 Hyde Street, San Francisco.*

WHAT IS DENNIS AFTER NOW?

Mary Kelly has been declared by one Commissioner in Lunacy to be insane, but there is so much method in her madness that she can't be got into the Lunatic Asylum, and one prominent citizen has failed, up to the present time, in all his efforts to get rid of her threats and of her impassioned importunities. The Police Court has for some time been trying to arrive at a determination as to what it can do with her. At this point Dennis Kearney comes on the scene. He thinks the young woman had better emigrate, and he believes Australia is her proper destination. She "must go," though the Chinese do not. Why she should is not made apparent. There are many more unmarried males than females in the State. Greater statesmen than ever Dennis Kearney have declared that such disparity in the number of males and females is not good for any country. Law-makers, in some States, legislate to prevent it by inducing female immigration. That is what they have long done in Australia, and, as a consequence, there are nearly as many women as men, and the former are not at as great a premium as they are here. Why, then, should the wise man of the Sand-lots send this woman from a land in which her sex are comparatively scarce to one in which they are over-abundant? There is money in it—or, at least, Miss Kelly says so. Dennis importuned her to go, and, she says, he undertook to get her one thousand dollars from the citizen alluded to, as an inducement for her to make her exit through the Golden Gate. Seriously, isn't there something fishy about this interference on the part of Dennis? How did he know he could get the thousand dollars? Did he hope to get it voluntarily, or did he expect to extort it? Surely he has been treading on treacherous ground! His enemies say that he originally belonged to a piece club, and that he is still on the make. We don't believe it. But we won't be answerable as to what our belief may be if he attempts levying largess for the benefit of abusive females.

AFTER THE MEDICOS AGAIN.

The News Letter has stayed its hand for some time in regard to quacks and quackery, because it desired to see how the new anti-quackery law worked. That law has done much good, and the officers of police selected to enforce its provisions have done so with ability and fidelity. Many convictions have been obtained, and many rascally quacks have been compelled to suspend their nefarious operations. We rejoice at what has been accomplished. The present condition of affairs is a great improvement upon that which the *News Letter* found existing when it took its now memorable task in hand. But much, very much, remains to be done, and we propose to do it. A number of men have obtained licenses by means that we may hereafter describe. Our friends Deane and Whitney, Sr., have got over into the regular fold, and we propose to show why and how, and we propose to inquire whether, having obtained licenses, they are other than they were. The two medical schools are making doctors at a wonderfully and fearfully rapid rate. It will be proper to inquire into the business and learn how it is conducted. If students are accepted who are ignorant hoors, and who are dismissed as full-fledged doctors, being still unacquainted with the duties of their profession, the public ought to know it, in order that they may estimate a California-made doctor at his proper value. Along Kearny street there are licensed men who are as guilty as Cynthia Hodgdon has been declared to be. They want ferreting out and bringing to trial, as she has been. Their offense is a most abominable one, that merits, and must be made to receive, the highest penalty known to the law. Stories come to us which must be inquired into, and, if found to be true, must be told, regardless of consequences. In short, another well-directed fire along the whole line of licensed and unlicensed quackery will inure to the benefit of the profession and of the public.

The occupation of the journalist is beset with perils, just in proportion as he attempts to discharge his duty to the public, for whose benefit he exists. He needs, more than all other men, wisdom that is never betrayed into folly, judgment of persons and the stories which they bring to him, which is never at fault, and almost omniscience to determine between truth and falsehood. Even with these qualifications, the man who conducts a newspaper is often betrayed into giving place in his columns to what never should have crept into them. The editor is simply human, and as liable to err as the average heir of frailty. The value of these remarks is just now in their application. A few days since, an article on the Baldwin Hotel, in this city, was brought to us for publication. Its substantial correctness was vouched for by a person whose position in life entitled him to confidence, and who appeared, in this case, to be uninfluenced hy malice. The circumstances charged, if true, demanded publication at the hands of a fearless and unfettered press. In that view the article was accepted, and, with some modification, admitted to our columns. We believed it true in substance and in fact.

Since the article appeared there have been made some discoveries which alter the complexion of the article in some essential particulars. The source from which it emanated proves not free from prejudice. When a man has himself been dismissed from a hotel for conduct which it is alleged has made him the subject of severe criticism and complaint on the part of other hoarders, his views of the house and its inmates are not worth either credence or publication, and such, we are assured, was the fact with reference to the author of the article in question. We now understand this to be the case, and had we known it the article would not have had our indorsement nor gone to the public through us.

Mr. Baldwin's prosecution of the *News Letter* is a matter of total indifference to us. We have faced libel suits so often, and come off so invariably unscathed, that the summons to meet a District Judge, or a warrant from the Police Court, have no terrors. But we put our views of the article in question upon a very different ground. We are not satisfied with the source from which the facts purport to come. We have investigated the writer's statements, and believe we have been imposed upon. We take this occasion to say, and for the reason stated, that we regret the publication in question.

Mr. Kertel, the gifted carver in wood, on Post street, near Stockton, whose characteristic works have excited the admiration of all who pass that way, has lately essayed, with complete success, the line of portrait busts in plaster. His first work in this branch of art is a bust of A. Colman, Esq., one of our prominent business men, a person so well known to thousands that any failure in the likeness would have been fatal to Mr. Kertel's pretensions. To have met and surpassed expectation, is therefore a proof of rare merit in this young artist, and he is to be heartily congratulated.

The growth of Oakland is only less rapid than that of San Francisco, and every day, what used to be a kind of country resort, ta more and more the appearance of a great city. Already her hotel modations are of the first class, and a few days will add to th "Galindo," a large, new hotel, fitted up in the finest style, with recent improvement, and occupying nearly the whole block on and Franklin sts. This splendid establishment contains 150 rooms admirably arranged and lighted, with ample corriders, and will be the management of Geo. D. Hodges, who has made a most enviable tation in his profession. The "Galindo" will undoubtedly bec favorite residence for families and visitors of refinement.

J. M. Litchfield & Co., 415 Montgomery street, have the ver cutter and fitter in the city, and the reputation of the house for th quality of goods and thorough work has never been excelled. O yet to find a customer of theirs who is not perfectly satisfied wi style and fit of his clothes.

A Tramp got a new suit of clothes out of the Sidney, O., autb in a very original way. He committed some slight offense, for wh was put into jail. As soon as he was behind the bars he deliberatel off his cloths and cut them into shreds, including his boots. Of co new suit had to be purchased for him so that he could appear for tr

A man who is always going in for figures has arrived at the foll calculation: That, if a person were born in a railway carriage, an to be continually traveling till he was killed by a railway accide would, according to the average number of deaths and passenger nine hundred and sixty years.

Ben. Butler in oil! It seems that they put him up in that wa every election, to keep him fresh and sweet for the next one. G Grant builded better than he knew when he called the hero of a tho spoons, "Bottled Butler."

HIGHEST STOCK QUOTATIONS
For the Week Ending Nov. 14th, 1879.
COMPILED BY GEORGE C. HICKOX & CO., 230 MONTGOMERY STREET.

NAME OF MINE.	SAT.	MONDAY.		TUESDAY.		WEDNESDY		THURSDAY.		FR
		A.M.	P. M.	A.M.	P M.	A.M.	P. M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Argenta	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Andes	1⅜	1½	1¼	1⅜	—	—	—	1⅜	—	—
Alpha	14	13⅜	—	13¾	—	13⅜	—	13⅜	13½	—
Alta	5⅜	5⅜	—	5½	5½	5⅜	—	5⅜	—	—
Alps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bullion	6½	6½	—	6½	6	6⅜	6½	6½	—	—
Belcher	3⅜	4	—	4	—	—	—	3⅜	—	—
Best & Belcher	21	21	26⅜	20⅜	20	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	—	19⅞
Beuton	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—	3⅜	—	—	—	—
Bodie	14	—	13¾	—	13	—	12	12	—	12½
Cons Imperial	1½	1	—	1	—	⅞	—	—	—	—
Crown Point	3⅜	3⅜	—	3⅜	—	3⅜	—	—	—	—
*Chollar	8⅜	8⅜	8½	8	7⅞	8½	8½	8½	8	7⅞
California	5⅜	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	—	—	—	5½
Con. Virginia	5½	5⅜	5½	5⅜	—	5⅜	—	—	—	5½
Caledonia	2½	2½	—	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—	—	—	1⅜
Confidence	11	11	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eureka Con	25⅜	—	25½	—	26½	—	26	26	25⅞	26
Exchequer	4⅜	4⅜	—	4⅜	—	4⅜	—	—	—	—
Fairfax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gould & Curry	11½	11	10½	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	—	—
*Gila	½	—	⅜	—	⅜	—	⅜	—	⅜	—
Grand Prize	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	2½	—
Hale & Norcross	19	20⅜	18	18	18	19⅜	18⅜	18⅜	17⅜	17⅜
Julia	3⅜	3⅜	—	3½	3½	3½	—	3½	3½	—
Justice	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½	—	2⅜	—	—	—	—
Jackson	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentuck	4	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
Leopard	½	—	½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lady Wash'n	1⅜	1⅜	—	1⅜	—	1⅜	—	1⅜	—	—
Leviathan	⅜	⅜	—	—	—	—	—	½	—	—
Leeds	—	—	—	—	⅜	—	⅜	—	⅜	—
*Mexican	33½	31	31⅜	30⅜	30⅜	34½	33⅜	32½	32½	32
Modoc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manhattan	—	—	—	2⅜	—	2⅜	—	—	—	—
Northern Belle	5⅜	—	5⅜	—	6	—	6	—	6⅜	—
Ophir	31⅜	31½	31½	31	30⅜	32⅜	32	31½	30⅜	30½
Overman	9	9	—	8½	—	8⅜	—	—	—	5½
*Potosi	—	—	—	—	—	5⅜	—	5½	—	—
Raymond & Ely	1½	—	1½	—	1½	—	1½	—	1⅜	—
*Savage	15⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16¼	—	—	16½	15½	15⅜	15
*Sierra Nevada	56	53½	57½	56	—	57	55½	54⅜	54	53½
*Silver Hill	1½	1½	—	1	1	1⅜	—	1⅜	—	—
*Seg Belcher	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Solid Silver	½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Succor	½	½	—	½	—	½	—	—	—	—
Silver King, Ara	—	—	6½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silv King South	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tip-Top	1⅜	—	1⅜	—	1⅜	—	1⅜	—	2	1⅜
Union Con	81½	72	—	65	—	69½	68	66	—	67
*Utah	20	19	—	19½	—	20	—	19	—	18½
Yellow Jacket	16	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	16⅜	—	16½

Assessments are now due on the Stocks above marked thus *

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.,

For Japan and China, leave wharf, corner First and Br nan streets, at noon, for YOKOHAMA AND HONGKONG, connectin Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghai.

GAELIC ..... December 6th, February 28

BELGIC ..... January 17th, April 10

Cabin Plans on exhibition and Passage Tickets for sale at No. 2 New Montgon street.

For Freight, apply to GEORGE H. RICE, Freight Agent, at the Pacific Mail St ship Company's Wharf, or No. 218 California street.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger Agent.

LELAND STANFORD, President. Nov.

SITUATION WANTED.

An English gentleman, with several years' experience California, thoroughly acquainted with hook-keeping and general busin and with a knowledge of farming, is anxious for employment as clerk, oversee other position. Best of references. Address "S," this office. Oct. 1

"BIZ."

...ainy season is upon us in right good earnest, giving a fair degree ...an to the agriculturist that he can plow and sow with hope and ...e that he will in due season reap an abundant harvest. Now ... farmers that have been withholding their grain from market ... Wheat—until they were measurably sure of a sufficient rainfall ... a crop, can now afford to sell at least a good portion of their ...n warehouse. Two cents per pound is a very remunerative price. ...y in the season we have had a full average rainfall, particularly ...thern portion of the State, notably in the San Joaquin valley, ...h we so greatly rely for our export trade in Breadstuff. Stock- ...houses now contain over 50,000 tons of Wheat, and this large re- ... now gradually melt away, provided shippers will pay in the ...d of $2 25 per cental. Up to this date $2 15 is the highest ..., but at this writing a lot of 1,000 tons is offered at $2 10, and ...ly bid. This, be it remembered, is for only 1,000 tons. At this ...re have on the European berth a fleet of 28 vessels, of 46,493 reg- ...ns, and these vessels must have dispatch or else soon come under ...ge. It is well known that a portion of the Wheat necessary to ...the shire has already been bought, to arrive from the interior, but ... to be purchased sooner or later. Of course, all eyes are watch- ...European marts to know the ups and downs of the Liverpool ...received daily by cable at the Exchange. Our prices now, as they ...ly, are full up to the English price, freight, insurance, etc., added. ... in the season our merchants, as a whole, have done a very suc- ...business in this line, and hope to do as much more before the close ...pping season.

...July 1st we have exported to Europe 140 cargoes of Wheat and ...ained at $4,715,000, against 142 vessels same time last year, of ...0.

...ceipts of Wheat and Flour from the interior since Harvest, July ...vember 13th, for the past three years stands thus:

	Flour, 50lb. Qr. Sks.	*Wheat, Ctls.*
.....	656,802	6,457,411
.....	719,435	5,658,367
.....	570,303	2,115,300

...tal exports of Wheat and Flour to all countries for two seasons ...ding from July 1st to November 13th, are as follows:

	Flour, Bbls.	*Wheat, Ctls.*
.....	159,650	5,461,069
.....	170,196	5,202,967

...is to say that about one-half of our Wheat crop has now been ...ld, and our farmers well satisfied with prices already realized.

...nts and Charters.—There has been felt a dullness in the freight ...for two weeks past, ship-owners asking 65@70s. for Wood and ... a direct port—Havre or Liverpool. We know of no charters ...this month. A good many ships are arriving here in ballast, ...cargoes. The disengaged tonnage now in port numbers eighteen ...of 20,900 registered tons. A good many vessels have entered port ..., having been chartered prior to arrival, which accounts in a good ...r the present quietness of the freight market. We hope to see ... in the freight market ere long.

...y.—The market is very quiet for lack of an export demand. We ...rewing 95c@$1, Coast Feed 75c, Barley Feed 85c ₩ ctl. Cheva- ...rce, and wanted at $1 45@$1 70 ₩ cental.

...p—The market is strong at 22½@37½c, as extremes—all new crop ... many being shipped East by rail.

...c.—Stocks are light, and the market active within the range of ...8 ₩ lb for Fall clip.

...d.—Dry are in good request at 19@20c; Wet Salted, 9@10c.

...llow is in limited request at 5½c.

...lmon.—The market is very firm under reduced stock of 1-lb tins. ...s for the past fortnight, here and en route, aggregate 35,000 cases, ...ne range of $1.35@1.45 ₩ dozen, according to brand. The stock ...ly held by one house, and the above sales reduce the cost of the ...r to about $1.05 ₩ doz.; thus making the large venture a remu- ...speculation. There are no 2 lb tins of Salmon in market.

...rk.—There is no change to be noted in the market-price, say 6@7c. ...wo grades.

...ps.—The market for Grain Sacks and piece goods is very firm. ...80,000 yards Hessians is reported at 8@8¼c. Standard Grain ... held with firmness by the Combination at 10@12c. The great ...in freights at Calcutta causes enhanced cost for all goods, and ...at strength to holders.

...e—We have no cargo sales to record. Prices, for the most part, ...as for months past. The Pacific Coast supply being large keeps ...wn to bed-rock rates.

...ee.—Stocks of all kinds are running low, pending the arrival of a ...om Ceylon, now about due. We quote Rio 16@17c, Central ...n 19@20c, O. G. Java 26c.

...a—Stocks of all kinds are running light. We quote Japans, in ..., 7½@40c.

...ls.—There continues to be a good demand for Native. This year's ...will probably exceed 6,000,000 galls. The Colima, via Panama, ...o New York 29,000 galls. To-day S. L. Jones & Co. will sell, at ... 120,000 galls. stock and goodwill of the Buena Vinicultural Soci- ... to be the largest vineyard in the world.

...s—There is a pause in the late upheaval of the markets, and ...es are more or less nominal. There is, in fact, but very little Pig ...other stock in first hands, and all the trading done now is from ...r jobbers' hands. We may add that the general jobbing trade of ...n is good.

...ksilver has declined to 40c., with very few sales and light stock.

Whaling Fleet.—Some eight or ten whalers from the Arctic ...ave arrived here within the week, bringing some 7,500 bbls. Whale ...00 lbs. Whalebone, and of Ivory some 15,000 lbs. The hulk of ... will be re-shipped to New Bedford and the Bone sent East for a ... also the Ivory.

CRADLE, ALTAR, AND TOMB.

CRADLE.

BLECHER—In this city, November 9th, to the wife of Wm. Blecher, a son.
OAKLEY—In this city, November 12th, to the wife of John F. Oakley, a daughter.
CANTY—In this city, November 4th, to the wife of T. Canty, a son.
LESSER—In this city, November 9th, to the wife of Jacob Lesser, a daughter.
MCGINN—In this city, November 9th, to the wife of Eugene McGinn, a son.
NAYLOR—In this city, November 10th, to the wife of Charles E. Naylor, a daughter.
PETERSON—In this city, November 9th, to the wife of John F. Peterson, a son.
PERALTA—In this city, November 7th, to the wife of F. Y. Peralta, a son.
SCHWERIN—In this city, November 9th, to the wife of Wm. E. Schwerin, a son.
SLATTERY—In this city, November 9th, to the wife of James Slattery, a son.
STEINBACH—In this city, October 12th, to the wife of F. H. Steinbach, a son.

ALTAR.

BRUNN-DAVIDSON—In this city, November 9th, Jacob Brunn to Susannah Davidson.
DIETERICH-FASS—In this city, November 8th, Christian Dieterich to Ernestina Fass.
HALL-PERRY—In this city, November 11th, John C. Hall to Anna J. Perry.
HAUSCHILDT-ARWTT—In this city, November 10th, H. Hauschildt to Minna Abwtt.
MIGNON-PETERS—In this city, November 8th, Abell Mignon to Jessie Peters.
MACOMBER-GOLDEN—In this city, November 8th, C. A. Macomber to Mollie Golden.
MEYER-ROUPP—In this city, November 8th, Wm. Meyer to Mary Roupp.
PERRY-JOYCE—In this city, November 8th, Thomas Perry to Mariah M. Joyce.
SKEY-REYNOLDS—In this city, November 8th, George F. Skey to Mrs. M. Reynolds.
WARNER-WHITLEY—In this city, November 10th, Sumner Warner to M. Whitley.
WATTERSON-TILLMAN—In this city, November 3d, G. T. Watterson to Lucy Tillman.

TOMB

AYERS—In Oakland, November 7th, Ira Ayers, Jr., aged 40 years and 4 months.
ASHLEY—In this city, November 12th, Melinda W. Ashley, aged 58 years.
BLETHEN—In this city, November 7th, Julia C. Blethen, aged 31 years.
CUMMING—In this city, November 9th, Jennie Cumming, aged 25 years.
CULINOVICH—In this city, November 7th, B. G. Culinovich.
FENERAN—In this city, November 11th, Wm. Feneran, aged 26 years.
HALLIDAY—In this city, November 11th, John Halliday, aged 48 years.
HORTON—In this city, November 12th, Mrs. Abby H. Horton.
JURGENSON—In this city, November 12th, Hulda M. Jurgenson, aged 20 years.
KILLPATRICK—In this city, November 8th, Wm. Killpatrick, aged 52 years.
PENNYCOOK—In this city, November 11th, Sarah L. Pennycook, Jr., aged 27 years.
RODDA—In this city, November 11th, Clara J. Rodda, aged 33 years.
STEWART—In this city, November 12th, George D. Stewart, aged 24 years.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

Industrial History of the United States. By Albert S. Bolles. Norwich, Conn.: The Henry Bill Publishing Company, 1879; pp. 936.

Mr. Bolles is Lecturer in the Boston University, and the author of several works on economic subjects. In the present volume he has brought together, so far as we know, the most complete outline of the history and present condition of the numerous vast industries of the United States that has ever been produced. The work consists of seven Books, comprising fifty-two chapters, and gives a well written and concise account of every important industry of the country, with ample illustrations and sufficient statistics to enlighten the general reader on every subject treated of. In a rapidly living age like the present, this record of an industrial development, such as the world has never seen before, will prove invaluable as a work of reference, on a great variety of subjects, to those who wish to have a compendium of industrial information in a readily accessible form. Mr. Bolles has done his work well, and the book deserves the widest circulation.

THE SYDNEY MAIL, of September 20th, comes to us with an extra, giving a fine view of the International Exhibition building and grounds, as seen from the spire of St. Joseph's Church, with, of course, a broad sweep of country, hill, dale and river beyond; a work that does great credit to the enterprise of the paper and the resources of the city.

THE LONDON GRAPHIC, of October 18th, has a noble picture, in an extra sheet, of Cetewayo, the captive Zulu King, escorted by the guard into Cape Town. The composition is broad and simple, and the figure of the grand savage stands out in a very striking manner. One such plate is worth the year's subscription to the paper.

St. John's Presbyterian Church, Post street, between Mason and Taylor. Rev. Dr. Scott, Pastor, will preach Sunday morning at 11 o'clock; also at 7½ P. M. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 9½ A. M. Prayer and Praise Service at 6½ P. M.

Sterling Silverware.—A large assortment of elegant designs at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Company's steamers will sail as follows at 12 M: CITY OF PEKING, Nov. 15th, Feb. 7th, May 1st—CITY OF TOKIO, Dec. 27th, March 20th—for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG.

GRANADA, November 19th, for PANAMA and NEW YORK, calling at MAZATLAN, SAN BLAS, MANZANILLO and ACAPULCO, connecting at Acapulco with Company's Steamer for all Central American ports—calling at SAN JOSE DE GUATEMALA and LA LIBERTAD to land passengers and mails only.

Tickets to and from Europe by any line for sale at the lowest rates; also to Havana and all West India ports.

CITY OF SYDNEY, Nov. 24th, at 12 o'clock M., or on arrival of the English mails, for HONOLULU, AUCKLAND and SYDNEY. $10 additional is charged for passage in Upper Saloon.

CITY OF CHESTER, Nov. 20th, for VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, SEATTLE, and TACOMA, connecting at TACOMA with Northern Pacific Railroad for PORTLAND, Oregon. Tickets must be purchased before 11 A.M. on day of sailing, at Wharf Office. For freight or passage apply at the office, cor. First and Brannan streets. [Nov. 15.] WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., Agents.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Steamers of this Company will sail from Broadway Wharf for PORTLAND, Oregon), every 5 days, direct, and for LOS ANGELES, SANTA BARBARA, SANTA CRUZ, SAN DIEGO, SAN LUIS OBISPO and other NORTHERN and SOUTHERN COAST PORTS, leaving SAN FRANCISCO about every third day.

For Day and Hour of Sailing, see the Company's Advertisement in the San Francisco Daily Papers.

Ticket Office, No. 214 Montgomery Street, near Pine.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Agents,
March 15. No. 10 Market street.

LET IT PASS.

Be not swift to take offense;
Let it pass!
Anger is a foe to sense!
Let it pass!
Brood not darkly o'er a wrong;
Which will disappear ere long;
Rather sing this cheery song—
Let it pass!
Let it pass!

Strife corrodes the purest mind;
Let it pass!
As the unregarded wind,
Let it pass!
Any vulgar souls that live,
May condemn without reprieve:
'Tis the noble who forgive.
Let it pass!
Let it pass!

Echo not an angry word!
Let it pass!
Think how often you have erred;
Let it pass!
Since our joys must pass away
Like the dew-drops on the spray,
Wherefore should our sorrows stay?
Let it pass!
Let it pass!

If for good you've taken ill;
Let it pass!
Oh, be kind and gentle still!
Let it pass!
Time at last makes all things straight;
Let us not resent but wait,
And our triumph shall be great;
Let it pass!
Let it pass!

Bid your anger to depart;
Let it pass!
Lay those homely words to heart;
"Let it pass!"
Follow not the giddy throng;
Better to be wronged than wrong;
Therefore sing the cheery song—
Let it pass!
Let it pass!

—*All the Year Round.*

AN OUNCE OF CIVET.

It is doubtful which is the most offensive form of cant, but there is no doubt whatever that the periodical twaddling of the papers on the subject of kitchen service for women is a nuisance and a bore. It seems to these enlightened organs of public opinion a very remarkable thing that women do not like to become cooks and housemaids, and every few days some solemn nonsense is brought out concerning the dignity of labor, and some plan is proposed for the education of young women in menial duties, so that, instead of overcrowding the lists of applicants for position as teachers, our daughters may inscribe their names on the roll of aspirants for the post of head-cook in the Hon. Mr. Swipes's family. "The dignity of labor" is one of the phrases which once had some meaning, but are now mere sound and fury, signifying nothing, or, rather, signifying the exact contrary of their obvious meaning. Nobody in America sees any dignity in labor; and if one fact in our social life is more menacing than another, it is the invincible aversion of the American to anything like real toil. The number of Americans who really work with their hands diminishes at a frightful rate, year after year, and the first duty of those who undertake to preach to women as the chief sinners is to look this fact in the face. The responsibility for this state of things lies partly with the women, no doubt, simply because they are part of the people, and responsible, half-way at least, for the existence of Americans; but the men have made the country what it is, with all its evil, and they are not to shirk their punishment. Labor, in our eyes, is something coarse and brutish and sordid, and we get rid of it if we can.

Our mechanics and workingmen, our farmers and errand-boys talk about honest industry—for others—after they themselves have got forward in the world; and when they have once become rich they out-Herod Herod in sneering at tradespeople and the vulgar work-a-day folk. This is the simple truth, familiar to every one of us in every day's experience; but, with our innate love of cant, we think the cause of public morality requires us to repeat before men the old parrot-phrase about dignity of labor.

A great deal of rhetoric is wasted on the accomplishments, to which women devote so much time that were better spent in tossing flap-jacks. The hollowness of all this is patent. Ask one of these able editors who talks so glibly about the smattering of French and the piano-music that young ladies will aspire to, to send his own daughter into the kitchen with Biddy and Ah Lee.

No doubt it is a hopeless case for many who attempt the French grammar, but the attempt itself is exactly in the line of right intellectual life. Every human being has aspirations, and desires to improve his condition; and not to be interested in the movement of ideas, and the general social effort toward refinement, one must have a very sluggish or a very sensual mind.

If kitchen work is to be raised to a higher plane, so that bright and refined girls can take hold of it, it must be by a radical reform first operated in the masculine appetite for dainties. It is not the necessary preparation of the little wholesome food needed to keep body and mind sound and sweet, that makes the kitchen a greasy, foul, repulsive place; it is the insatiable appetite for something far-fetched, highly-spiced, unwholesome and every way abominable.

There will be no reform in the manner of living; and even if a miracle were accomplished in this direction, the cooking of meals and cleaning of dishes would still be an irksome and unpleasant task, only to be approached through dire necessity; and the girl who dislikes the very thought of it is right, and true to herself.

KILLED BY WILD BEASTS AND SNAKSS.

The returns of deaths by wild beasts and snakes in British India is appalling and discreditable. That little short of 20,000 persons should have fallen victims to the ferocious vermin of an English dependency in a single year (1877) is past comprehension. It is true that more than £10,000 is spent annually in the shape of rewards for the destruction of snakes and wild beasts, but either the effort must be insufficient or misdirected, or more would be done to remedy the evil. The question arises whether a systematic attempt has yet been made to rid the country of these formidable creatures by poison or otherwise. The claims and rights of sport cannot be recognized when they clash with the interests of human life, and they could, of course, only apply to the preservation of a select few of the larger "game." Snakes do not, happily, fall under this description, and the sportsman would be only too glad to be rid of them. We cannot help thinking the notion of exterminating the poisonous and destructive reptiles of India, as wolves have been exterminated in northern countries—by a reward per head—is puerile. When the evil is so great, it calls for a proportionately comprehensive remedy. Let a commission of experts be appointed to consider whether it would be possible to devise measures which should go more directly to the root of the matter, and, perhaps, by dealing in detail with small districts progressively destroy the eggs and nests from which these vermin come. The subject is one of such great and urgent interest that we cannot think public opinion either in India or at home will allow it to remain much longer in abeyance.—*Lancet.*

LEAKY ROOFS!

To prevent your roofs from leaking, have them painted with PRINCE'S IRON ORE PAINT, the most reliable fire and water proof metallic compound. It is a new experiment. In use throughout the United States. Note that each genuine without the manufacturers' name. For sale by

C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO.,
No. 9 Front Street, San Francisco. [C

E. M. Fry. **FRY, WATTLES & CO.,** J. B. W
Stock Brokers,
303 Montgomery Street, S. F., Under the Nevada
☞ Money to loan on active accounts.

Geo. C. Hickox. E. C. McI

GEORGE C. HICKOX & CO.,
Commission Stock Brokers (San Francisco Stock change, No. 230 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

J. A. RUOKIN,
Member S. F. Stock and Exchange Board, 423 Cali street. STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal made in Active Accounts.

E. E. Eyre.] Members S. F. Stock and Exchange Board. [J. H

EYRE & JONES,
Stock Brokers,
320 PINE STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. [Se

ANDREW BAIRD,
Negotiator of Loans and Commercial Paper
Broker in Local and State Securities,
No. 312 California Street.....San Fra
[*P. O. Box 1,208.*]

D. V. B. Henarie. Edward I

E. MARTIN & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Wines and Li
Proprietors of Miller's Extra Old Bourbon and J. I ter Extra Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies.
April 5. *408 Front Street, San Fran.*

HIBERNIA BREWERY,
Howard Street, Between Eighth and Ninth
Dec. 7.] *M. NUNAN, Propr*

TABER, HARKER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,
108 and 110 California St., S. F.
[April 19.]

Henry B. Williams. Henry B. Wi

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 218 California st., S. F.

Newton Booth, C. T. Wheeler, Sacramento. | J. T. Glover, W. W. Dod

W. W. DODGE & CO.
Wholesale Grocers, corner Front and Clay street Francisco.

CASTLE BROTHERS,
ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1850.
Importers of Teas and East India Goods, Nos. 213 a Front street, San Francisco.

J. M. Neville. **REMOVAL.** Geo. H.
BAGS, TENTS AND HOSE.
NEVILLE & CO.,
No.'s 31 and 33 California Street, S. E. corner of D
San Francisco.

L. H. Newton. **NEWTON BROTHERS & CO.,** M. N
Importers and wholesale dealers in Teas, Foreign Goo Groceries, 204 and 206 California street, San Francisco, Cal

WM. F. SMITH, M.D.,
Oculist and Aurist, 313 Bush Street.
Aug. 16.] *Office Hours, from 12 M. to 3*

J. C. MERRILL & CO.,
Shipping and Commission Merchants, Agents for th wich Islands Packet Lines, 204 California street, S. F.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
Gold Medal, Paris, 1878.
Sold by all Stationers. Sole Agent for the United MR. HENRY HOE, 91 John street, N. Y.

$777 a year and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. A
June 7.] P. O. VICKERY, Augusta,

THE DAY BOOK
FROM
Saturday to Saturday.

Paris, November 7th.—The French revenue for ten months of the present year, ending with October, exceeds the estimates by 123,000,000 f. ——Letters from Constantinople confirm the reports of the existence of distress in the financial matters of Turkey. Even the Pilgrimage to Mecca, which has hitherto been provisioned at the expense of the government, is unable to get any assistance—an event which has never before occurred since the establishment of the Ottoman Empire. ——New York, November 8th.—Since the first of January, 24,933 German emigrants landed at Castle Garden, against 18,713 the corresponding period of last year.——London, November 9th.—The *Times'* dispatch from Calcutta says that there seems to be little doubt of the Ameer's treachery. The general opinion is that he will be sent as a State prisoner to India.——A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* says that news has been received at Moscow that the troops on the expedition into Turkestan are in a miserable condition. They have lost half their number.——Berlin, November 9th.—The Russian expedition in Turkestan will make a fresh advance as soon as reinforced.——Paris, November 9th.—Marshal Canrobert, Bonapartist, was to-day elected Senator from the Department of Lower Charente.——London, November 10th.—A Calcutta dispatch says: The principal event of the past week has been the junction of the Thal and Jellalabad columns, effected at Kutty Singh on Thursday. The junction having been effected, the Khyber and Jagdelak route will become the sole line of communication with Cabul. The English troops are housed in the Shirpur cantonments, which are very comfortable. Winter seems to be setting in early, and nine degrees of frost have already been registered. The suspicion which rested on Yakoob Khan, and which was temporarily removed by his joining General Roberts at Kushi, is again settling down on him. It has been discovered that on the night before the Battle of Charasiah, he was visited in his tent by Naib Mahomed, who commanded the enemy next day, and it is also stated that a plan for his escape from our camp has been found out. Yakoob Khan is now practically a prisoner, and has been removed from Hussang to Shupnar under escort of the Ninth Lancers. All his attendants, except four, have been dismissed. A sentry is constantly on duty inside his quarters, and strong guards outside. The mystery as to what has been done with the bodies of Major Cavagnari and his companions is not yet cleared. Preparations continue to be pushed forward in India with unabated vigor. The Sukkur and Dadu Railway is open for engines nearly to Jacohadad, and is being constructed at the rate of over a mile a day. A large number of carts and a quantity of war material are being shipped at Bombay for Kurrachee. Sir Richard Temple is personally superintending the arrangements along the Bolan line. General Hughes has reached Candahar from Khelat-i-Ghilzai. Everything is going on there. The publication of General Roberts' proclamation announcing the continuance for the present of the existing regime, has confirmed the waverers there may have been, and the people look on their emancipation from Cabul as complete.——Washington, November 11th.—The annual report of the General Land Office has been handed in to the Secretary of the Interior. It shows that during the fiscal year ended June 30th last, 9,333,353 acres of public lands were disposed of, and 9,484,996 acres were surveyed, in addition to 734,591,236 acres previously surveyed. The total number of acres of public domain still unsurveyed is about one thousand and eighty-one million. The disposals were mainly as follows: Homestead entries, 5,260,111 acres; timber culture entries, 2,766,574 acres; cash entries, 622,574 acres (including 165,996 acres entered under the Desert Land law); grants to railroads, 278,334 acres; swamp lands patented to States, 85,388 acres; other grants to States, 186,392 acres. The amount of land surveyed the last fiscal year exceeds by 414,769 acres the total area surveyed in the preceding twelve months, and the whole report shows a falling off of some 773,000 acres in cash sales, State selections, scrip locations and lands patented for railroad grants. The increase in area taken up by settlers under the Homestead and Timber Culture laws, has been sufficient not only to counterbalance this falling-off, but to make the aggregate disposals for the year greater by 647,204 acres than the total for the previous year. The increase in Homestead entries was 841,766 acres, and in timber culture entries 896,139 acres. Owing to existing laws for disposal of public lands for homesteads and timber culture, it is shown that during the last fiscal year, with a larger disposal of land, there were received, from all sources, $1,833,113, less by $139,418 than the amount received during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.——San Francisco, November 12th.—Registrar Kaplan makes the following analysis of the majority of voters on the City Register: Ireland, 10467; Germany, 6,704; England, 1,751; France, 805; Scotland, 563; Italy, 439; other foreign countries, 3,267; United States, 20,769. The foreign-born citizens outnumber the natives by 3,227.

Knotty Legal Point.—Pomponious, a celebrated law teacher of Rome in the sixth century, entered into a contract with a Roman citizen to instruct his son in the law. This was the contract: So many coins if the pupil became learned in the law, the test to be that he should win his first case before the tribunal. Pomponius turned over his pupil as perfected in his sudies. The father brought suit against the master to set aside the contract, and retained his son to plead thiis his first case. "If Pomponius gains his case the contract is made void. If he loses I am not bound." Pomponious answers: "If I fail in my defense the son wins his case and I am entitled to my money. If I gain, the court gives me the money hy its decree." Which side had the law?—*Irish Law Times.*

Gustave Le Bon has made hosts of friends in this city by his article in the *Revue d'Anthropologie*, which declares that "small heads are frequently accompanied by great energy."

Coat furred tongue, bad tasting mouth and miserable feeling, says you need Hop Bitters.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.
Recorded in the City and County of San Francisco, California, for the Week ending November 7th.

Compiled from the Records of the Commercial Agency, 401 California St., S.F.

Monday, November 3d.

GRANTOR AND GRANTEE.	DESCRIPTION.	PRICE
Chas H Webber to Geo L Bradley	s Morton, 70 e Stockton, e 45x90	12,500
Anne C Tice to Thos Clements	N Bush, 137.6 e Laguna, e 25x120	5
Nellie T Maloney to Bridget Wallace	S Oak, 137.6 e Octavia, e 23x120	3,750
G Hageman to Emelia T Hageman	S Bush, 112.6 e Mason, 25x137.6, being lot 35-v 257	Gift
Frank Barnard to E W Burr	50-v lot 3, blk 118 W A	5
F M Hopwood to Louisa Hopwood	W Elgin Park, 185 n Ridley, n 21x75	Gift
Elirth Crain to Patrick Murphy	S Bush, 100.8 w Mason, w 18.10x80	3,050
C Schmidt to Michl Reese	Nw Spring and Sammer, n 43x50	2,200
Elliath Sproul to J H Smith	Ne 9th av and I street, n 150, e 45, s 151, w 35:6 to beginning	100
Mary Ann Sproul to same et al	Same	300
Patk Handley to Jas F Handley	W Montgomery, 37:6 n Filbert, n 25x87:6 being 50-v 1476	3,000
Same to Martin H Hoadley	Same 62.6 n Filbert, n 25x87:6, being in 50-v 1476	300
Jos McGill to Wm Hollis	E Octavia, 110 n Geary, n 27.6x110, being in W A 156	5
W Hollis to J D McLennan	Same	7,000
Wm Trenonth to J A Robinson	Outside Property	1
W O Campbell to Lou S Campbell	N Turk, 137.6 e Broderick, 68.9x137:6—W A 509	Gift
J Eagan to W C Campbell	Same	3,391
Wm Scott to Thos Magee	Block 2 Horner's Addition	500
Thos Magee to P G Partridge	Same	500
Wm Sublette to Mary Ann Sproul	5 acres Outside Lands	300
Wm G Fookes to J Barnes	E Chattanooga, 200 n 22d, 26x125	1
Elizth Shaw to Henry T Scott	S Clay, 60 e Franklin, e 25x100	3,000
F Haughey to Daniel Sullivan	Se Minna, 215 sw 1st, 23x80	3,150
Mary Moran to E 3 Badlam	W Franklin, 60 n Bush, n 30x70—W A 127 subject to morig $2101	2,900

Tuesday, November 4th.

Daniel E Martin to W J B Waroer	Lot 10, blk 307 Case tract	$ 450
E Manderville to Mary Manderville	E Folsom, 272:6 n 22d, n 32:6x122:6, being in M B 54	Gift
Robt Gunn to Wm Center	N 21st, 100 w Columbia, 25x100	6
W Hollis to Grace F Lawton	W Steiner, 70 s G'Farrell, s 22:6x92:6—W A 385	1
Same to Sallie B MacNeill	E San Jose ave, 75 n 25th, n 37x90	4,500
D R Chisholm to Anthony Dwyer	S 24th, 80 w York, 20x80	2,500
G E Harrington to W Harrington	Undivided one-eighth e Webster, 120 n Fulton, n 17:6x137:6	5
Margt E Durney to Anna E Ball	W Scott, 102:8 s Clay, 25x81:3	950
H A Cobb to Chas Aston	Ne Montgomery and Jackson, 60x60—50-v 189 in trust for Cath Heydenfeldt	9,400
Jas McLeod to Geo Storey	S 20th, 205 w Guerrero, w 25x114	4,000
Michl Jordan to Anna H Jordan	W Stockton, 114:7 n Greenwich, s 24 x 137:6; w Stockton, 90 n Greenwich n 18:9x137:6	Gift
P G Partridge to H C Wright	Sw Stewart, 320:10 se Market, se 1:4 x 137:6—B & W 621	421
Chas Hare to same	Same	100
Wm Fourness to A E Wickersham	E York, 182 n 24th, n 26x100	1,200
Wm Moore to Geo Morrow	Lot 28, blk 643, Pt Lobos Ave Hd Ex	227
J S Armstrong to Jas D Halsey	E Williamson, 650 n Pt Lobos ave, n 27; se 121:3, s 9:½, w 120 to beginning	3
Walter W Gollin to D Redmood	N California, 60 w 21st ave, 60x100	300

Wednesday, November 5th.

F Pellegrini to Charlotte Forcade	S Greenwieb, 206:3 e Stockton, 16x137:6	$3,000
Gnslav Marcus to Mary Smitb	E Valencia, 135 n 18th, 75x80—Mission Block 69	5,400
Lau Hill Cem Asn to Jane Houlder	Lot 2340	72
Walter Young to City and Co S F	E Valencia, 970:3 ne 29th, s 104:1, se 45:6, nc 83:6, n 77:12, etc to com	5,351
Geo T Vincent to Geo Morrow	S Clay, 238 e Drumm, 1 37x59:9	1
F F Low to same	City Slip Lot 66	1
Michl Murray to Delia Hasty	W Polk, 24 s Fulton, s 24x82:6	2,850
Same to Joo Dollard	Sw Polk and Fulton, same	4,100
S Brignardello to J W Whiting	Undivided one-half, s Pacific, 101 w of Montgomery Avenue, 23x137:6	3,550
Carsten Hillebrandt to H Dosober	Sw O'Farrell and Pierce, 87:6x25	7,000
Cath McGill to W Hollis	E Octavia, 110 n Geary, n 27:6x110	5
Francis Monahan to C Monahan	S Geary, 231:3 e Gough, e 43:4x120	1
Jerome Lincoln to Geo Morrow	City Slip lots 63 and 64	750
P A Hermano to Wm Wetzel	E Bryant, 156 s 23d, s 26x100	700
W R McKee to Michl Landers	Se Howard and 22d, 95x100	6,300
A A Lansinghi to same	Same	10
Edwd Bosqui to Helen M Bosqui	N Lombard, 122:6 w Taylor, w 42:6, n 137:6, e 27:6, s 7:6 e 15, s 30	Gift
Adolpb C Weber to Sine Joboson	Se Oak and Buchanan, e 37:6x120, being in W A 219	4,600
W Hollis to S S Smitb	N Post, 137:6 e Webster, 55x137:6	5,000
P Caduc to W Hollis	Same	5
H S Tibbey et al to same	Sw Buchanan and Sutter, w 275, e 55, n 137:6, e 220, n 137:6 to com	4,534

Thursday, November, 6th.

Annie Sheridan to Jas E Howe	S Liberty, 225 e Guerrero, 25x115	$2,350
Nicholas Castro to Jno D Daly	All property whatever for the benefit of creditors at No 917 Market street	1
Harriet F Behrens to M A Hackett	Lots 385 and 386 Holliday Map A	500
Adelaide E Boone to Annie Smith	W Bartlett, 195 s Grove, 35x100	100
Geo McKibbin to Mary A Nunn	S Union, 125 e Laguna, 25x137:6	....
Jos A Ford to L S Welton	W Fillmore, 30 e Lombard, n 60x110, being in W A 341	3,500
H L Davis to Natl Gold Bk & T Co	Lots 45, 9, 10, 11, Tiffany & Dean Tract, and c Old San Jose Road, 65x90	25,000

Friday, November 7th.

Jno Simpson to Hermavin Granz	S Ellis, 137:6 e Devisadero, 42:6x137:6	$ 5
Alex H Bailey to Jno Runge	N Greenwich, 110 n Montgomery, e 27:6x137:6—50-v 1464	800
A P Hodgdon to Belle C Harms	N 16th, w Mission, 30x135	3,300
Dani E Martin to Henry Schroeder	Lots 11, 12, blk 307 Case Tract	900
Henry Bonner to Mary Bonner	Lot 331 Gift Map 4	Gift
Chas E Blake Sr to City & Co S F	S Army, at e line of Pat Cumolings lot ne 150, n 44, w 54, thence 64, etc	50
David Hunter to same	W Dupont, 22 s Bush, s 20x30	10,932
R E Kerrison to same	N Army st, at e line Wiebakec lot, s 30, e 146, n 49, sw 144 to beg	50

A ROUND TOUR.

We take from the *Court Circular*, of October 25th, the following lively and appreciative notice of our city, which will surprise none of those who were so fortunate as to meet the accomplished writer, Mr. Maddox, and his charming wife, during their sojourn here:

Having had our haggage examined by the Customs officers, not a hand-bag being allowed to escape these lynx-eyed officials, I proceeded with joyous heart to the Palace Hotel, San Francisco. I had heard much of this wonderful establishment, but took the glowing accounts with a grain of salt. Hence my surprise was the greater to find that no description I had received did justice to this most perfect of all hotels, and I speak with some little experience as a traveler in Europe and America. Australia I will not mention, as it does not possess an hotel worthy the name of one. San Francisco possesses at least some half-dozen other hotels, any one of which would put the best in London into the shade. But the Palace Hotel stands "monarch" of all. In this magnificent establishment five meals are served each day—breakfast, luncheon, dinner, tea and supper—the latter up to 12 o'clock at night. Thus *gourmand* and *gourmet* are equally satisfied. The appearance of the grand dining-room, lighted by electric light, is extremely effective. The waiters are all colored men, neatly dressed in black, with the most expansive and immaculate of shirt-fronts, collars and white ties. Many a visitor looked with envy upon Pompey's lily-white breast covering, highly glazed, and fitting like a cuirass. The most perfect order prevails in every department. The army of waiters are under the control of a number of captains; and in the breakfast and dining-rooms nearly every order from the captain to his men is given by a motion of the hand, talking amongst themselves in the public rooms being strictly forbidden. Any infraction of this rule meets with instant dismissal. As Mr. Sharon laughingly remarked, the privilege of talking belongs only to our visitors. It can, however, be readily imagined how well this system works. Waiters are told off to their respective tables, and it would seem as though it were more than their lives were worth to leave them, unless commanded by a guest to execute an order. The most surprising feature of the whole is the extraordinary low tariff. Three dollars and a half a day (or about 14s.) is the charge for a bed and bath-room such as I have described, including full board of five meals. I have paid more money for a bed-room only at many hotels, and nothing approaching the "Palace" in the luxury of fittings. The basement of this marvelous hotel is like a small town, and is occupied by the provision stores, wine stores, kitchens, laundries, and twenty other extensive departments. Order and perfect control are apparent in every place, and Mr. Sharon is to be congratulated upon having so excellent a manager as Mr. Smith, and efficient officers in every department. The high opinion I have ventured to express of the Palace Hotel is the result of a fortnight's residence in it, and I feel great pleasure in making known my experience.

San Francisco is what may be termed a jolly place, and the San Franciscans as jolly as they are kind and good-hearted, at the same time full of business enterprise and speculation. Millionaires abound in this center of mining industry. The mansions, indeed they may be called palaces, of many of the mining kings and railway magnates, are magnificent in the extreme. Don't let it for a moment be imagined there is anything approaching the *outre* in any of these houses. All that unlimited wealth, judiciously expended, could obtain in the way of perfect architecture, artistic decoration and splendid upholstery is apparent. One of the most pleasant evenings I spent in San Francisco was at the magnificent house of Mr. Charles Crocker, Vice-President of the Central Pacific Railroad. All honor is deservedly due to the few men, of whom Mr. C. Crocker is one, whose giant intellects conceived and successfully carried out one of the most marvelous undertakings of modern times, viz., the great railway that unites the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean. The wealth that has accrued to the projectors has been as honorably earned as it has been most hardly worked for, and the Pacific Railway will be a lasting monument to their fame.

A principal topic of conversation during my stay in the city of San Francisco, was the "New Constitution," which has been carried by that free and independent class of voters called the "working class." The object sought to be obtained is of a most *leveling* character, and as far as I could make out was of the kind desired by an Irish member who said he should vote for a "general division of all the property in 'Frisco," and on being asked what he would do when he had spent *his* share, replied, "By my sowl, I'll vote for another division." Whether this simple desire of the "down-trodden working man" is obtained time will show.

One of the sights of 'Frisco is to visit the Mining Exchange during the business hours, or, I believe, more properly speaking, a morning or afternoon "Session.' The scene almost baffles description. The Exchange is a very handsome building, surrounded by a commodious gallery for use of the general public, who are admitted by cards easily obtained of any stockholder. At the end of the hall is a dais about 3ft. above the level of the floors, on which is placed the desk of the "caller" and his staff of clerks. The members of the Exchange sit within a circular rail in front of the "caller," Mr. Howard Coit. Outside the rail are assembled the clients of the brokers, who pay for the privilege of this part of the building, and are thus enabled to see the transactions entered into on their behalf. It is a pity that the London Stock Exchange does not afford similar facilities to speculators, who would thus be able to watch the operations and judge for themselves the tone of the market. There are only a certain number of members, and when one dies or retires his seat has been known to fetch as much as $40,000, it being a kind of freehold. The proceedings, as far as I could make out, were as follows: The Chairman has on his desk a list of the mines dealt in. In front of him are congregated the eager and excited crowd of brokers. With a voice resembling the roll of a big drum, Mr. Coit calls out the first mine on his list, say Union Consolidated; immediately the most terrific uproar ensues. Some member shouts that he will sell a hundred shares at 80. He is instantly in the center of a surging crowd, fighting to buy them, each man declaring he will buy, but until the seller is enabled to hit his selected buyer on the head and say "sold," the fighting continues. Buyer and seller at once go to the desk and record their names. In event of any dispute, such as another broker declaring he was the buyer, the Chairman decides, and there is no appeal. The Chairman calls the next mine, and so on to the end of the roll. The fighting, screaming and wild gesticulations that go on over every transaction resemble the antics of a body of madmen turned loose to tear each other to pieces. The Chairman, however, is invested with the most ample powers to keep this wild flock in order. As soon as he considers they have had fight enough he sounds a gong, and if quiet is not restored on the instant, his voice, rolling like thunder o'er the uproar, proclaims that he fines A B or C $25, and the effect is magical. There is no secrecy about the transactions, or the extent of them, as on the London Stock Exchange, and, above all, to the advantage of the public, there are no jobbers, with their "between prices." At the end of the "Session" all the brokers assemble in front of the Chairman's desk and listen to the recording clerk calling out the transactions, which the brokers check. The number of shares bought and sold of each mine are published in the morning papers. Mr. Coit is most deservedly popular, and his decisions are always respected.

Domestic life in San Francisco is as charming as it is bright and cheerful. This is to be attributed, I think, to the great love of music, which all Americans possess, and which is cultivated to the highest degree. An invitation to an amateur musical entertainment in a private house in America is often superior to a professional concert, and I hope my friend Mr. M'Alister, the eminent San Francisco lawyer, will not be offended at my making public the fact, that I should say it would be almost impossible to find in *one* private family three more delightful singers than are to be met with in the persons of his two charming daughters and equally charming and amiable wife. I can only add that the evening I spent at their hospitable residence will long be remembered as affording a musical treat of a truly artistic character.

An Italian Opera Company, under the direction of the popular manager, Mr. Max Strakosch, were delighting San Francisco at the time of my visit. The bright particular star was the charming Mdme. Marie Roze, who seemed to have won all hearts, judging from the handsome presents sent on the occasion of her benefit, and the magnificent floral tributes that were showered on the stage.

The Chinese town is an interesting but very unsavory quarter of 'Frisco, and not the safest place in the world to take a walk in after dark. The streets and alleys are of the filthiest. There is a theater, if such it can be called, being merely an old wooden building, at the end of which is a platform, without curtains, wings, or stage fittings of any kind, upon which are performed the most startling dramas, regardless of the want of scenic effects. John Chinaman freely indulges in gambling and opium smoking, and a visit to one of his dens will not induce you to make a second.

One of the most extraordinary sights is to be seen from the Cliff House Hotel, a delightful hour's drive from the city; it is that of the seal rocks, standing high out of the sea, and not a hundred yards from the shore. These rocks are literally alive with huge sea lions, and the largest ever exhibited in England would be a baby in comparison to the monsters that swarm here. The place is strictly preserved by the Government, and no one is allowed to disturb them under severe penalties. Just as a splendid specimen was waddling up a rock, a young lady suddenly remarked to her companion: "Oh, my! look at that one! What a lovely jacket he'd make. Her friend replied: "Yes, indeed, I wish he would give us his coat." A capital breakfast at this same Cliff House Hotel, and a lounge on the balconies, watching the sportive mammals, afford a most enjoyable morning's amusement.

BEACONSFIELD AT THE GUILDHALL.

Lord Beaconsfield's long-expected speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet has at last been spoken, and the world at large is somewhat disappointed at its tenor. The present Premier has made it a custom, more than any of his predecessors, to unlock his lips on current events at this annual feast, and to give, not the guests, but the English people and foreign powers, as clear a view of what the Government's policy really is as discretion will allow. On this occasion, he has diverged from this self-imposed rule, and has been singularly reticent concerning the country's foreign relations. The signal success of the British arms in Afghanistan and in Zululand was, of course, a theme for congratulation, as was also the predicted approach of an era of universal prosperity; but, in the opinion of millions of expectant listeners throughout Europe, a grave sin of omission was committed when the Eastern question, now apparently more serious than ever, was not so much as touched on. Another disappointment was caused by the fact that Lord Beaconsfield was less defiant than is his wont, and far less so than was expected of him on this occasion. England has been holding a very tight check upon Russia during the past two or three years, and has held so well the high ground she has taken that it was confidently believed the Lord Mayor and his guests would hear some very plain language. On the contrary, Russia is delighted to find that her existence on this planet was utterly ignored by the Premier, and the Russian press takes care to let the world know that this is a sign of British sentiment being less belligerent than formerly. In our opinion there never was a greater mistake. There is just now a crisis in the relations of England and Russia which renders it impossible for the English Premier to say what he would if those relations were less involved. There is no disguising the fact that unless Russia shortly adopts a different course from that which she has been pursuing of late years, war between her and Great Britain is inevitable. In these days the reputation of a nation—often, indeed, the securing of respectable allies—and certainly the sympathy of civilization depend upon the provocation which she gives or receives as a *casus belli*. France, through the vain and headstrong folly of one man, brought a war upon herself, for which everybody—even her friends—was compelled to blame her. When she was defeated, the universal verdict was: "Served her right." A minister who places England in this position would deserve the execration of his countrymen. If war must come, England will not shirk it; but she must not seek it. At the present critical juncture, a single incautious word might be construed as an insult by a nation as sensitively proud as the Russians, and they are certainly crafty enough to take advantage of any slip which would justify their quarrel in the eyes of Europe. It is no wonder, then, that the astute Premier left Russia out of his speech, especially when he has certain ironclads at his back, which can speak to better purpose in time of need.

But about one part of Lord Beaconsfield's speech there was no uncertain ring. Its meaning was deep, and the words in which it was couched will not easily be forgotten. They were these: "In assuming that peace will be maintained, I assume that no great Power would shrink from its responsibility. If the most extensive and wealthiest empire in the world, with a perverse interpretation of its insular character, turns an indifferent ear to the feelings and the fortune of Continental Europe, I believe the country is endangered. It is to such an indifference that I attribute many fatal wars; but if the power and advice of England are felt and heard in the councils of Europe, I have the conviction that peace will be maintained for a long period. If England deserts her natural post in the councils of Europe, war is too probable."

We may rest assured that, while Beaconsfield lives and governs, there is very little danger of England endangering itself by "a perverse interpretation of its insular character." Her "power and advice" have been "felt and heard in the councils of Europe" for centuries, and if, a decade ago, her prestige was thought to be lessening, it was owing to the mismanagement of a very different man from d'Israeli the Younger. It is the very "insular character" that gives England a weightier voice than any of the Continental Powers. She can invade but can never be invaded.

A HAPPYMAN.

If the following statement of the *New York Times* is true, Benjamin Abbott must have been a happy man: Mr. Abbott, one of our old citizens, died in this town recently, in the eighty-second year of his age. He was a nephew of the celebrated Rev. Benjamin Abbott, the great Methodist revivalist of the early part of this century, and came to this State from New Jersey when a young man and settled in the "Neck," east of this town, where his active life was mostly spent. But the notable feature in Mr. Abbott's otherwise uneventful life is the remarkable fact of being the seventh husband of his widow, who survives him. This much-talked of and much-published event (for it went the round of the press of the nation), when he for the second and she for the seventh time bowed before the altar of Hymen, occurred on June 30, 1875, he then being seventy-eight and she eighty-two years old.

Mrs. Abbott's history in the marital relations of life stands perhaps without a parallel in the records of the nation, and tradition has it that is to be yet another. It is currently stated, without contradiction, that some years ago she had a vision, in which eight men stood before her in a peculiarly impressive manner, which she has ever regarded as prophetic of the number of conquests she was to make. The eighth is just as likely to as reasonable as the seventh, and already public gossip is beginning to mark this and that man as the victim of the next conquest. Her maiden name was Williams, and she has been successfully Mrs. Traux, Mrs. Riggs, Mrs. Farrow, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Berry, Mrs. Pratt, and Mrs. Abbott. In every instance save the first she has married widowers, each of them with a good number of children. She never had any children of her own. All her life has been spent in this vicinity, and all her husbands were buried by the same undertaker.

Price per Copy, 10 Cents.] ESTABLISHED JULY, 20, 1856. [Annual Subscription, $5.

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS LETTER

California Advertiser.

DEVOTED TO THE LEADING INTERESTS OF CALIFORNIA AND THE PACIFIC COAST.

Vol. 30. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, NOV. 22, 1879. No. 19.

Office of the San Francisco News Letter, Merchant Street, Nos. 607 to 615, San Francisco.

GOLD BARS—820@910—SILVER BARS—5@15 ₱ cent. disc. Mexican Dollars, 6@6½ per cent. nominal.

☞ Exchange on New York. ¼@1-5 per cent.; On London, Bankers, 49¾@49⅞; Commercial, 50⅛@50¼. Paris, eight, 5 france per dollar. Telegrams, 30-100@¼ per cent.

☞ Latest price of Sterling, 481½@484½.

☞ Price of Money here, ¾@1 per cent. per month—bank rate. In the open market, 1@1½. Demand active.

SILVER.

Judging by the utterances of Secretary Sherman, as repeated by is claqueurs of the press, it is to he apprehended that an organized effort ill be made at the next session of Congress to do away with the coinage standard silver dollars. The excuse sought to be given is that the peoe don't want them, in proof of which the monometalists point to the 2,000,000 in silver in the Treasury. Now, we might as well say that ere being $171,000,000 in gold in the same Treasury (November 1st), is roof five and a-half times as great that the people don't want gold. In uth, there is nothing in such an argument. What the people do require that silver shall he made a legal tender equally with gold or currency. one sense of the word, that is now the case; for instance, when silver redeemed at the various Treasury offices; but every citizen is not ithin reach of a Treasury office, and meantime must submit to a shave, nposed by Government, not for its own benefit, but that of the banking nd money-changing classes.

There is no use in monometaliste hugging the idea that the recent Eastrn elections decided anything in their favor, as they will find to their ost should they attempt any restrictive legislation in Congress. A paper rrency, besed upon bullion deposits, is far superior to coin of any ind in every way, and it appears that the masses are gradually begining to believe that a greenback currency issued hy the Government, upon he public faith, is as good a medium of exchange as any yet invented. eanwhile, uutil a majority have concluded to accept this view, they will ntinue to demand equal rights for the "dollar of our daddies." One of ur Pacific Coast "silver Senators" recently expressed the opinion that he silver men held the balance of power, and could *and would* compel he Secretary of the Treasury to fulfill the law in every respect. For any reasons the ensuing Congressional session will be one of the most xciting on record, and we miss our mark if the silver question does not ause a stirring up of delinquent officials.—*S. F. Merchant.*

THE STOCK MARKET.

The market opened very groggy at the commencement of the week, and uffered a sharp decline under liberal sales from the inside, which had the ffect of encouraging the hear brigade, and succeeded in bringing out a ood line of shorts. The break was of short duration, however, for a sudden turning of the screws cent pricee booming again, and the unlucky horts were "taken in and done for" in the usual approved style. Leadng hrokers were well supplied with purchasing orders, and for a time it ooked as though the long expected hoom was at hand. But the fates ere against it, and prices took another tumble under the realizing proess. From all the reliable news obtainable, the situation at the North nd is most encouraging for the development of a large ore body; hut time nd patience is required of the stockholders for a while longer. The oisting of ore from the Sierra Nevada and Union mines has already heun, end from this time forth hullion shipments will he in order. At the lose the market continued weak and unsettled. Outside stocks are dull nd on the down grade.

The Winter arrangement on the Southern Pacific Railroad went nto operation yesterday. The trains now leave: 8:30 A.M. for San Jose nd way stations; 10:30 A.M. for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tree Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad and way stations; 3:30 P.M. for San Jose, Gilroy and principal way stations; 4:30 P.M. for San Jose and way stations; nd 6:30 P.M. for Menlo Park and way stations. The extra Sunday raine for San Jose and way stations have been discontinued.

It is with sincere pleasure we are able to announce the return of Gov. Stanford early in December, the health of Mrs. Stanford having greatly improved during her Eastern trip.

PRICES OF LEADING STOCKS AND GOV. BONDS.

San Francisco.....November 21, 1879.

Stocks and Bonds.	*Bid*	*Asked*	*Stocks and Bonds.*	*Bid.*	*Asked*
Cal. St. Bonds, 6's,'57. (nom)	100	102	Home Mutual Ins. Co.....	85	90
S. F. City & Co. B'ds, 6s,'58	Nom.	Nom.	State Investment Ins Co ..	105	108
S. F. C. & Co B'ds, 7s (nom)	Nom.	Nom.	Union Ins. Co.....	112	115
Montg'y Av. Bonds (nom)..	65	70	City R R.....	35	40
Dupont Street Bonds	80	90	Central R. R. Co.....	50	55
Sacramento City Bonds....	26	28	Clay Street Hill R. R	20	22
Stockton City Bonds, 6's...	90	95	Market Street R. R.....	6	—
Yuba County Bonds, 8's....	103	103	N. B. and Mission R. R.....	66	70
Santa Clara Co. Bonds, 7's .	105	107	Omnibus R R	30	32
C. P. R. R. Stock.....	85	90	Potrero and Bay View R. R.	30	35
C. P. R. R. Bonds	110¼	110½	Giant Powder Co	150	160
Oakland City Bonds, 8's....	112	115	Atlantic Giant Powder.....	95	100
Bank of California (new st'k)	122	125	S. F. Gaslight Co (ex div)...	90½	91
First National.....	95	100	Oakland Gas Co.....	34½	35½
Pacific	115	120	California Powder Co.....	95	98
California Ins. Co.....	108	112	S. V. W. W. Co (ex div)....	85	85½
Commercial Ins. Co.....	75	80	Nevada Co. N. G. R. R. Bds	93	95
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co....	118	120	Virginia & Truckee " "	100	102½

The business in Local Securities during the week has heen quite large. Were there more first class Investments in the market they would he eagerly secured, especially such as would yield from 6 to 8 per cent. per annum interest. The Balances in the Savings Banks are increasing, as they will not lend except on what they describe as improved ineide property.

ANDREW BAIRD, 312 California street.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

There was a reduction of twenty per cent. in the mortality last week, and a still further reduction is promised this. It would he very discouraging if human health could not he maintained under the bright and genial weather of the last ten days. Diphtheria and typhoid fever are decreasing, but phthisis and pneumonia are still fatal. This week there is also a high mortality from diseases of the nervous system: 2 apoplexy, 2 alcoholism, 5 brain disease, 5 infantile convulsions, and 1 convulsion of adults. The condition of the water supply needs the attention of the Board of Health. Private consumers should also look to the condition of their cisterns. Impure water is the frequent cause of sore throate, diphtheria and typhoid fever.

The "Commercial Herald" has the following: "A Canadian paper states that work is nearly finished on the 416 miles of railway between the head of Lake Superior and Winnipeg. Another 100 milee contract from Winnipeg west has heen awarded. Sixty-five thousand tons of steel rails have been purchased in England, which will lay 700 miles of road. It is estimated that the railway from Winnipeg west to the Rocky Mountains will cost $10,000 per mile, and through the Rocky Mountains $15,000 per mile. The intention is to keep the railway built fifty miles ahead of settlement. The *Bankers' Magazine* says that the road is to run northwest from Montreal, skirting the north shore of Lake Superior, which it touches at Fort Williams, and which is to he the summer port for the western regions further on."

Of the many candidates now presenting their claims to Governor Perkins for responsible positions under the State government, no one is more entirely fitted to do good service than Col. J. Henley Smith, one of those named as Prison Commissioners. Col. Smith has made an enviable reputation in this community, and is also widely known throughout the State as a man of high qualities, intelligent, independent, honorable and capable. It would he impossible to bring forward a better man.

According to the report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, there are 144,806 children enrolled in the public schools of California. The number of teachers employed is 3,453, at average monthly salaries of $82 12 for men and $66 37 for women. The total annual cost of the schools is $3,010,907 13.

Californians Abroad.—October 30th, 1879.—PARIS: J. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Hecht. BORDEAUX: Miss L. L. Lynch. GENEVA: Wm. Hacker. ROME: Miss Cordiell, Mrs. Driscoll and family, Fred Woodworth. DRESDEN: Mrs. Col. Catherwood and family.—*The Continental Gazette, Paris.*

A Column of "Lies of the Day" unavoidably omitted.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, Frederick Marriott, 607 to 615 Merchant Street, San Francisco, California.

AT SEA.

With voyagers, who watch for land
Across the endless wastes of sea,
Who gaze before and on each hand,
Why look ye not to what ye flee?

The stars, by which the sailors steer,
Not always rise before the prow;
Though forward nought but clouds appear,
Behind they may be breaking now.

What though we may not turn again
To shores of childhood that we leave,
Are those old signs we followed vain?
Can guides so oft found true, deceive?

Oh, sail we to the South or North,
Oh, sail we to the East or West,
The port from which we first put forth
Is our heart's home, is our life's best!

—*The Spectator.*

EASTERN INVESTORS IN PACIFIC STATES' MINES.

There is no longer any doubt that the monopoly that San Francisco has practicslly had of the mining husiness is passing from its grasp. The great success of a few Californians hss slowly and silently infected the enterprisiug and avaricious of other large cities, and in New York, Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia, there is arising an inordinate desire for the realization of rapid fortunes. These Eastern beholders, to whom distsnce has lent enchantment, are making up their minds that they are going to rival the score or two of fortunate mining men in this city; they are going to speedily accumulate millions, huild palatial residences, and hecome the wonder of the city where they dwell. They may have lived to middle age, or heyond it, without dazzling the world; hut at last, in their comparative obscurity and seclusion, there has been revealed to them the open sesame which will unlock the exhaustless treasures of gold and silver hidden in the earth, and they are preparing to put forth their hands, and with unerring certainty grasp wealth greater than that "of Ormus or of Ind." Having drunk of the eternal fountain of hope, and fashioned out, in the crucible of their unconfined fancy, such aerial castles as human nature, in all ages, has had a supreme faculty for huilding, they have risen far above the regions of doubt, and left hehind them all the limits within which uncertainty in their opinion dwells. They are going to startle the world with new and hrilliant strokes of magical fortune, and leave hehind them name and fame such as will put to the hlush their more timid neighhors and their descendants for generations yet to come. They have the capricious goddess fortune in their keeping, so that there is little left for them to do hut to call in the aid of the soaring imagination of the famous Orient, in order that they may he ahle to describe the possihle wonders tbat the gold and silver earth is ahout to yield up to them.

To unsophisticated minds, this is a magnificent picture of the future, as far they think as human eye can see, and they are quite content with this vision of the world and all the wonder that will be. At last they fancy they see what God placed them in the world for, if indeed this was not the chief object of the creation itself. To us, however, pioneers and others, the spectacle of the present and the vision of the future do not appear in such roseate colors. We have learned hy hitter experience that the dark night comes after the hrilliant sunset, with a longer or shorter shadow of soft, gray twilight to hlend the contrast. To us there is no such present, no such future, and other lotus-eaters than Californians will come to this same conclusion when they are rudely awakened from their fond, delusive dream, and find that the gold and silver earth is, in most cases, hut a harren nursing-mother. Californians had to be awakened from this dream, and so must others, whose minds wander in the same direction.

It is evident, however, that San Francisco is no longer to he the exclusive center of the mining husiness. The few wealthy men among us cannot own everything, and the rest of the community of mining proclivities are too poor to monopolize even the best enterprises. Many of our most active and most energetic men are turning their hack on this city, and betaking themselves to the Eastern cities, where capital is more ahundant, and husiness is larger and more varied. In these new fields there is, douhtless, ample room for success, and it is not likely that the scourge of manipulators and stock-deals will ever attain the predominance, as they have done here, to the ruin of the hest interests of the State and the great hody of the people. In this extension of the area of mining investors, we believe the hest hope of legitimate mining lies, though no community new to mining can comprehend the risks they run. There will, therefore, he inevitahly great disappointment, and frequently great hardship, hut there will in all prohahility he less waste, less deliherate rohhery, and fewer criminal deeds, than have attended on miuing hy manipulators in this city. We cannot regret that other cities should share with ours the hurden we have undertaken, and which in reality we cannot fulfill. It will he hetter for ourselves, hetter for the State of California, and for all the States and Territories west of the Missouri river. The mineral region is an enormous one, and the Eastern cities will he of material assistance in exploring, developing and settling this vast domain. It is hut natural that the largest enterprises should gravitate toward the cities that command the largest capital; and in this closer connection hetween New York and the other Eastern cities, on the one hand, and the Pacific States on the other, we foresee that vast henefits will result to the latter. California has a wealth of gold mines as yet awaiting the advent of the capitalist, and, in the impoverished condition of our people, he is more likely to come from the East than to spring from our own midst. Endless enterprises, hoth in hydraulic and quartz-mining, are lying in idleness, and, with modern appliances for mining and for reduction, it is very probahle that California never hefore offered to the mining investor such a promising field as it does to day. The same may he said of Arizona, a country that has heen as yet hut little prospected, though known to ahound in valuahle mineral. It is only now heginning to feel the henefits of railway communication, and it will douhtless develop rapidly under the stimulus of rapid and ahundant communication. Colorado and New Mexico are also advancing speedily in the path of mining enterprise, and Nevada, though falling off in the amount of its production, is still the greatest hullion-producing State in the Union. The interest in mining which is now heing manifested in the Eastern cities is very important to all the Pacific States, and we hope it will he turned into legitimate channels, so that investors may have all the favorahle chances of the husiness. We are certain, nevertheless, that the expectations of Eastern people are exaggerated, and that they have many disappointments in store for them; they will doubtless, however, he less sanguine and less speculative than we Californians have heen, and the caution and prudence of older, settled communities will save them from taking hair-hreadth risks. The Californians that have heen lately, and are still, moving to the Eastern cities, to transact this mining husiness, can hardly fail of success—that is, those whose charscter, antecedents and knowledge of mines and mining will hear investigation—and we wish them God-speed.

LEAKY ROOFS!

To prevent your roofs from leaking, have them painted with PRINCE'S IRON ORE PAINT, the most reliable fire and water proof metallic compound. Not a new experiment. In use throughout the United States. None genuine without the manufacturers' name. For sale by

C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO.,
No. 9 Front Street, San Francisco. [Oct. 18.

TAXES! TAXES!
1879-80.

Notice is hereby given that a certified copy of the Assessment Book of the Taxable Property of the City and County of San Francisco, Real Estate and Personal Property (subsequent Assessment Book included), for the Fiscal Year 1879-80, has this day been received; that the State, City and County TAXES for said Fiscal Year are now due and payable at the office of the undersigned, first floor, New City Hall, and the Laws in regard to their collection will be strictly enforced.

TAXES will become delinquent on the **First Monday in January, 1880,** and unless paid prior thereto, five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof.

WILLIAM FORD,
Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco.
San Francisco, October 27th, 1879. Nov. I.

ASSESSMENT OF LANOS
BENEFITED BY
WIDENING DUPONT STREET.

Notice is hereby given that a certified copy of the Assessment Book of the Real Estate which is subject for the Payment of Principal and Interest upon "Dupont-street Bonds," as directed by an Act of the Legislature of California to authorize the Widening of Dupont street, in the City of San Francisco, "Approved March 23d, A.D. 1876," has this day been placed in my bands for collection The Laws in regard to tbe collection of the ssme will be strictly enforced.

WILLIAM FORD,
Tax Collector of tbe City and County of San Francisco.
San Francisco, October 27th, 1879. Nov. I.

MONTGOMERY AVENUE ASSESSMENT.

Notice is hereby given that a certified copy of the Assessment Book of Real Estate, which is subject to assessment to defray expenses incurred by the Opening of Montgomery Avenue, bas this day been placed in my hands to collect the Assessment thereon.

Said Assessment is for the Fiscal Year of 1879-80, and is now due and payable at the office of the undersigned, first floor, New City Hall. All Assessments remaining unpaid on tbe FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1880, will bave five per cent. added thereto.

WILLIAM FORD,
Tax Collector for tbe City and County of San Francisco.
San Francisco, October 27th, 1879. Nov. 1.

WAKELEE'S AUREOLINE

Produces the Beautiful Golden Hair so Much Admired.

SUPERIOR TO THE IMPORTED ARTICLE
—BY REASON OF ITS—
FRESHNESS AND CARE USED IN ITS PRODUCTION.

PRICE, LARGE BOTTLES. $2.

Manufactured by H. P. WAKELEE & CO., Druggists, corner Montgomery and Bush streets, S. F. [Aug. 2.

CALIFORNIA SUGAR REFINERY,

Manufacturers of the Standard Syrup, a superior article put up in barrels expressly for bome consumption. Also, Extra Heavy Syrup in barrels for Export. Refined Sugars at lowest market rates. Office, 215 Front street, up stairs. Dec. 21.

JOHN JENNINGS

Hooper's South End Warehouses, corner Japan and Townsend streets, San Francisco. First-class Fire-Proof Brick Building, capacity 10,000 tons. Goods taken from the Dock and tbe Cars of the C. P. R. R. and S. P. R. R. free of charge. Storage at Current Rates. Advances and Insurance Effected.

EOWARD BOSQUI & CO.,

Printers, Engravers, Lithographers and Bookbinders,
Leidesdorff street, from Clay to Commercial.

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN PATENT OFFICES.

C. W. M. Smith, Counselor and Advocate in Patent Cases, 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco. Established 1862. Specialty: Patents, Trade-Marks, Patent-Law. Sept. 20.

QUICKSILVER.

For sale---In lots to suit, by Thomas Bell & Co., No. 308 Sansome street, over Bank of California. Nov. 16.

ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY,

No. 310 Sansome street, San Francisco, Wholesale Dealers in Furs. Sept. 21.

A ROUND TOUR.

We take pleasure in laying before our readers this week another of the brilliant letters from the London *Court Circular* of November 1st, by Mr. Maddick, upon whom the claims of California have evidently made a deep impression. It is fortunate that our social life has fallen under the observation of a critic, at once so acute and so friendly, and able to gain the ear of all that is best in England:

The theaters of San Francisco are well patronized and prettily decorated; but the great attractions are the Opera house and Baldwin's Academy of Music, both of which are very handsome buildings, and no expense has evidently been spared in the decorating and furnishing, especially in regard to Baldwin's Theater, which presents a most elegant appearance, and is attached to the fine hotel bearing the same name.

A most interesting *souvenir* of 'Frisco has been published by Mr. F. Marriott, the enterprising proprietor of the *San Francisco News Letter*. It is a handsome picture representing the auditorium of a theater, in which are assembled all the celebrities of that part of the world, with a sprinkling of visitors unknown to fame, but gracefully included by the designer.

There are a large number of *chevaliers d'industrie* in San Francisco, whose mode of living is interesting if not strictly honorable. They await the arrival of passenger ships and mark down their prey. I felt flattered by being deemed a "soft one," and duly ticketed for plunder, as I had always deemed myself rather "knowing-looking;" but my vanity was taken down, although I was not taken in. Walking along the principal street the day after my arrival, I was accosted by a mild young man who extended his hand, exclaiming, "Oh, how do you do?" I shook his "extremity" and replied, "Very well, thank you," and added that for the moment I could not remember him. "Why," he audaciously resumed, "I came over in the same ship with you." "Oh, yes," I replied, determined to let him have his fling. His face brightened, and hoping I liked San Francisco asked me to come and "have a drink," saying, "I quite forgot your name." I immediately replied "Jackson." "Why, certainly," he confidently replied. I excused taking a drink, saying I had an appointment, but daresay I should see him again. On leaving the Palace Hotel next morning I was accosted by a well-dressed man who said, "Why, how d'ye do, Mr. Jackson?" My look conveyed that I did not know him, but he quickly said, "I came over in the 'City of New York' with you." "That's right," I replied, "but I'm *Brown* to-day, *Jackson* yesterday, good morning." That man's face was a picture. On the other side of the way was my friend of the previous day. What visions of "pickings and stealings" I had dispelled. I saw the two in company later on, and smiled at them like the "Heathen Chinee." How thoroughly ahead of the old country are the Americans in many things, especially the one pertaining to traveling. Luggage is a matter of no moment. During the journey a baggage man takes your name and address, hands you a ticket for the number of your trunks, and upon arrival at your destination they will reach your hotel or house almost as soon as yourself. A stranger about to quit San Francisco for New York or any other part would find himself somewhat confused to arrange his route and get his tickets, were it not for the enterprise of the various railways, who appoint agents to look after bewildered travelers; and even old stagers avail themselves of the services of these gentlemen, whose business it is to recommend the particular line of railway to which they are attached. Now, many surly English travelers might be induced to reject the services of an agent in the belief that he would have to present an *honorarium* for the benefits received. Let me at once relieve the minds of such by saying that not only are fees not expected, but their offer would be at once rejected. This I know from experience. I mention this because the agents are a gentlemanly set of men, and the time and trouble they bestow on one are purely in the interest of the lines they serve. They receive their commissions from the passengers hooked by them. From my own experience and that of a large number of friends, I feel great pleasure in speaking of the services rendered by the well-known railway agent, Mr. T. D. McKay, of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway, "The Great Burlington Route," whose office is at the famous Palace Hotel, San Francisco, and I would recommend travelers in this part of the world to put themselves in his hands, and they need worry themselves no farther about tickets or luggage.

I must now bid adieu to 'Frisco, and in doing so can truly say that there is no place I could revisit with greater pleasure. Starting by the great Pacific Railroad, one of the wonders of the world, we halt at a station called Reno, a few hours' ride, where I change carriages, my destination being Virginia City, which is reached next morning about 10:30. I was awoke by the following conversation: "What sort of a place is Virginia?" "O, it's a very good place to go and die in," was the reply. "How's that?" continued the first speaker. "Because you couldn't live very long in it; that's why."

This is a great mining locality, where is situate the Comstock Mines, discovered by the world-famed John W. Mackay and his partners, all of whom are veritable Monte Christos. One does not hear a tithe of Mr. Mackay's noble acts of generosity; for he is one of those men who really does do good by stealth, and would blush to find it fame. With my wife I had the pleasure of making his acquaintance on the spot from which has sprung all his wealth; and a more kindly, unassuming and gentlemanly man one could not meet. His home is really in Paris, where his wife and family dispense their hospitality. Mr. Mackay spends a great part of each year at his mines, the wonderful and enormous amount of machinery necessary to work them being of a surprising character. Having spent a most interesting morning in going over the works, and being presented with an interesting *souvenir* in the shape of a small block of silver, we return to our hotel, the International, and next morning pursue our way by the Pacific Railroad to Chicago, a trip of five days.

Now five days and nights in a railway train sounds somewhat startling, and suggests a most wearying and tiring journey; so it doubtless would be if taken in a European railway train. But, as I have before remarked, Americans know how to make traveling as comfortable as sitting in one's own house. For a little extra money, a compartment can be secured in the train termed a drawing-room. It is furnished and fitted with every convenience. At night the servant in attendance converts it into a bed-room, and you retire to rest at your own pleasure. A restaurant car is attached to the train, and while you are rattling along at forty miles an hour, you walk into this *salle a manger* out of your own carriage with the same ease as walking into an hotel. Having selected your table, there is a bill of fare to choose from as varied in appetizing dishes as could be furnished by Messrs. Spiers & Pond or Bertram & Roberts. Wines and spirits are also provided of the best quality. It can be well understood that a week's railway journey, under such circumstances, is divested of all fatigue and monotony.

The journey across the Continent is full of interest, and the scenery in many parts supremely grand. It seems almost incredible that little more than a dozen years have elapsed since the prosperous towns and villages that now exist all along this wonderful line of railway were but hunting grounds of wild Indians. The construction of the road was a most exciting work for surveyors, engineers, and workmen, the red-skinned gentlemen making a dash for their white brethren's scalps upon every opportunity and with too frequent success. However, all is now civilization along the line, and every town possesses a large number of peaceable working Indians.

Chicago is now reached, and here I halt for a couple of days to have a look at this wondrous city. My last visit was in 1859. Shortly after it was entirely burnt to the ground, but with that extraordinary energy which characterizes the Americans, and while the firemen were still playing on the smouldering ruins, plans were prepared, as if by magic, and the laborers were at work raising a city that stands second to none in the Union. It is interesting to read a tablet on a wall of the Grand Pacific Hotel, one of those tremendous buildings for which America is famous, announcing that within one year from the time of its destruction by fire it was entirely rebuilt, furnished, and again opened to the public. It is amusing to contrast the snail-like progress of building in London, and also reflect upon the loss of interest and capital expended. At the corner of Northumberland-avenue, Strand, there is being erected a large hotel. The builders were at work for many months before I left England. I have been absent fourteen months, and I should say, looking at the progress made, that another twelve months will be required to finish and open it. Why, the Americans would build an entire city of marble palaces in half the time. Take Chicago as an example. During my stay here Arthur Sullivan's *Pinafore* had broken out like the measles; everybody was attacked, and enjoyed it immensely.

After paying a flying visit to Niagara Falls, and being carefully searched by the zealous American Custom-officials on crossing the bridge into the U. S. territory, we have a pleasant journey into New York, and drive at once to the well-known Everitt House, Union Square, which is conducted on what is termed the European principal, that is, so much a day for your apartments, and meals *a la carte*. The ordinary American hotels make a fixed charge of four or five dollars a day, which includes board and lodging. The former is the most satisfactory arrangement, as it leaves one free to revel in the luxuries of the celebrated Delmonico's Restaurant, situate in Fifth Avenue. I know nothing more delightful than, with a few genial spirits, to secure a table at one of the windows of this famous restaurant, and, leaving the dinner to the *chef*, I warrant the cares of the world will at once be forgotten. I know of no place where life can be rendered more enjoyable than in New York. Charming society, handsome clubs, and amusements as varied as in London.

One of the most marvelous "creations" of late years is "Coney Island." But a short time since it was a desolate swamp on the sea shore, situate about an hour's ride from New York. A few dashing speculators saw a splendid opportunity to form a kind of Brighton. No sooner thought of than done. Some millions of dollars were wanted; they were found, and in a comparatively few months there has sprung up the most marvelous of sea-side retreats. Colossal hotels, fine villas, grand promenades, and a railway running along the sea front, which carries visitors from one point to another. Amusements are provided to satisfy the mildest and the wildest. Racing, yachting, theatrical, musical, fireworks, etc. Judging from the hundreds of thousands that visit the place during the season, it seems to me that the promoters are on the road to realize gigantic fortunes.

After a most enjoyable three weeks spent in the delightful city, I reluctantly bade "Adieu" to a large number of kind friends and sailed by the White Star steamer *Germanic* for England, home, etc. Life on board an Atlantic steamer has so often been described that I need only say, there was the usual Sunday service, and collection afterwards for the Sailors' Orphan Asylum, amusements in the saloon when the weather permitted, and loud cries for the steward when it did not.

A run of nine days brought us to Liverpool, and here I made my first growl in old England. Arriving at 8 P.M., we landed on the open wharf (some 200 passengers), and there, exposed to the cold night air (fortunately it did not rain), we had to wait until our luggage was got off the ship into the Custom House. The accommodation is simply shameful. Only some twenty persons are admitted at a time to go through the farce of having their trunks examined, the remainder of the passengers standing shivering on the landing stage. As an American truly remarked, "Well, for a free-trade country, this sort of thing is pretty rough on a man's constitution." However, I am bound to say that the extreme amiability of the chief official when I did struggle inside the shed took away all my wrath. The least the authorities can do is to provide ample covered accommodation for the passengers.

The run up to London by the North Western express brings my "Round Tour" to an end, and though I thoroughly enjoyed my trip I have come to the conclusion that the poet was right who declared there was no place like home.

A Promising Young Æsthetic.—Old Boy: "Ullo! what's *your* name?" New Boy: "Dante Michael Angelo Salvator Rosa Nupkins!" Old Boy: "Is *that* all? What's your father?" New Boy: "Poet, painter, sculptor, architect, and musician." Old Boy: "Crimini! Is he great?" New Boy: "The greatest that ever lived." Old Boy: "I never! And what are *you* going to be?" New Boy: "The same as my father, only greater." Old Boy: "Oh my!" [Kicks young Nupkins, and exit.]—*Punch*.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

Bullion Mining Company.—Location of Principal Place of Business, San Francisco, California.—Location of Works, Gold Hill Mining District, Storey County, Nevada.—Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the first (1st) day of November, 1879, an assessment (No. 12) of Fifty (50c.) Cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Company, payable immediately, in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 3, Safe Deposit Building, 328 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on WEDNESDAY, the THIRD day of DECEMBER, 1879, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-FOURTH day of DECEMBER, 1879, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors. [Nov. 8.] J. M. BRAZELL, Secretary.

STOCK DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Office of the Gila Silver Mining Company, Room 7, Safe Deposit Building, 328 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California, October 21st, 1879.—At a special meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company, held this day, a Stock Dividend of twenty per cent. was declared, payable immediately, out of the Capital Stock owned by the Company. All Stockholders are requested to send their Stock to the office of the Company before November 24th, 1879, and receive the dividend due thereon.

Nov. 8. WM. W. PARRISH, Secretary.

A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF PHOTOGRAPHS FOR SALE,

Comprising Views of Palestine, Egypt, Rome and other parts of the World. The Collection was made by a gentleman, for many years a resident of Europe and Asia, at an expense of over $3,000. It comprises about 500 views in perfect condition, having suitable Portfolios, Albums, etc, together with a very large and powerful Magnifying Glass. Will be sold as an entirety.

SNOW & CO.,
Nov. 15. (Successors to Snow & May), 20 Post street.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Home Mutual Insurance Company will pay its regular monthly dividend of One (1) Dollar per share on its capital stock on November 10th, 1879. CHARLES R. STORY, Secretary,
Nov. 15. 406 California street.

SITUATION WANTED.

An English gentleman, with several years' experience of California, thoroughly acquainted with book-keeping and general business, and with a knowledge of farming, is anxious for employment as clerk, overseer, or other position. Best of references. Address "S," this office. Oct. 18.

"PLEASURE'S WAND."

"We Obey no Wand but Pleasure's."—*Tom Moore.*

California Theater.—Bartley Campbell's star as a dramatist has lately been rising, and his plays are being produced here and there with success. It is a matter of surprise that his abilities should have so long remained unrecognized. His play of *Van, the Virginian*, is a well written, admirably constructed and powerful drama. The theme is one which, in its exaggeration of what constitutes true heroism, is sickly. For want of a proper expression, it might be called a case of hyper-Ossipism. In the *Danicheffs*, the peculiar condition of society in Russia, the absence of divorce laws, and the utter absence of any other solution but the one portrayed, gave to the self-abnegation of the Serf and its surrounding circumstances an air of plausibility. Besides, a good part of the sympathy expended on that moral hero is dependent on the ability of the actor. In the case of "Van," the sacrifice is one of more importance. It involves the renunciation of the adored woman, in the possession of which happiness and prosperity have been attained. It is more than the abandonment of prospective bliss; it is a sacrifice of all that life is worth living for, an existence blighted, a living death. It is a double martyrdom, for it involves a life of daily torture for the loved one. It is the culmination of moral heroism; a terrible, pitiless bondage of all the sentiments to an ungrateful master—conscience. In the abstract, such deeds are absurd and unnecessary. In this practical, sensible land, there are remedies for such contingencies as form the foundation of this play. Dramatic license must naturally be considered, and emphatically so on this occasion, as the excellence of the treatment excuses the motive. There are a few inconsistencies here and there, but lost in the general cleverness of the work. It is, for instance, unnatural that "Kate Calvert" should acquiesce in "Van's" understanding of what is right without some show of resistance. Her ready submission to what he considers her duty is not consistent with the power womanly hearts wield over their minds. The motive of the omission of any reference to the child, in the last interview between "Van" and "Kate," is too apparent—it is simply with a view to an effective tableau. The first act is the weakest. It is a mistake to make "Kate's" love for "Calvert" so prominent, as it diminishes the sympathy created by her subsequent troubles, and is an argument in favor of the theory of females inconstancy. This play enjoys the novel possession of two different endings. As played this week, the curtain falls on the tormented woman. It is proposed to play it now with the only other possible culmination—the death of "Calvert" and the happy reunion of "Van" and "Kate." This is an innovation in dramatic works. As the hero, Frank Mayo does the best acting that he has as yet done. The character is, in many respects, similar to "Davy Crockett," and is treated by the star accordingly. "Van" is a man of rugged honesty, noble sentiments and goodness of heart, under a rough exterior—a man but semi-educated, the lack of acquired knowledge being replaced by a wealth of common sense and an instinctive appreciation of things. Mayo is very successful in this delineation. It is true that in no way does he indicate dialectically or otherwise, his supposed provincialism, but this is an indifferent matter, as the traits portrayed are essentially American, and not circumscribed by any geographical lines. Miss Osborne presents an exquisite picture of the poor victim of circumstances, and revives the favorable impression her former appearance in this city had produced. But in matter of dress she was sadly at fault, and deserving of strong censure. The wife of a country blacksmith arrayed in silks and furs is, to say the least, a remarkable inconsistency. The play was otherwise well cast. The little tot who represented, naturally and charmingly, "Hattie," "Van's" daughter, deserves particular mention.

Bush-Street Theater.—The Colvills Folly Company is a clever organization in many respects, but one that can stand some improvements. Two of them are here submitted: A strap and a gag. The strap for Maflin's ankles. The mercurial activity of this man's legs is exasperating in its incessantcy. Evening after evening he hops, skips, jumps, tumbles, and somersaults around the stage, until the relieving curtain falls. Possibly he continues afterward. It is ths nearest discovery to perpetual motion as yet. The worst feature of it all is its contagious character. The male members of the company are permeated with the infection, and an epidemic of clownism is the result. The gag—for Miss Roseau's voice. In many ways it is a good voice, of good timbre and great power, but under present auspices it is distasteful and annoying to any musical ear. However pure it may be in itself, it loses all sweetness and purity through vulgar cultivation and flashy intonation. Its chief defect is an indescribable gurgling sound accompanying the delivery of the notes, which is disagreeable in the extreme. There is also about this lady a lack of fitness existing between the immaturity of her manner and the maturity of her appearance. The company is severely handicapped by the two mentioned artists. *Oxygen* is an absurd burlesque, but full of good points. Some of the situations are very ludicrous, and when the actors have elaborated their rôles, it will undoubtedly be a success wherever produced. The puns are execrable, it is true, but this is a time-honored custom in burlesques. Besides, it is only puns of this character that are appreciated. Audiences never see the points of good ones. Roland Reed is a very clever comedian, suggesting, in many things, Nat Goodwin. Graham has good burlesque qualifications. Chapman is a very useful actor. The women shine pre-eminently, through good looks and grace. *Oxygen* gives the costumer a good opportunity, and it is admirably taken advantage of. The costumes are all of beautiful design, those particularly noticeable being Roseau's and that of the Herald. This character is assumed by Miss Annie Deacon, undoubtedly the handsomest woman in the troupe. The female chorus is a very good one; the male less so, being more addicted to hellowing than to singing. This company is under good direction; all the members play well together. There are no hitches, no waits; something particularly noticeable on Monday evening, as *Oxygen* was to most of the troupe a new burlesque. All this evidences that Mr. Forrester, the stage manager, is the right man in the right place. There are some attractive novelties in preparation.

Baldwin's Theater.—The bill this week has been well received. *Saratoga* is a play of many characters, but the company at this theater is equal to any call of that kind. The play was well cast and well acted. Miss Carey, in the picnic scene, sang a little song with taste and feeling. On Sunday evening James O'Neill takes a benefit, appearing in his original part of "Jean Renaud," in *The Celebrated Case*. For Monday the latest New York success, *Forget-me-not*, is announced.

Schmidt Quintette.—The second concert of the series was held on last Tuesday evening. The programme was as carefully played as it was selected. The opening quartette for strings B flat (op. 4, No. 2), Rubenstein, of which two movements, allegro moderato and scherzo, were given, was played perfectly, and received a hearty and deserved encore, showing that both composition and rendering were appreciated. Two other quartettes were on the programme, Schumann's "Traumerie," arranged as such, and a menuette by Bernh. Scholz. The first of these is a well-known composition—perhaps too well known—but in this dress it sounded new and pleasing. The menuette is a quaint little gem, and was so graphically played that the prim figures of ages ago seemed to dance, in their stately, graceful way, before one's very eyes. Miss Alice Schmidt, notwithstanding she suffered from ailing fingers, played admirably, both in her part of St. Saen's Trio (F Major, op. 18) a remarkably difficult composition, and in her solo, Mendelssohn's Prelude and Fugue (E minor, op. 35). Her rendition of the last selection was a performance seldom equaled by resident artists. Clifford Schmidt gave Wieniawski's Airs Russes. This young artist is improving rapidly. He seems to labor under an excess of nervousness, but this is something which age and experience will cure. The vocalist of the evening was Miss Jenny Landsmann. Her voice is a fair one, but troubled with huskiness in the upper medium and head tones, which is particularly noticeable in piano passages. Her selections were fairly received, but it cannot be said that her singing was satisfactory. The next concert is announced for Tuesday, December 2d.

Miss Laura Honey (Mrs. Church), the composer of the *Wreck of the Pinafore*, takes a benefit to-morrow (Sunday evening) at the Standard. This lady has rewritten the operatta, and it will be produced on this occasion in its new form. It should be a pleasure with the public to patronize talent, and in this respect Mrs. Church possesses strong claims, for she is a gifted writer, singer and composer. The talented vocalist, Miss Leonora Simons, will make her first appearance since her return from Mexico. We are pleased to announce that during her absence from the city she met with great success, receiving numerous testimonials of her ability.

German Theater.—The performance on Sunday evening was a most amusing one. As "Nanni," an Austrian country wench, Miss Fiehach did an exquisite bit of acting. She spoke the musical dialect of the country very naturally, and graphically delineated the brusque, free and easy, but virtuous peasant girl. Besides being a clever little actress, Miss Fiehach possesses the additional charms of youth, beauty and grace. She has become a favorite, although it can not be said that she is heartily appreciated. Her style is a little too refined and subdued for the masses. Freeman, Urhan and Diehl were, as usual, capital.

On next Sunday evening Mr. Max Freeman will take a benefit at the California Theater. Under this talented artist's direction, the German theater in this city has attained a remarkable degree of excellence, suggestive of old-established theaters in great cities. He has proven himself a finished actor and an intelligent stage manager. Our English-speaking public has also had opportunity to appreciate his ability, notably in connection with the late Authors' Carnival. The programme consists of a most laughable comedy from the French, entitled *Tricoche and Cachelet*. It is to be hoped the beneficiary will have his deserved bumper.

Standard Theater.—*Dr. Clyde* has been drawing strongly—a fact due to the admirable acting of Mr. John E. Owens. It is a most complete and finished comedy impersonation. "Higgins" is a compound of pomposity and ignorance, ludicrous and comical in his ways and misuse of professional terms. Manager Kennedy makes a deserved hit. His "Tottbury Simms" is active in a neat and refined style, free from exaggeration.

Mr. Henry Heyman announces a concert for Thursday, December 4th. This artist is one of our best local violinists, and deserves all possible patronage. He is always ready to respond with his valuable assistance to all deserving calls, and his name is rarely absent from the programmes of charitable entertainments. He will present an artistic musical entertainment, details of which will be published later.

Orchestral Union.—It will please all interested in music to know that this organization is meeting with great success in its efforts to gain associate members. The annual subscription is but a trifle, and the cause a praiseworthy one. The more solid the footing this orchestra will obtain in this community, the more rapid will be the local development of musical taste.

Manager Kennedy's friends are contemplating a testimonial benefit, to be offered to him at the Grand Opera House, on December 6th. Kennedy is one of those men who possesses the happy faculty of making friends and keeping them. An attractive bill will be offered for this occasion.

Chit-Chat.—*Carmen* has been arranged as a ballet.——Van Bulow is in doubt whether to retain his present position of Director of the Hanover Opera House, or to accept the professorship formerly held by Louis Brassin at the Brussels Conservatory.——Konig Wilhelm thinks glass balls an improvement on pigeons.——Goldmark is composing a new opera on an Italian libretto.——Strauss is hard at work on his new operetta, *The Lace Handkerchief*.——Oates is going to sing "Carmen!" Angels and ministers of grace defend us!!——At Kieff the Director of Police has ordered that the audience must not hiss the actors; that applause is allowed only at the end of each act, and that only three recalls will be permitted.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Office of the Bodie Consolidated Mining Company, Room 62, Nevada Block, San Francisco, Nov. 17th, 1879.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above-named Company, held this day, a Dividend (No. 5) of Fifty Cents (50c.) per share was declared upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on MONDAY, December 1st, 1879, at the office of Messrs. Laidlaw & Co., New York, only on the stock issued from the Transfer Agency in that city, and at the San Francisco office only on stock issued here. Transfer books will close on Thursday, Nov. 20th, 1879, at 3 P.M. [Nov. 22.] WM. H. LENT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Office of the Eureka Consolidated Mining Company. Nevada Block, Room No. 37, San Francisco, Nov. 15, 1879.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above named Company, held this day, a dividend (No 49) of One Dollar per share was declared, payable on THURSDAY, Nov. 20th, 1879. Transfer Books closed until the 21st instant.

Nov. 22. W. W. TRAYLOR, Secretary.

A. BUSWELL & CO., Book Binders, No. 521 Clay street.

SPORTING ITEMS.

Rowing. Dan Leahey and Henry Hoyt have at last arranged terms for a race, as follows: The race to be for $500 a side, $250 down on signing articles, the remainder to be put up ten days before the race. The course to be five miles, properly surveyed. Charles G. Yale, Secretary of the San Francisco Yacht Club, was chosen referee, with full powers to decide all questions not set down in the articles. The match is to be strictly play or pay, and will be rowed under the rules of the Pacific Amateur Rowing Association. There can be no doubt about the match being for blood. The public may be sure that Charles G. Yale will not lend himself to the least suspicion of hippodroming, and he is too well versed in such matters to be hoodwinked, even if the men so desired; but the past career of both men is untarnished. City front men and watermen generally support Hoyt. Leahey is a favorite with the rowing clubs, who think their champion can't be beaten, especially by Hoyt, who is supposed to understand no boat but a Whitehall. That is not the case. He owned the first shell ever seen on the Pacific coast, and what is more, could beat any of his contemporaries in it. It is true he has not done much shell rowing of late years, but he is as clever as any sculler we have seen, and certainly possesses wonderful endurance. He will most likely scull with a stationary seat; but as he is, like Harry Kelly, remarkably handy with his legs in a boat, that is no disadvantage, and in case of rough water a decided gain. Leahey's performances recently are well known to all our readers. Probably the good form he showed in his last two races is the reason the club men who backed him think he is good to put the pot on. We shall not be surprised to see Hoyt beat him, as we consider the length of the race an advantage to Hoyt that more than counterbalances Leahey's recent practice.——The race between Leahey and W. Cotsford, of Victoria, B. C., is not yet settled. Colsford's representative was in town this week, ready to make a match for $1,000 a side, $200 expenses to be allowed, to be rowed in Victoria barbor, ou or abont May 24, 1880; $100 deposit down at signing, the remainder as agreed. Leahey proposed to row in San Francisco and make the match for the first of December, or earlier. Upon Cotsford's refusal he agreed to his terms, on condition that a referee for the race be accepted by both parties before depositing any coin, and that the match he P. P. To this Cotsford's agent agreed, promising to forward articles in a few days for signature. This looks as if the race will come off. If it does, it will be an honest race all round. The betting will depend very much on the form Leahey shows in his race with Hoyt, so far as San Francisco is concerned. In Victoria Cotsford will be backed at evens, or a shade of odds, for almost any amount.——It looks as if we had heard the last of Hanlan and Courtney, at least till next season.

Bicycling.—The bicycle race, advertised to take place at the Mechanics' Pavilion, has been placed under the management of M. Jacobi & Co., the proprietors of the Union Baseball grounds. The entrance fee has been reduced from $100 to $50, and other inducements have been held out to competitors. The prizes offered are liberal, but the distance to be covered, 400 miles, will be found a greater task than anticipated. There is a grade in the floor of the Pavilion that will interfere with the making of any great record. We are informed that six men will ride, and, as a further attraction to the public, there will be a race between lady riders. The match commences at 10:30 P. M., Saturday, November 29th, lasting seventy-two hours. H. G. Shaw, a gentleman much respected in athletic circles, has been selected to act as referee. Entries for the match close Wednesday evening next.

Yachting.—The owner of the *Chispa* has not yet answered C. G. White's challenge to sail his yacht against the *O'Connor* for $1,000 a side. ——The *Call* has a ready excuse for the charge of ignorance and animus in sporting matters, brought against it by the *News Letter* and other sporting journals. In its issue of Thursday, Nov. 20th, it says, speaking of yachting: "It is yet in its infancy, and such concessions should doubtless be made, which, when the sport gets more fairly established, would not be entertained." That is a very roundabout way of saying the *Call* was wrong. Its criticisms were senseless, but they were good enough for a sport yet in its infancy.

Coursing.—The Sacramento Coursing Club have decided to hold their meeting November 27th and 28th.——The meeting of the Livermore Club is postponed till further notice.

Baseball.—The managers of the Chicago and Cincinnati Clubs, finding that the public had no confidence in them, and refused to patronize their game, have taken a new departure. Three of the Chicagos were dispensed with, their places being filled by local celebrities, doubtless with a view to create fresh excitement. The club still retains the title of the Chicago Club. They will keep up the circus for another month with the Cincinnatis, using the Recreation Grounds. Ostensibly, the two Eastern clubs are under contract to Fritz & Shear, of the Recreation Grounds, but we are informed on good authority that Charles E. Locke will continue to pull the strings.——A. Piercy will receive a benefit at the Union Grounds to-morrow; the game will be between the Californians and Unions. We hope Andy will net a good sum—he has done much for the game in San Francisco.——The game last Sunday between the Knickerbockers and Chicagos was very close and interesting. The visitors won; score, 5 to 4. ——The Central Pacific Railroad clerks of this city are organizing a club, to play next season.——The California League will hold a business meeting to-night.

Football.—A number of football players met last week and organized a club. They will play their first game at Oakland Cricket Grounds to-day. All lovers of the game are invited to attend and join the club in time to arrange for future matches. We hope for a good attendance. Football is the best of all winter games, and, as the club have decided to play under the Rugby Union Rules, there is no fear of accidents.

Pedestrianism.—The California Pedestrian League is the title adopted by a number of local leggists, who intend in future to manage their own affairs without letting speculators get most of the profits of their exertions. It is their intention to give a six-day mixed race in the Mechanics' Pavilion about Christmas. If they conduct it honestly, success is certain.——Chenowith and Wilcox are astonishing the natives at Reno.

Shooting.—Reports still tell of abundance of ducks and snipe in all their usual haunts. We hear of good bags being made at Clear Spring Lake. The islands in the lower Sacramento literally swarm with snipe in splendid condition. Canvas-backs are unusually abundant, and as fat as their Eastern relatives.

Swimming.—W. H. Daily, champion swimmer of California, returned from the East last Tuesday. His injured leg is so much better that he altered his determination to winter in Boston. He informs us that Captain Webb refused to swim him for any money, much less for the $5,000 challenge issued by the Englishman. So much does Webb fear Daily, that when he heard he was returning to California, he changed his publicly expressed determination to visit San Francisco, concluding, no doubt, that his reputation is safer in New York.

GRAND CREDIT SALE

—OF—

THOROUGHBRED STOCK,

—ON—

Tuesday, November 25th, 1879,

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

AT THE FARM OF

C. B. POLHEMUS, ESQ.,

On the Stockton Rancho,

Adjoining San Jose.

CATALOGUE.

HORSES AND MARES--Niagaras.

1--Young Niagara, a fine young Stallion, 16 hands high; sired by Old Niagara; dam Fanny, the dam of Atlantic; a powerful young horse; fine style and action; trots in 2:50.

2--Molly, a beautiful bay Mare, 15¼ hands high; sired by Niagara; dam Ethan Allen mare; no record, but has trotted half-mile private in 1:12.

3--Flora, large bay Mare, 16 hands high; sired by Niagara; dam Lady Lancaster; trots in 2:50.

4--Julia, beautiful bay Mare, 16 hands high; trots in 2:50; sired by Niagara, dam Julia Livingston, imp. Grey Eagle mare.

5--Gerty, a large bay Mare, 16 hands high; sire Niagara; dam Lady Lancaster; no record, but has trotted ½ mile in 1:16.

6--Lucy, bay Mare, 16½ hands high; sire Niagara; dam Lady Lancaster; can trot in about 3 minutes.

7--Harry, a large bay Horse, 18 hands high; full brother to Lucy; fine traveler, and they make a fine carriage team.

8--Lady Thorne, bay Mare, 15½ hands high; sire Old Niagara; dam Lady Lightfoot; a thoroughbred imported mare.

9--Stella, bay Mare, 15¾ hands high; sired by Old Niagara; dam a Grey Messenger mare.

10--Susie, bay Mare, 16 hands high; sire Old Niagara; dam Lady Lightfoot.

11--Bess, brown Mare, 16 hands high; sire Old Niagara; dam Julia Livingston; who trotted in 2:22.

12--Mike, a bay Horse, 15¾ hands high; sire Niagara; dam a Canadian mare.

13--Chicago Jack, a bay Horse, 16 hands high; sire Niagara; dam Bay Kitty.

Also,

30 head of Trotting and Driving Horses. Some of the best Roadsters in the State.
Several span of Carriage Horses.
6 Thoroughbred Jersey Cows.
3 Thoroughbred Jersey Bulls.
11 Graded Durham Devon Holstein and Alderney Cows.
15 Pure Essex Pigs.

TERMS OF SALE:

Cash on all sums under $100; one-half cash on all sums over $100, with interest at 10 per cent. per annum on approved notes on balance. Ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid to Auctioneer at time of sale.

J. A. CLAYTON, Auctioneer.

☞ S. P. R. R Train leaving San Francisco at 8:20 A.M., and the S. P. C. R. R. Train (Narrow Gauge) leaving at 9 A.M., will stop at Polhemus Station to leave and receive passengers. Nov. 22.

BUSH-STREET THEATER.

Charles E. Locke, Proprietor.--Continued Success of the Famous COLVILLE OPERA BURLESQUE COMPANY, in its entirety. This Evening and Saturday Matinee, the Great Double Bill, comprised of

Oxygen; or, Gas in Burlesque Metre.

To commence with the farce of LOST CHILD AT NORTH BEACH, and followed by Medley Overture. This Saturday and Sunday Evenings, and Saturday Matinee, last times of OXYGEN. "Whose ripples of merriment create waves of laughter." Monday, Nov. 24th—BABES IN THE WOOD and WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?

THE BALDWIN THEATER.

Thomas Maguire, Manager.--This (Saturday) Matinee, Nov. 22d, Last Performance of

Saratoga!

Mr. James O'Neill, Mr. Lewis Morrison, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Mr. A. D. Bradley, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis, Miss Eleanor Carey, Miss Jean Clara Walters, Miss Mollie Revel, and the Great Baldwin Company. This (Saturday) Evening, November 22d—Benefit of MR. JAMES O'NEILL,

A Celebrated Case!

Monday, November 24th—First time in America of the present reigning success in London, FORGET ME NOT. Nov. 22.

CALIFORNIA THEATER.

W. B. Barton, Manager; Barton Hill, Acting Manager. This (Saturday) Evening, Nov. 22d, instant success and last night but one of FRANK MAYO, supported by MISS ROSE OSBORNE, in Bartley Campbell's great play,

Van, "The Virginian."

Produced with Entirely New Scenery by Porter, and a Complete Cast of Characters. Original and Attractive Music by the California Theater Orchestra, under direction of Wm. Withers, Jr. ONLY VAN MATINEE SATURDAY. Monday, November 24th, Mr. Mayo will appear in his world-famous character, DAVY CROCKETT.

STANDARD THEATER.

M. A. Kennedy, Manager.--This (Saturday) Evening, Nov. 22d, and Grand Matinee this Afternoon at 2 o'clock. Second Week and Last Performances of the Great Success,

Dr. Clyde!

JOHN E. OWENS and a Most Powerful Cast. Standing Room Only during the Past Week. In future there will be no Extra Charge for Reserved Seats at this Theater. This (Saturday) Afternoon—SECOND DR. CLYDE MATINEE. Fifty Cents to all parts of the House. No Extra Charge for Reserved Seats. Sunday Evening, Nov. 23d, Grand Complimentary Benefit tendered to MISS LAURA HONEY. Monday, Nov. 24th, First Production of SELF. Nov. 22.

"The World," the Flesh, and the Devil.

[By a Truthful Penman.]

In a French paper Madame Marie Escudier gives the following account of the death of Paganini: "On the 27th of May, 1840, I was at Nice, and heard of Paganini's death. I sought out the narrow and obscure alley where the violinist dwelt. As I mounted the stairs I met a girl weeping. I asked her the cause of her tears. She answered that her master, M. Paganini, was just dead, and she had lost her place. Curiosity drove me to enter the chamber. There, on a truckle bed, lay the celebrated violinist I had so often applauded with transport in Germany, England and France. A napkin was around the dead man's neck, and a plate stood near containing the remains of a pigeon. 'The poor man,' said the girl, 'seemed to foresee he would not finish the pigeon. When he gave me the money for the day's expenses, he said, "Zulietta, I should like to have a pigeon." "Well, sir, give me twelve sous more." "Twelve sous," he replied, making a worse grimace than usual, "twelve sous! Too dear, Zulietta; get one, my good girl, for eight sous, for you know, my child, there are very many hones in a pigeon." And yet people tell me he was rich.' I ceased to listen to her talk; my eyes fixed themselves on the corpse of Paganini; the countenauce, dry as his violin, had, in spite of its ugliness, the solemn character which death imparts. His violin hung mute on the wall. Some old women came to perform the last rites to the dead millionaire. I determined to pay funeral honors to his Stradivarius. I placed a white cloth on a table, and laid on it gently the body of the violin. When I touched it it gave out a feehle sound that made me shudder as if I had heard a voice proceeding from the lifeless breast of Paganini. I gently wrapped up the violin, placed a chaplet of immortelles at one end and two lighted tapers at the other, and slowly quitted the apartment, where a young artist was hurriedly sketching the face of the immortal violinist. As Paganini had died without the rites of the church, the authorities refused to grant interment to his remains. The steamboat for his native place, Genoa, refused to take the body. It was kept for some days in a cellar, and it was necessary to appeal to Rome to have it transferred to the Villa Gajona, near Parma, where, five years after his decease, the great virtuoso was interred with pomp, like the meanest of mankind."—*Figaro of London.*——As a sample of the state of things in the west of Ireland, a correspondent writes as follows: A lady has just written to me to say that two tenants who had the audacity to bring her their rent were nearly murdered on their way home. The next day they had five cows and nine sheep destroyed.——Here is a true and amusing story of the "distress" in Ireland: The landlord is sitting in his library collecting such of his rents as he can secure, and there enters to him the occupier of a small farm. "So you have come to pay your rent, Flanagan?" he asks. Flanagan sighs heavily, and assumes an aspect of deep distress. "Shure, your honor, the times is cruel hard, and it's wanting to do my duty I am, but it's a mighty difficult thing to scrape a few pounds together," he answers. "Well, and what do you propose to do, Flanagan?" "Well, your honor, I wish it was my rent I could pay, the whole fifteen pounds of it; hut scrape and scrape as I might it's ouly the ten pound note I could get together, and I had to sell the pigs to make that." Flanagan exhibits the note, hut is reluctant to part with it, and looks at it lovingly, though he cannot read the inscription. "That's all I could find hy all of pinching and scraping, your honor, and I was hoping that, seeing how had the times is, yonr honor might he plazed to forget the rent for the half year, for the crops is nothing, and its huying everything I have to he." The landlord, however, stretched out his hand for the note. "Times are hard, Flanagan, as you say, though your crops are scarcely as bad, I fancy, as you make out. I'm afraid I must take the ten pounds, but I'll give you the change. You have taken the wrong note out of your cash box; this is for £100.——Herr Koogerpolder, of the German community at St. Petersburg, who died the other day, was a bit of a wit. His favorite story was an encounter which he had with an English Ritualistic clergyman some years ago, while he was supposed to he dying from tumors in the stomach. All the physicians in St. Petersburg, including Dr. Botkin himself, had given him over as a dead man, and it was to attempt to cure him of his well-known infidel views that Mr. Chasuble determined to see him. Arrived at the door of the sick man's room, Chasuble gave one or two quiet knocks. "Who's there?" demanded Koogerpolder. "Mr. Chasuble, who has come to pray for you," replied the footman. "Show him in—confound him!" exclaimed Koogerpolder, hurying his head heneath the hedclothes. The clergyman entered and approaching the hedside said, with awful solemnity, "Mr. Koogerpolder—sir, your illness proceeds from God." "It's a lie!" roared the invalid from under the clothes; "Botkin was here au hour ago, and he say it proceeds from ze stomach!" Mr. Chasuble closed his book, and in "holy anger and pious grief" walked from the house without uttering another word. Curiously enough, the repartee saved the sick man's life. His immoderate laughter at the Englishman's discomfiture broke the tnmors in his stomach, and cured him of his disease.——All the Jesuit papers in France are bristling just now with wonderful telegraphic accounts from Lourdes, relating miracles after miracles, apparently due to the admirable virtue of the holy waters in the grotto. Cripples have been seen walking, invalids casting off their crutches, blind men reading the *Figaro*. The following miracle, however, which took place on the road to the shrine, has not received from the same papers the attention to which it was entitled: A paralytic in an easy chair had heen placed in the pilgrim train. At one of the railway stations there was a change of carriages, and it happened that the easy chair, with the psralytic in it, had just been put down on the line, when a train running from the opposite direction was suddenly seen hearing right down upon it. There was a general stampede, and a cry of terror; everyhody thought the paralytic mnst he killed; when, to the intense astonishment of all witnesses, he was seen to rise from his armchair and walk off hriskly, just in time to escape the traiu. The mere thought of the holy waters seems to have heen sufficient to cure this pilgrim.

INSURANCE.

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GIRARD..... of Philadelphia.	LA CAISSE GENERALE.....of Paris.
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PEOPLES.....of Newark.	BERLIN-COLOGNE.....of Berlin.
REVERE.....of Boston.	LA CONFIANCE.....of Paris.

Marine Insurance.

PARIS UNDERWRITING ASSOCIATION.....of Paris.
LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.....of London.

Capital Represented.....$23,000,000.

All Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. OF CALIFORNIA.

Principal Office, 406 California Street, San Francisco. Cash Assets, January 1, 1877, $595,291; Liabilities, $5,952; Surplus for Policy Holders, $589,339. J. F. Houghton, President; L. L. Baker, Vice-President; Charles R. Story, Secretary. R. H. MAGILL, H. H. BIGELOW, General Agents.

DIRECTORS.—San Francisco—L. L. Baker, John H. Redington, J. F. Houghton, R. B. Gray, Robert Watt, John Currey, L. L. Baker, W. F. Whittier, C. C. Burr, E. M. Root, W. H. White, J. L. N. Shepard, W. M. Greenwood, George S. Mann, Cyrus Wilson, W. T. Garratt, C. Waterhouse, A. P. Hotaling, A. Block, A. K. P. Harmon, G. S. Johnson, W. O. Wilson, A. W. Bowman, H. L. Dodge, Charles R. Story. Alameda County Branch—V. D. Moody, Chauncy Taylor, A. C. Henry, Robert S. Farrelly, Joseph B. Marlin, W. B. Hardy, T. B. Simpson. San Diego—A. H. Wilcox. Sacramento—Mark Hopkins, D. W. Earl, Julius Wetzlar, James Carolau. San Jose—T. Ellard Beans, B. D. Murphy, A. Pfister, J. H. Dibble, J. S. Carter, Jackson Lewis, Jacob Rich, John Auzerais, John Balbach. Stockton—H. H. Hewlett, Chas. Belding, J. D. Peters, A. W. Simpson, H. M. Fanning. Marysville—D. E. Knight. Grass Valley—Wm. Watt, T. W. Sigourney. Portland, Oregon—W. S. Ladd, C. H. Lewis, P. Wasserman, B. Goldsmith, D. Macleay. Virginia City, Nevada—John Gillig, Isaac L. Requa. March 17.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.--UNION INS. CO. OF S. F.

The California Lloyds.---Established in 1861.---Nos. 416 and 418 California street. Cash capital $750,000 in Gold. Assets exceed $1,000,000 Coin. Fair Rates! Prompt Settlement of Loses!! Solid Security!! DIRECTORS.—SAN FRANCISCO—J. Mora Moss, N. G. Kittle, M. J. O'Connor, R. S. Floyd, Moses Heller, Adam Grant, Daniel Meyer, Antoine Borel, Charles Kohler, E. L. Goldstein, I. Lawrence Pool, A. Weill, Joseph Brandenstein, Charles Baum, James Moffitt, Benjamin Brewster, L. Cunningham, W. M. Hoag, Nicholas Luning, John Parrott, L. A. Booth, Julius Baum, Myles D. Sweeney, Jas. M. Goewey, Edward Cadwalader Bartlett Doe, Gustave Touchard, J. H. Baird, J. G. Kittle, George C. Hickox, C. Ducommun, Wm. Scholle, John Conly, Ig. Steinhart, W. B. Stone, J. O. Eldridge, A. B. Phipps.

GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, President. N. G. KITTLE, Vice-President.
CHARLES D. HAVEN, Secretary. GEO. T. BOHEN, Surveyor. Aug. 31.

THE STATE INVESTMENT AND INSURANCE CO.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Cash Assets, $450,000.---Principal Office, 218 and 220 Sansome street, San Francisco. OFFICERS:—A. J. BRYANT, President; RICHARD IVERS, Vice-President; CHARLES H. CUSHING, Secretary; H. H. WATSON, Marine Surveyor. BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—Peter Donahue, James Irvine, C. D. O'Sullivan, A. Bocqueraz, R. Harrison, A. H. Rutherford, R. Bailey, E. W. Corbert, George O. McMullin, A. J. Bryant, Frank M. Pixley, E Burke, H. H. Watson, Dr. C. F. Buckley, P. J. White, E. M. Root, M. Mayblum, Richard Ivers, John Roscnfeld, Daniel Callaghan. P. H. Russell, Sacramento. John G. Downey, Los Angeles. Wm. Hood, Sonoma County. H. W. Seale, Mayfield. Geo. Rutherford, San Jose. Feb. 16.

THE MARINE INSURANCE CO. OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

[*ESTABLISHED 1836.*]

Whole Amnunt nf Jnint Stnck and Guaranteed Capital..$5,000,000.
Whole Amnunt nf Capital paid up..... 900,000.
Cash Assets December 31, 1876..... 3,710,000.

The undersigned have becn duly authorized to issue Policies at current rates on Freight and Shipments to or from England, Europe, New York, Japan, China, Australian Colonies, Sandwich Islands, and Northern Coast Ports. If desired, policies made payable at port of termination.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., Agents,
Aug. 10. 218 California street.

THE SWISS MARINE INS. COMPANIES COMBINED.

Switzerland, of Zurich, Capital 5,000,000 francs; Helvetia, of St. Gall, Capital 10,000,000 francs; Baloise, of Basle, Capital 5,000,000 francs. These three Companies are liable jointly and severally for all losses that may be sustained. Losses made payable in all the principal seaports of the world. In the settlement of all claims under an English policy, these Companies will strictly adhere to the conditions and customs adopted at Lloyds, and submit to English jurisdiction.

June 9. HARRY W. SYZ, Agent, 225 Sansome st., S. F.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSUR. CO. OF BOSTON.

Has transacted the bnsiness of Life Insnrance for nearly thirty-five years. Its assets amount to over FOURTEEN MILLION DOLLARS. The law of Massachusetts makes all its Policies nonforfeitable. It is a Purely Mutual Company, dividing every cent of surplus among Policy-bolders. This is the ONLY Company on the Pacific Coast governed by the Massachusetts Lapse Law. This company has complied with the new Insurance Laws of California.

WALLACE EVERSON, General Agent.
Sept. 22.] 328 Montgomery street.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INS. CO. OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital $5,000,000.---Agents: Balfour, Guthrie & Co., No. 316 California street, San Francisco. Nov. 18.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF CAL.

Attendance, daily, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., by the undersigned, to receive subscriptions and donations, and to furnish all information relating to the Society. J. P. McCURRIE, Secretary,
Oct. 23. 750 Montgomery street.

MY SHEAVES.

The time for toil is past, and night has come,
The last and saddest of the harvest eaves;
Worn out with labor, long and wearisome,
Drooping and faint the reapers hasten home,
Each laden with his sheaves.

Last of the laborers, Thy feet I gain,
Lord of the harvest! and my spirit grieves
That I am burdened not so much with grain
As with the heaviness of heart and brain;
"Master, behold my sheaves!"

Full well I know I have more tares than wheat,
Brambles and flowers, dry stalks and withered leaves;
Wherefore I blush and weep, as at thy feet
I kneel down reverently and repeat,
"Master, behold my sheaves!"

Few, light and worthless, yet their trifling weight,
Through all my frame a weary aching leaves;
For long I struggled with my helpless fate,
And stayed and toiled till it was dark and late,
Yet these are all my sheaves.

And yet I gathered strength and hope anew;
For well I know thy patient love perceives
Not what I did, but what I strove to do;
And though the full, ripe ears be sadly few,
Thou wilt accept my sheaves. —*Public Opinion.*

ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

When there is so much idle and vague speculation concerning the British programme in Turkey, and so much criticism based upon prejudice, it is well to take a common sense glance at the question, whereby we may possibly get nearer to reality and avoid imagination. From Russia's plan of conquest, it is evident that India is her objective point. General Skobeleff, in a recent interview in England, admitted this plainly, and his opinion is worthy of credence. The great lack of Russia is a navy, and she can never obtain one of the first-class until not only the Black Sea, but the Dardanelles, are in her possession. The Turkish regime is at last aware that it is only a tenant at will, and that the British sovereign is lord paramount. It may he a part of the crooked and faithless policy that has always characterized the Ottoman Government to play their ancient role of duplicity towards both parties, in the hope that by involving these enemies in an exhaustive war, their own territorial integrity may ultimately he preserved. This is doubtless the correct view from a Turkish standpoint, and, judging by the past, it is not altogether useless, but considering the overshadowing importance of the Indian question, and that neither of the great powers interested are in a mood for trifling, it is certain that in any conflict that may ensue, the fabric of Ottoman sovereignty will he forever crushed.

Russia's movements on the Western Khanates has been met and checked, at least temporarily, hy the recent conquest of Afghanistan, but it appears to he the intention of the Beaconsfield ministry to precipitate a crisis, if necessary, that will end in a definite settlement of the long-standing Eastern question.

As a matter of judgment, England has never occupied a stronger position both as to men, material and military position, than at the present time. On the other hand, Russia has just emerged from an exhaustive war, when the flower of her army was destroyed purposelessly, and the only outcome of which, so far, has been an immense increase of her national debt, with its consequent increase of taxation. Nihilism has seized upon these and other pretexts to inaugurate dissensions that can only cause internal weakness. The Court of St. Petershurg, however, true to its traditional policy, never relaxes its efforts to extend the houndaries of the Empire. Hence while revolution is only kept down hy iron measures at home, diplomacy and the army are endeavoring to recoup their losses abroad.

As the case stands, England will he derelict in duty to herself if she neglects profiting hy the weakness of her great adversary. It is within her power to seize Constantinople and turn the Black Sea into a British lake; then by extending the borders of Greece and Austria, she can obtain interested allies, who will always be necessitated to fight her battles. A railroad through Asia Minor and Persia into India would then cement her conquests and render her position impregnahle. There may not happen such an another opportunity in a generation, and it appears that the British Cahinet, taking a hroad view of the question, intend using it to solidify their position.

CURIOUS RELICS.

On the 4th of August, 1498, a small squadron of three vessels, under the orders of Christopher Columbus, was anchored off the southwestern extremity of the Island of Trinidad. Late at night Columhus, it is related hy Washington Irving, suddenly saw a wall of water approaching towards the fleet from the south. His own vessel was lifted up so high by the oncoming wave that he feared it would be either submerged or dashed on shore; while the cable of one of the other ships parted under the strain to which it was subjected. The crews of the vessels gave themselves up for lost; but after a time the wave, which it is surmised must have been caused by an exceptionally large body of water coming suddenly down one of the rivers flowing into the Gulf of Paria, ebbed back again. This sudden rise of the waters of the gulf is mentioned by Columbus' son, Ferdinand, who adds that the fleet suffered no damage, save the loss of one anchor. It is this anchor which has now heen found; and, strangely enough, it was dug up from a depth of 5 ft. below the surface of the ground, at a spot 372 ft. from tye nearest point of the coast line. The land, it is well known, is gaining upon the sea along the shores of Venezuela, so that where once ships rode at anchor gardens are now planted. The anchor itself is of simple form and comparatively rude manufacture, the stock being 8 ft. long, and round, with a ring at one end 1 ft. in diameter, to which to make fast the cahle, and with flukes 5 ft. long, the whole weighing 1,100 lbs.

O, why will you let that invalid friend suffer that Hop Bitters will certainly cure. Read advertiscment.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital .. .. .. $3,000,000.
WM. ALVORD ..... President.
THOMAS BROWN, Cashier B. MURRAY, Jr., Ass't Cashier

Agents

New York, Agency of the Bank of California; Boston, Tremont National Bank Chicago, Union National Bank; St. Louis, Boatman's Saving Bank; New Zealand, the Bank of New Zealand, London, China, Japan, India and Australia, the Oriental Bank Corporation

The Bank has Agencies at Virginia City and Gold Hill, and Correspondents in all the principal Mining Districts and Interior Towns of the Pacific Coast.

Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world. Draw direct on London, Dublin, Paris, Berlin, Bremen, Hamburg, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Antwerp, Amsterdam, St. Petershurgh, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Christiana, Locarno, Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama. Nov. 4.

FIRST NATIONAL GOLD BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Paid up Capital $2,000,000, Gold. President, R. C. Woolworth; Vice-President, D Callaghan; Cashier, E. D. Morgan.

Directors:—R. C. Woolworth, D. Callaghan, C. G. Hooker, C. Adolph Low, Peter Donahue, Isaac Wormser, Edward Martin, James Moffitt, N. Van Bergen.

Correspondents—London, Baring Bros. & Co Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China. Dublin: Provincial Bank of Ireland. Hamburg: Hesse, Neuman & Co. Paris: Hottinguer & Co. New York: National Bank of Commerce. Boston: Blackstone National Bank. Chicago: First National Bank. This Bank is prepared to transact a general Banking business. Deposits in Gold, Silver and Currency received subject to check or on special deposit. Exchange for sale on the principal cities of the United States, Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Commercial Credits issued available in Europe, China and Japan. Collections attended to and prompt returns made at the lowest market rates of Exchange. Jan. 19.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.—Capital paid up, $1,800,000, with power to increase to $10,000,000. Southeast corner California and Sansome streets. Head Office—28 Cornhill, London. Branches—Portland, Oregon; Victoria, New Westminster and Cariboo, British Columbia.

This Bank transacts a General Banking Business. Accounts opened subject to Check and Special Deposits received. Commercial Credits granted available in all parts of the world. Approved Bills discounted and advances made on good collateral security. Draws direct at current rates upon its Head Office and Branches, and upon its Agents as follows:

New York, Chicago and Canada—Bank of Montreal; Liverpool—North and South Wales Bank; Scotland—British Linen Company; Ireland—Bank of Ireland; Mexico and South America—London Bank of Mexico and South America; China and Japan—Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and Oriental Bank; Australia and New Zealand—Bank of Australasia, Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, and English, Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank.

May 18. FREDERICK TOWNSEND, Manager.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

Capital, $5,000,000, of which $3,000,000 is fully paid up as present capital. Reserve Fund, $360,000. San Francisco Office, 424 California street; London Office, 22 Old Broad street. Manager, ARTHUR SCRIVENER; Cashier, WILLIAM STEEL. London Bankers, Bank of England and London Joint Stock Bank; New York, Drexel, Morgan & Co.; Boston, Third National Bank. This Bank is prepared to transact all kinds of General Banking and Exchange Business in London and San Francisco, and between said cities and all parts of the world. March 30.

THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital Paid Up.....$3,000,000.
Reserve, U. S. Bonds..... 3,500,000.

Agency at New York, 62 Wall street.
Agency at Virginia, Nev.

Buys and sells Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers. Issues Commercial and Travelers' Credits. This Bank has special facilities for dealing in Bullion. Nov. 8.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

GUARANTEE CAPITAL, ... $300,000.

Officers: Vice-President, Jerome Lincoln; Secretary, W. S. Jones; Attorney, Sidney V. Smith. Loans made on Real Estate and other Approved Securities. Office: No. 215 Sansome street, San Francisco. Oct. 14.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.

Deutsche Spar und Leihbank, No 526 California street, San Francisco. Officers: President, L. GOTTIG. Board of Directors.—Fred. Roeding, Chas. Kohler, Edw. Kruse, George H. Eggers, N. Van Bergen, H. L. Simon, Peter Spreckels, Ign. Steinhart. Secretary, GEO. LETTE; Attorney, JOHN R. JARBOE. May 18.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, LIMITED.

422 California St., San Francisco.

London Office, 3 Angel Court; New York Agents, J. W. Seligman & Co., 21 Broad street. Authorized Capital Stock, $6,000,000. Will receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.

FRED. F. LOW, IGN. STEINHART, Managers.
P. N. LILIENTHAL, Cashier. Sept. 13.

AGGREGATE ASSETS, $38,789,065.

Imperial Fire Insurance Co., of London..... .....Instituted 1803.
London Assurance Corporation, of London.... .....
.....Established by Royal Charter 1720.
Northern Assurance Corporation, of London.....Established 1836.
Queen Insurance Company, of Liverpool.....Established 1857.

A JOINT POLICY ISSUED BY THE FOUR COMPANIES.

ROBERT DICKSON, Manager.
W. LANE BOOKER, Agent and Attorney.
317 CALIFORNIA STREET, S. F. [Oct. 11.

CUMBERLAND MINE,

Yavapai County, Arizona. Office: No. 417 California st., San Francisco, California. President, GEORGE M. CIPRICO. Secretary, J. H. ORIFFITHS. Office Hours: 2 P.M. daily. Oct. 11.

R. H. LLOYD,

Attorney-at-Law, Room 13, Nevada Block.

HOTEL LIFE—WHAT IT OUGHT TO BE, AND WHAT IT IS AT THE BALDWIN.

Under the above title we published an article, some five weeks ago, that has since had a little history of its own. It came to us from a person who had long been a dweller in the Baldwin, and who professed to know whereof he wrote. He occupied an important position in one of the first mercantile houses in the city, and, instead of having cause to distrust his statements, we thought we could surely rely upon their being free from prejudice, and true in all their parts. We did so rely, and published them. A libel suit was in consequence brought against the *News Letter* by Mr. Baldwin's manager. So long as we had confidence in our informant, we stood by him and his, and defied the other side. But there came a change, which we were unable to control. Our contributor failed us in several of his most important allegations. That being the case, we consented, in all honor and good faith, to say that "we had been imposed upon, and regretted the publication." The words went that far, but no further; they were formulated by Mr. Baldwin's attorney, who, to do him justice, showed great amiability toward everything that savored of an amicable settlement. The suit was dismissed, and Mr. Baldwin obtained the publication he asked for. We abide by what we consented to do. We believed that it was proper, and therefore did it. The past has settled itself, and we do not propose to unsettle it. Our present and future course, is, however, a very different matter, which, in the interests of the public, we dare not bargain away.

We may say that, while the late case was pending, we were the victims of most unfortunate accidents. The contributor to whom we have referred, and upon whom we relied, lost the position which brought him his living, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to have him lose his quarters in the Palace Hotel. Thus troubled in mind, we were less ready to blame him than we should otherwise have been. Then our attorney, Mr. E. C. Marshall, approved our terms, accepted our case, went into Court, was advised as to the nature of the expected inquiry, and read a drastic affidavit in support of a continuance, and yet afterward failed us and withdrew, feeling, as he expressed it, that he "could not afford" to conduct the defense against Baldwin. We do not blame him; on the contrary, we give him credit for announcing his difficulty, instead of misleading us, as many other attorneys would have done. We don't say that we admire his courage, or the strength of his back-bone, but we do appreciate his honest confession of weakness. His withdrawal was an untoward accident which we did not expect. Then, again, we were unfortunate as to several persons who had been suggested to us as witnesses. All at once they took themselves off and could not be found. These purely accidental circumstances ought to have been foreseen and prevented, not that any difference could have been made to the case. We are merely confessing accidents, not blaming any one. Without one particle of feeling as to the past, we are entirely free from malice as to the present. Now that so much has been said about the Baldwin and its management, it is due to ourselves, to our readers and to the hotel, that matters should not stand as they do. The public have a right to say to this organ of their's, "Let us have the whole truth about the hotel." We propose to give it to them:

THE BALDWIN AS IT IS.

The right and duty of the Press to criticise the management of our large hotels is beyond question. Not so very long ago they were licensed, subject to the surveillance of the Police, whose duty it was to report upon their every defect, and at whose instance they might be altogether closed. The time came when people liked not to see the hand of the common Policeman too often intruded into social affairs. They thought that public opinion was a better power, the cultivation of which could be intrusted to the Press. Hotels exist by the patronage of the public, and therefore, as a matter of right, the public demand to know whether they are entitled to that patronage. Hotels bid for family support. They ask fathers and mothers, sisters and daughters, to take up their abode there, and enter into an implied guarantee that the surroundings shall be as free from objection as it is possible for skilled management to make them. Looking at these facts, and at the important functions those institutions fill in the social economy of this great city, it is eminently fitting that they should be amenable to fair criticism. If the criticism is the offspring of good motives, and is indulged in to promote justifiable ends, then it is the work of a fearless Press, that merits, and will assuredly receive, the sanction and support of a truth-loving and well-served public. Purely in that spirit have we set on foot recent inquiries as to the management of the Baldwin, and with the best of motives we propose to set forth the results, without fear on the one hand, and without affection on the other.

The Baldwin is a large, commodious, richly furnished, well located, and high priced hotel, that presumedly bids for the highest class of customers. In it there are many decent families, and not a few of our best people. Education, culture, and the higher morals have representatives there. It has been extensively advertised abroad as a desirable stopping-place for tourists. It claims to be eminently respectable and high-toned. We believe the intentions of its proprietor are as good as he knows how to frame them, and that they are better conceived than practiced. We think he would, if he could, make a high-toned hotel in every respect, but we suspect that he has, by reason of his lack of training, experience, and high moral standing, a more than ordinarily difficult task to encounter. Baldwin's reputation for morality has long been known. Every interested reader can solve for himself the question as to whether a man with such a reputation can personally interfere in the management of a first-class hotel with advantage to himself, with profit to the house, and with the entire good will of refined and virtuous guests. If a man is notoriously fast, if he has figured in the courts most unenviably, if he is at this moment the subject of criminal indictments, then of a verity he is not the man to run a first-class hotel. If his domestic relations have recently been maintained in violation of good morals, he ought to gravely consider whether he should not keep away from his hotel all evidences of those relations. If he does not, surely his duty of chiding others for a like offense, if committed in the hotel, would be difficult, and probably almost useless. In short, the difficulties in the way of Mr. Baldwin running a first-class hotel seem to us very great, if not insuperable. We say so because he is inexperienced in the business, because he has been mixed up most unfortunately with undesirable matters, because he does not seem to know how to surround himself with fitting employees, and because he does not exercise the best discretion in regard to flouting his domestic relationships in the face of those from whom it were better that they were hidden. We say these things with regret. We recognize Mr. Baldwin's enterprise, but the spending of two millions ought not to justify evil. There have from time to time been persons in the hotel who had better have been somewhere else. McAhee, the manager, was an honest mechanic, but he certainly is not calculated to fill the bill of manager of such a hotel as the Baldwin ought to be. He is comparatively ignorant, utterly unrefined, and very frequently indulges in a free use of liquor. Mr Baldwin is often away at his Los Angeles ranch. During his absence McAhee is in full charge. That is a mistake which, while it lasts, must tend to retard the progress of the Baldwin. With the proprietor away and the manager in the condition McAhee sometimes is, it is possible to imagine how the house is running itself meanwhile. Much might be said as to the evening employment of the clerk Fassett, and of his interest therein. Criticism might truly proceed from the male to the female employees; indeed, it might proceed much further. Then the existence of the theater within the hotel is objectionable in several particulars. The inflammable material that surrounds it renders the Baldwin liable to take fire, and what a terrible calamity that would probably prove may be more easily imagined than described. The underwriters asked so enormous a premium that, we understand, the hotel is not insured. I they think the risk of losing their money is so great, what a bright consolation the fact is for the guests. When we remember the loss of life at the St. Louis Hotel, the Brooklyn Theater, etc., we feel that a word of warning can do no harm. Life is precious, and should be cared for more than money or property. Then many persons, who have either had a connection with the theater, or claimed they had, were guests of the hotel, and not always to its benefit. In one important respect, the hotel has been unfortunate through no fault of its own. The social evil of the city has largely housed itself in that locality. Ellis, Eddy, Powell and Fifth is thereabouts almost exclusively occupied by Mr. Baldwin is to be commiserated upon being so surrounded. We are sure, when he asks their aid, good citizens will unite with him in an endeavor to have the evil thing removed to less conspicuous places. With great good will, we tender Mr. Baldwin a piece of advice calculated to benefit himself, and promote the best interests of his house. Let him get a first-class hotel-keeper to do for him what he is not well fitted to do for himself. In that way the Baldwin may be made the most desirable house in the city. Failing that, we are persuaded that its future is hard likely to be a success. So much for the Baldwin. We shall soon deal the same spirit with at least two other hotels, that need to be spoken in plain terms.

MORE IRISH MARTYRS.

Lord Beaconsfield spoke a truth which factious Irishmen would do well to lay to heart, when he told them, at the recent Guildhall dinner, that they could do no good to themselves, or their country, by violent political agitation. Unmindful of this advice, however, they have kept up their seditious and short-sighted policy, until at length a number of them have been arrested and charged with "using language calculated to incite a breach of the peace," "making incendiary speeches," and conducting themselves seditiously. Nor are the culprits mere ignorant peasants; one is a well-known editor, several are said to be clergymen, and others are public speakers of more or less notoriety.

Now, we expect to hear a good deal of characteristic comment on the state of affairs from the Press of this country. Our anglophobe editors have not had a chance to vent their spleen for some time past, and we are sure that they will not miss this opportunity. Beyond a doubt we shall be told that the British Government, being about to crumble to pieces, is vainly trying to put off the evil day by resorting to tyrannic and despotic measures. The beauties of the liberty of free speech will likewise be descanted on, and the fact pointed out that that liberty exists no longer in England. Certain comparisons will be made between the repressive measures adopted against the Nihilists, and those taken by cruel England against the poor, oppressed Irish. And so on to the end of the chapter. But it will never occur to these same editors to inquire into the nature of these "seditious" speeches, and see whether the arrest of those who made them was justifiable and necessary. Perhaps they are ignorant of the fact that a free speech in Ireland means not only counsel to rebellion, but also to the shedding of innocent blood, and generally results in murder. With regard to the accused, we may be certain of two things: First—That they will receive a fair trial, though Mr. O'Connor Power seems to think they won't; second—That if found guilty they will be severely punished. In this connection it may also be well to remember that if we in San Francisco had entertained the same ideas about what true liberty of free speech is, we should not now be daily insulted by the foreign blackguard, who with impunity rains blood and fire from the lips at the Sand-lots.

THE ROSE-HAYWARD WEDDING.

The beautiful residence of Alvinza Hayward at San Mateo, one of the most exquisite spots west of the Rocky Mountains, was the scene of a most happy gathering of friends on Wednesday last, to attend the marriage of his only daughter with Mr. Andrew W. Rose, a scion of one of the oldest and most distinguished families of New Jersey. Rarely is it given to any to see the fruition of the hopes cherished in childhood; and it adds to the interest of this auspicious event that it gives form to the early dreams of the youthful pair. A special train left the depot in the city at 11 A.M. with the party, and the day, as if in sympathy with the maiden life now about to take on higher and more solemn duties, was one of perfect loveliness, the mellow sunlight flooding with unutterable tender radiance the stately trees and broad avenues and the happy garden in which had passed the unclouded childish days of the daughter of the house.

Owing to recent family afflictions the wedding was strictly private; but the house was decorated with a wealth of flowers, especially in the north parlor, where the ceremony took place. The bridal party entered the room at half-past twelve o'clock, following the Rev. Dr. Brewer, the officiating clergyman. A solemn hush as all took their places, and then the impressive services began, and the few words were spoken that bound the lives in one. Surely upon none could the gates of the unknown future open with fairer promise than on these; and with the congratulations of the personal friends who stood by cannot but mingle the respectful, heartsympathy of the people, to whom the name of Alvinza Hayward is synonym for large-hearted generosity and wealth worthily administered.

The balance of trade was $269,000,000 in our favor for last year.

THE TOWN CRIER.

"Hear the Crier!" "What the devil art thou?
"One that will play the devil, sir, with you."

"He'd a sting in his tail as long as a flail,
Which made him grow bolder and bolder."

The New York Tribune fights an old battle over again with the London *Examiner* about the "Trent" affair. The London paper says that Mr. Deland, in noticing this incident in his extremely wild "Life of Lincoln," just published, omits all mention of "arguments in the shape of troops and ships," which brought the American Government to reason, and the release of Mason and Slidell. Whereupon the *Tribune* cries out: "You're another;" and goes on to show how magnanimous we were in those "difficult and delicate negotiations," and how generously we stood in our own way rather than commit the shadow of an injustice. If this comforts the *Tribune* it is easily comforted, but the plain facts remain: we committed an outrage on the English flag; we cried "well done!" and praised each other for it, from Seward and Everett down to the pot-house politicians; and we crept out of the business with alacrity when we found that England would not submit to it.

The coming extradition of the Italinn criminal, Meli, suggests a way to relieve the over-burdened people of this State of the support of non producers. An agent, specially fitted for the purpose, should be sent to Europe to read up the criminal records of various countries, and select cases, for which the men might be found to match in our State Prison. Reports of the crimes committed by these men might be published in our daily press, every issue of which is carefully studied by the statesmen and jurists of Europe; and by return mail we should have a demand from England, or Germany, or France, or Italy, for the delivery of the notorious fugitive from justice. In this wny we should secure a great economy in the public expense, and the moral tone of the republic would be sensibly raised by the disappearance of a dangerous class.

There have been indications for some little time that, together with the Grant boom, some people are working very hard for a Cuban boom. The latest sensation is a thrilling story about a German named Muñoz, an American citizen, whose wife and brother, Juana and Ciprian Muñoz, have been thrown into jail at Santiago de Cuba, and he appeals to the American eagle, very naturally. The names of these Germans have such an unmistakable flavor of beer and sourkrout that one is tempted to buckle on his armor at once, and ask General Blanco what he means by it, and whether he knows that a sharp flurry with the Dons would be very acceptable in the present state of American politics. Even if this case should be settled, the supply of American Germans named Muñoz is practically unlimited.

The Russians have such a disgust against the control of the cotton market by Liverpool, that they have gone to buy up the crop of Egypt, and so make themselves independent of perfidious Albion. The decisive action is commendable, but the logic of buying from Englishmen in Egypt rather than at Liverpool reminds us of the Connecticut patriot in Revolutionary times, who so hated the very name of the mother-country that he proposed, in the Assembly, to abolish the use of the English language and adopt the Greek in its place. Roger Sherman said he was quite willing to have the change, if only the English were forced to adopt the Greek, and he could continue to use his native language; and the rest, as Pepys has it, "to laugh." Perhaps Liverpool may continue to influence the cotton market.

Gen. Grant would do well to take up once more his great original character of "The Silent Man," in which he achieved such immense success. Since he came back from his tour he has talked, and, not to put too fine a point upon it, he talks nonsense. At Galena, the other day, he told a reporter that he thought "San Francisco, Chicago and New York the three great cities of America where a stranger can go and not feel he is alone." We leave out San Francisco, which loves everyhody and *will* take the stranger in, hut suppose Gen. Grant were the insignificant U. S. Grant of the year 1850, could he manage to feel lonely in New York or Chicago? It is a question which has the greater command of face—Grant, when he says such things, or the man who hears them without replying "Bosh."

The New York "Star" says: "A woman inmate of an asylum for the insane at Maysville, Cal., imagining that she was imprisoned by enemies, and that pen and ink were denied her, made a statement of her cass in needlework and threw it out of the window." With a few corrections the *Star's* story is exact. The asylum is not at Maysville, hut on the Farallones, all of them, and the woman did not state her case in needle work, hut on eggshells, furnished her by the gulls through the window as required. The writing was a trifle illegible across the greenish-hlue of the shells, hut enough was made out to curdle ths hlood in the heefsteak for the Superintendent's dinner. The woman has since disappeared, and is thought to he avenging herself on the gulls in the *Star* office.

The generous devotion of one great-souled actor to the little waif left at his door has so wrought upon the feelings of the profession, notoriously a tender-hearted one, that a society is now in process of formation for the "Protection and Relief of Unexpected Infants." Tha members are to he actors and actresses exclusively; and the funds are to be made up hy a weekly contribution, proportionate to the salary of the member. The number of infants is strictly limited hy the total of names inscribed upon the roll; one infant being allowed to each name. Any waifs received in excess of this number will he not only unexpected hut unwelcome, and will be sent to the Pound. Charity has to draw the line somewhere.

It makes the T. C. feel good to think of a good time coming, when nohody shall gamble in stocks, or speculate, or take the chances on anything sxcept his hash. In those days no man will make a mistake; hut every investment, honestly made; shall hring in its honest two per cent. a month, and the *T. C.* will just manage to scratch along on his share of the spoil. For, of course, there is to he a spoiling of somebody for the good of everyhody else, or what is the use of reform?

"I am going to hreak up that meeting, if I leave there a corpse." These heroic words of Kearney's will he repeated hy the rising reformers of all coming time with emotions of pride and gratitude, and whatever else is pretty good; for the meeting was not broken up, hut the corpse of Kearney did leave it. It was not a pleasant corpse before, hut now it is one of the deadest poor things that ever were forgotten.

"The only good Indians are the dead ones," is the meaning of the articles in most of the papers on the quarrel with the Utes. Quite a number of dead men are dead, both red and white; but there must be a way of living with red men, after all, since they manage to do it in Canada, without these periodical battues. Most of our plans on this side the border seem to come to grief, which is odd, since we have a good many newspapers to do the governing gratis; and perhaps we might make good Indians by establishing a few *Morning Calls* among them, or fighting them with able editors on the spot. An editor with a belief in the "extermination of red devils" would be of priceless value for the suppression of Ouray and the rest of them.

The Boston Transcript has drawn upon itself a good deal of ridicule for comparing "old Trimountain" to Venice. A cockney must admit that there is a *hen* in each; but nobody can go beyond that. At the same time, it is the plain truth that Boston is the most picturesque of American cities; and the eye finds continual delight in its broken vistas and unexpected curves, in the style and dignity of its buildings, and the infinite variety of the sky line. The streets are not repetitions of each other, and one can hardly feel too thankful at escaping from the scraps of New York and Philadelphia, which make up the other cities of the Union.

If things go on in this way at Oakland, it will soon be one of the great cities. The little unpleasantness between Messrs. Dwinelle and Tyler in Judge McKee's Court was worthy of a metropolis. More cultivated kicks have rarely been exchanged between gentlemen, and the swearing on both sides was most scholarly. It seems a pity that the tedious fashion of arguing cases before Judges, at the cost of great time and much wind, can not be laid aside in favor of the brief and manly logic of the fist. This has everything to recommend it; and even the man who lost his case would have, as compensation, the enjoyment of a jolly set-to, and the pleasure of seeing his lawyer thrashed.

The Board of Education has held its last meeting, and vented a great deal of righteous indignation against one of its members, with whom, stoutly declared some of the august body, they could not sit in council and keep their self-respect. Good boys! They ought, at least, to leave us a *souvenir* in the shape of their photographs, or a stray lock of hair or so; and we offer our congratulations on the lucky chance which brought the wickedness of their scapegoat to light only just as the end of their official term came round. It is so pleasant to make a parade of virtue without being forced to do anything!

The dispatches report a simple way of conducting elections in Mississippi. When a negro voter approached, he had to show his ticket. If this did not please the guardians of the ballot-box, they knocked the negro down. After a few hours of this monotonous sport, pistols were drawn and fired in the air; and all the negroes ran away. The counting of the ballots was greatly facilitated hy this method of business; hut the chief advantage of it consists in the fact that it furnishes excellent material for a Solid North, and it is just barely possihle that it was invented for this end.

We regret to see that the *Call* has gone into a secret association with a hook-house of this city to divide profits on the sale of Webster's Dictionary. It is estimated that at least 10,000 of the subscribers to that valnable journal must bs eternnlly flahhergasted whsn they come across such a heading as "Lacustrine Disasters;" and, as a matter of fact, there has been, ever since those ominous words appeared, a remarkably active demand for the octavo Webster. It might have been thougbt that the experience with chloral hydrate would have proved sufficient, hut nature is strong.

A Solomon is wanted in the Probate Court to decide whether Mrs. Passmore was Mrs. Mason, or Mrs. Mason was Mrs. Passmore. Solomon, after all, had a plain case. It was easy enough to find the real mother hy threatening to cut the child in two; hut how to find the real husband, when there is an estate to be divided, might puzzle even the wisest of Kings. What mother's love can he compared, for intensity, to the passionate ardor with which heirs cling to the ohjsct of their affections?

The December Atlantic has an article on John Brown which gives us, as of equal importance, his personal experiences in life and his sharp criticisms of European fortifications. What good purpose can he answered hy making this enthusiast appear in a wholly ridiculous light, it is difficult to see; but no more certain way to this could have been devised than the publication of his utterly crude talk on military affairs. We might as well have been favored with his opinion on the comparative merits of the Hebrew and Greek langnages.

Col. J. J. Tobin's California history is a little mixed, and perhaps it might he well for him to read up a a little before he talks about ths Comstock and the Argonauts of '49. Most of the men who came here in those piping times are supposed to have heen wide awake, and yet not one of them ever knew, till Col. Tohin told them on Thursday, that the Comstock had brought them here. If this is all Col. Tohin knows about the Comstock, he is every way fitted to address the "intelligent public."

Under this 'ere heap of stones
Lie the remains of Mary Jones;
Her name was Smith, it wasn't Jones,
But Jones was put to rhyme with stones.

A sickness of a very peculiar and distressing nature has broken out lately, and now rages violently, in the Western Addition. The cause of this singular malady is supposed to he the very high-class comedy played hy the young gentlemen of that district; and ths symptoms, which are very painful to the heholder, are extraordinary contortions of the face, with convulsive rolling of the eyes, and a curious tendency to relaxation in the muscles of the knee.

A German gentleman, of Sohngen, has recently heen allowed to change his name of Julius Jackass for one more pleasantly suggestive. This deserves notice, because it points the difference hetween a German jackass and an American one; the latter never perceiving that he could he in any way improved. We give the palm to the late Jnlins J.

There is a great deal of noise made over that doleful voice from the Toombs, of Georgia, but, for the life of us, we can't see why. If a man is spoiling for a fight he has a right to say so, and those that want to let him alone can do it.

C. P. R. R.

Overland Ticket Office: Ferry Landing, foot of Market street.--Commencing Monday, May 19th, 1879, and until further notice, Boats will leave ains

SAN FRANCISCO:

7.00 A. M. (daily), Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Landing — Connecting with Trains for Napa (Stages for Sonoma), Calistoga (the Geysers), and Sacramento. Connecting at Davis (*Sundays excepted*) for Woodland and Knight's Landing, and at Woodland for Williams and Willows.
(Arrive San Francisco 3:10 P.M.)

7.00 A.M. (daily) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) and via Livermore arriving at Tracy at 11:30 A. M. and connecting with Atlantic Express. Connects at Niles with Train arriving at San Jose at 10:15 A.M.
(Returning, train from Tracy arrives at 6:05 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (daily), Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland (Or.), Colfax, Reno (Virginia City), Palisade (Eureka), Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Galt with train arriving at Ione at 3:40 P.M.
(Arrive San Francisco 5:15 P.M.)

Sunday Excursion Tickets to San Pablo and Martinez at Reduced Rates.

10.00 A.M. (daily) via Oakland Ferry, Local Passenger Train to Haywards and Niles.
(Arrive San Francisco 4:05 P.M.)

3.00 P.M. (daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry and Niles), stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 5:20 P.M.
(Arrive San Francisco 9:35 A.M.)

3.00 P.M. (daily) Northern Railway Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to San Pablo, Martinez and Antioch.
(Arrive San Francisco 9:35 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (daily) Arizona Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) for Lathrop (and Stockton), Merced, Madera, Visalia, Sumner, Mojave, Newhall (San Buenaventura, and Santa Barbara), Los Angeles, "Santa Monica," Wilmington, Santa Ana (San Diego), Colton and Yuma (Colorado River Steamers), connecting direct with Daily Trains of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Arizona for Maricopa (Daily Stages for Phœnix and Prescott), and for Casa Grande (182 miles east from Yuma), and end of Track (Daily Stages for Florence and Tucson).

"Sleeping Cars" between Oakland, Los Angeles and Yuma.
(Arrive San Francisco 12:35 P.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Landing), connecting with trains for Calistoga, (the Geysers), Woodland, Knight's Landing and Sacramento; and at Sacramento with Passenger Train, leaving at 9:35 P.M. for Truckee, Reno, Carson and Virginia.
"Sleeping Cars" between Vallejo and Carson.
(Arrive San Francisco 11:10 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Wash'n St. Wharf), for Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.
(Arrive San Francisco 8:00 P.M.)

4.00 P.M. (daily), Through Third Class and Accommodation Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) connecting at Lathrop with Train arriving at Los Angeles on second day at 11:55 A.M. (Arrive San Francisco 9:05 A.M.

4.30 P.M. (daily) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to Haywards, Niles and Livermore. (Arrive San Francisco 8:35 A.M.)

5.00 P.M. (daily) Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland Ferry and Northern Railway) to Ogden, Omaha and East.

Public conveyance for Mills Seminary connects at Seminary Park Station with all trains, Sundays excepted.

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS

From "SAN FRANCISCO," Daily.

TO OAKLAND.		TO ALAMEDA.	TO FERNSIDE.	TO EAST OAKLAND.	TO NILES.	TO BERKELEY	TO DELAWARE STREET.
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
B 6.10	12.30	7.00	B7.00	B 0.10	7.00	7.30	B 6.10
7.00	1.00	8.00	B9.00	7.30	10.00	8.30	8.00
7.30	1.30	9.00	B10.00	8.30	P. M.	9.30	10.00
8.00	2.00	10.00	P. M.	9.30	3.00	10.30	12.00
8.30	3.00	11.00	B5.00	10.30	4.30	11.30	P. M.
9.00	3.30	12.00	.....	11.30		P. M.	1.30
9.30	4.00	P. M.	.....	P. M.		1.00	3.30
10.00	4.30	1.30	.....	12.30		3.00	4.30
10.30	5.00	2.00	.....	1.00		4.00	5.30
11.00	5.30	*3.00	.....	3.30		5.00	B 6.30
11.30	6.00	4.00	.....	4.30		6.00	.....
12.00	6.30	5.00	.....	5.30		B 6.30	.....
.....	7.00	6.00	.....	6.30			
.....	8.10	B*7.00	.....	7.00			
.....	9.20	B*8.10	.....	8.10	A. M.		Change Cars
.....	10.30	*1030	.....	9.20	7.00		at
.....	B11.45	B*1145	.....	10.30	P. M.		West Oakland
.....	.....	.....	.....	B11.45	3.00		

TO SAN JOSE.

To "SAN FRANCISCO," Daily.

FROM DELAWARE STREET.	FROM BERKELEY.	FROM NILES	FROM EAST OAKLAND.	FROM FERNSIDE.	FROM ALAMEDA.	FROM OAKLAND. (Broadway.)	
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
B 5.40	B 5.40	7.00	B 5.10	B8.00	B*5.00	B 5.20	12.20
B 6.30	B 6.30	8.00	B 5.50	B10.00	B*5.40	B 6.00	12 50
8.00	7.30	P. M.	6.40	B11.00	*6.25	6.50	1.20
10.00	8.30	2.35	7.40	P. M.	7.00	7.20	1.50
12.00	9.30	4.30	8.40	B6.00	8.03	7.50	2.50
P. M.	10.30	.....	9.40	.....	9.00	8.25	3.20
1.30	11.30		10.40	.....	10.03	8.50	3.50
3.30	P. M.		11.40	.....	11.03	9.20	4.20
4.30	1.00	FROM SAN JOSE.	P. M.	.....	12.00	9.50	4.50
5.30	3.00		12.40	.....	P. M.	10.20	5.20
B 6.30	4.00		1.25	.....	1.00	10.50	5.50
.....	5.00		2.40	.....	3.00	11.20	6.25
.....	6.00		4.40	.....	*3.20	11.50	6.50
			5.40	.....	4.00	.....	8.00
	A. M.		6.40	.....	5.00	.....	9.10
Change Cars at	7.10		7.50	.....	6.03	.....	10.20
	P. M.		9.00	.....	B*7.20	.....	.....
West Oaklnd.	1.30		10.10	.....	B*8.30	.....	.....
.....	.....		.....	.....	*10.00	.....	.....

B—*Sundays excepted.*

*Alameda Passengers change cars at Oakland.

Creek Route.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*Daily*—B5:40, B6:30, 7.20, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A.M. 12:15, 1:15, 2:25, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6.15 P.M.

FROM OAKLAND—*Daily*—B5:30, B6:20, 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A. M. 12:05, 1:05, 2:15, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05 P.M. —*Sundays excepted.*

"Official Schedule Time" furnished by RANDOLPH & Co., Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St., S. F.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt.
A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.

SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1879, and until further notice, Boats and Trains will leave San Francisco (Washington-st. Wharf) as follows:

3.00 P. M. daily (Sundays included), Steamer "James M. Donahue" (Washington Street Wharf), connecting with Mail and Express Train at Donahue for Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Cloverdale, and way stations. Making stage connections at Lakeville for Sonoma; at Geyserville for Skaggs' Springs; at Cloverdale for Ukiah, Lakeport, Mendocino City, Highland Springs, Bartlett Springs, Soda Bay and the Geysers.

☞ Connections made at Fulton on following morning for Korbel's, Guerneville and the Redwoods.
(Arrive at San Francisco, week days, 10:10 A.M.; Sundays, 11 A.M.

Freight received from 7 a.m. till 2.30 p. m., daily (except Sundays).

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Sunday Excursion Trips are discontinued until further notice.

Ticket Office: Washington st. Wharf.

A. HUGHES, Gen. Manager. JAS. M. DONAHUE, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE.

Notice.--The Trade and the Public are informed that we receive the genuine LOUIS ROEDERER CARTE BLANCAE CHAMPAGNE, direct from Mr. Louis Roederer, Reims, over his signature and Consular Invoice. Each case is marked upon the side, "Macondray & Co., San Francisco," and each bottle hears the lahel, "Macondray & Co., Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast."
MACONDRAY & CO.,
Oct. 11. Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

Natural beauty surpasses anything which can be imparted by artificial means. PHOSPHATE SOAP gives health to the skin simply by removing impurities and eradicating the poisons which give rise to skin diseases.

Not only for daily use on the face and hands, but for bathing the entire body, there is nothing equal to PHOSPHATE SOAP. It is a thorcugh disinfectant and removes offensive odors of every kind.

☞ Ask your Druggist for it.

NORTHERN DIVISION SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Friday, Nov. 21st, 1879, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave San Francisco, from Passenger Depot on Townsend street, hetween Third and Fourth streets, as follows:

8.30 A.M. daily for San Jose and Way Stations. ☞ Stages for Pescadero (via San Mateo) connect with this train only.

10.30 A.M. daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad and all Way Stations. ☞ At PAJARO, the Santa Cruz R. R. connects with this train for Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz. ☞ At SALINAS the M. & S. V. R. R. connects with this train for Monterey. ☞ STAGE connections made with this train. (Pescadero Stages via San Mateo excepted.)

3.30 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose, Gilroy, and principal Way Stations.

4.30 P.M. daily for San Jose and Way Stations.

6.30 P.M.—daily, for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

☞ The Extra Sunday Trains to San Jose and Way Stations have been discontinued for the winter season.

Second-Class Fare.

Between San Francisco and San Jose.....$1.00.

On Freight Trains only, leaving San Francisco at 4:00 A.M., San Jose at 8:30 P.M. (daily, Sundays excepted).

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates

To San Jose and intermediate points sold on Saturdays, and Sunday mornings, good for return until following Monday inclusive.

Also, EXCURSION TICKETS to Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Monterey, sold on Saturdays only—good for return until the following Monday inclusive.

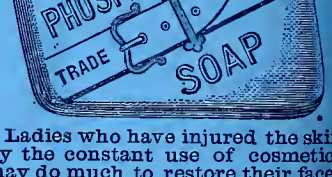
☞ Principal Ticket Office—Passenger Depot, Townsend street. Branch Ticket Office—No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Supt. H. R. JUDAH, A. P. & T. A.

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

Commencing Monday, May 19th, 1879,

☞ Passengers for points on the Southern Divisions of the road will take the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad via OAKLAND, leaving SAN FRANCISCO via Ferry Landing, Market street, at 4:00 P.M. daily (Arizona Express Train), and making close connection at GOSHEN for Sumner, Mojave, Los Angeles, Wilmington, Anaheim, Colton, Colorado River, YUMA, Maricopa and Casa Grande (182 miles east from Yuma). Nov. 22.



Ladies who have injured the skin by the constant use of cosmetics may do much to restore their faces to that beauty which nature alone can give by constantly using PHOSPHATE SOAP.

For chapped hands the constant use of PHOSPHATE SOAP will be recommended by all who give it one fair trial.

If you want a nice article of Toilet Soap and something that is beneficial to the skin, buy PHOSPHATE SOAP.

Ladies who wish to make the skin look beautiful and natural should use PHOSPHATE SOAP.

Manufactured by "Standard Soap Co.," 204 Sacramento St., San Francisco.

$25 to $5000 Judiciously invested in Wall St. lays the foundation for fortunes every week, and pays immense profits by the New Capitalization System of operating in Stocks. Full explanation on application to ADAMS, BROWN & Co., Bankers, 28 Broad St., N. Y.

NOTICE.

For the very best photographs go to BRADLEY & RULOFSON'S, in an Elevator, 429 Montgomery street. Oct. 29.

NOTABILIA.

THE PEDDLER'S SONG.

...as white as driven snow;
...s black as e'er was crow;
...as sweet as damask roses;
... for faces and for noses;
...-bracelet, necklace, amber;
...me for a lady's chamber;
Gold quoips and stomachers,
For my lads to give their dears;
Pins and poking-sticks of steel.
What maids lack from head to heel:
Come buy of me, come; come buy, come buy,
Buy, lads, or else your lasses cry.

WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE.

...is remarkable that Paganini, the unequaled violinist of the world, ...miserly to an extreme degree. The spending of three or four cents ...nch for an article would make him unhappy; and even on his death-...e higgled over the cost of a pigeon ordered by the physician, because ...re were a good many bones in a pigeon." Yet even Paganini, close-...l as he was, would have been glad to procure such unequaled under-...ing and neck-gear as those furnished hy Carmauy & Crosett, 25 K...ny street. The best-dressed gentlemen of the day supply themselves at ...is store.

...e Snblime Porte has called upon Sir Austen Henry Layard to ex-... the approaching movement of the British squadron to Turkish wa-..., and it is said that the English Minister found it extremely easy to ...a plain and prompt explanation. This we may well believe; but it ... easier to give a reason for the simultaneous and continual movement ...dies aud gentlemen towards Swain's Restaurant, 213 Sutter street. Th... are hungry, and that is the best, the most elegant and most com-...hle place in town for a breakfast or a dinner.

...nos, in Switzerland, is one of the high and dry health resorts in that ...tiful country, heing at least 5,000 feet above the sea-level and screened ...ery side from the humid winds, so that even the dreaded Foehu has ...fect on its climate. Consumptives throng to this place from every pa... of Europe, and yet many of them go hut to die. If, instead of los-...me and means and hope in this vain effort, they would take to using ...P. J. Cassin's Cordial Balm of Old Rye Whisky and Pure Rock C...y, there would he a different record.

...e Favorite Palace, rented hy Ismail Pasha, the ex-Khedive, has ...st everything that could make a residence delightful; exquisite ..., stately halls and chambers, grand stairways and colonnades, ...ds most heautifully laid out with flowers and shruhhery and shady ...s; preserves of game; the presence of the glorious Bay of Naples; ...irs and entire seclusion. Only one thing is wanting—that which ... house in San Francisco can have—the matchless Montanya Union ..., to give peace and comfort in the kitchen.

...e was n(ot) a Careful Man."—Jollihoy: "Well, old hoy, I'm ... to see you looking so down. What's the matter?" Friend; "Oh, ...ost a cousin of my wife's." Jollihoy: "Dear! dear! Why, it was ... the other day I met you, you had lost your mother-in-law's sister. ...t a careless man you are!"—*Punch.*

...prevalent and so fatal has Consumption become, that it is now ...where dreaded as the great scourge of humanity: and yet, in their ...ative stages, all Pulmonary Complaints may he readily relieved and ...olled hy resorting promptly to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a curative ...ally adapted to soothe and strengthen the Bronchial tubes, allay in-...mation, and loosen and remove all obstructions. It is a certain remedy ... asthma, and also for Coughs and Colds. Sold hy Crane & Brigham, San Francisco.

...ats, it is said, were first manufactured in London hy Spaniards some-...e about 1511, but there is a little uncertainty as to the precise date. ...thing, however, is heyond cavil; since the Anglo-Saxon head was ...beautified hy this ornament, there has been no more remarkable ar-...n the adaptation of forms to the natural poise and carriage of the ...than Herrmann, the Hatter, of 336 Kearny street, and a study of ...atalogue will satisfy any one of this fact.

...e future Queen of Spain was dressed in pink satin trimmed with ...and real flowers, and wore a magnificent diadem of precious stones, ...e audience of renunciation of her right of succession to the Austrian ...n. Her splendidly clear complexion, remarkable even among the ...ties of the Viennese Court, is maintained in its unchanging freshness ...e use of Madame Rachel's Enamel Bloom, the only perfectly harm-...osmatic known.

...r sinking spells, fits, dizziness, palpitation and low spirits, rely on ... Bitters. Read advertisement.

It is one of the satisfactions of living in these days of rapid communication that, even at this distance from the world's center, we may enjoy the gossip of the clubs, and look in upon the halls of London, and even study, at Bradley & Rulofson's superb gallery, the dreamy and pensive beauty of the reigning belles of the season. The matchless style in which these photographs are finished is a continual delight to the eye.

Now that it has been shown how especially fitted the American vines are to resist the ravages of the phylloxera, the future opened before the vineyards of California is positively unbounded; and among all the vintages which have already made their fame in the market, Landsberger's Gerke Wine stands without a rival. The extension given to the production of this exquisite table wine this year is unprecedented.

One feature of the Paris correspondence, published in our daily Press, must have impressed every reader. While much is said of the American Colony in the wonderful city, and often not to its credit, it is never remarked that those from California find it necessary to buy Paris hats. The reason they do not is plain: they provide themselves at White's, 614 Commercial street, and need no more.

The Root of Irish Troubles. However it may be with the crop of 'taters, the crop of agi-tators never seems to fail.—*Punch.*

The classic ground of San Francisco, for the exhilarating sea-bath, is at the foot of Hyde street, North Beach, at the Neptune and Mermaid Baths, where the water shoals conveniently, open to the grand sweep of the inrolling tide, and sheltered by the curving shore. Instruction in swimming is given by Prof. Mohor.

Housekeepers are advised to call upon Hartshorn & McPhun, 112 Fourth street, near Mission, for all kinds of carpets, oil-cloths, Linoleum mattiugs, etc.; also, manufacturers of store and house window shades, plain or ornamented. Give them a call for first-class work, at the lowest prices in the city.

One of the most frequent causes of sudden death in our State is heart disease, induced too often hy neglect of symptoms which call for treatment by Napa Soda, the most natural and unfailing regulator of the system and cooler of the blood.

Price's Carvers.—Send a set East to your friends for Christmas. No. 415 Kearny street. Grinding and Repairing.

AVERILL MIXED PAINT,

The Best, Most Durable and Beautiful of All Paints.

PREPARED READY FOR USE,

AND OF ANY SHADE OR COLOR DESIRED.

O. S. ORRICK, General Agent,

Sept. 27. *329 Market st., Opposite Front.*

TREASURER'S OFFICE,

City and County of San Francisco, September 9, 1879.

Redemption of San Francisco Bonds,

ISSUE OF 1858.

Holders of Bonds of the City and County of San Francisco, issued under "An Act to provide for the Funding aud Payment of the outstanding Unfunded Claims against the City of San Francisco, and against the County of San Francisco, as they existed prior to the first day of July, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six," approved April 20, 1858, are hereby notified that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the above named Bonds will receive sealed proposals for the surrender of any portion thereof, at the City and County Treasurer's office, New City Hall, San Francisco, until 12 o'clock noon,

Wednesday, December 31st, 1879.

The amount to be applied to the Redemption of these Bonds is more or less, One Hundred and Eighty Thousand Dollars **($180,000).**

Bidders will state at what rate they will surrender their Bonds, for payment in United States gold coin.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent. of the Bonds offered, or their equivalent in coin, or certified checks, and should the Bonds tendered not be presented within ten days after the award, the next lowest bid will be accepted.

No proposal above par will be entertained.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for surrender of Bonds, issue of 1858."

A. J. BRYANT, Mayor,
COLIN M. BOYD, Auditor,
CHAS. HUBERT, Treasurer,
Sept. 13. Commissioners of the Funded Debt.

COKE CHEAPEST FUEL.

Reduction in Price: Wholesale Price, 50 cents per barrel; Retail Price, 60 cents per barrel, at the works of the SAN FRANCISCO GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, Howard and First streets, and foot of Second st. Jan. 12.

SCHWAB & BREESE,

New Art Gallery, 624 Market street, opposite Palace Hotel. Oil Paintings, Engravings, Wax and Artists' Materials.
☞ ADMISSION FREE. Sept. 13.

SNOW & CO.,

No. 20 Post street, opposite Mechanics' Institute, Importers and Manufacturers of Pictures, Frames, Mouldings, and Artist's Materials. Established 1849. Sept. 20.

W Morris. **MORRIS & KENNEDY,** J. F. Kennedy.

Importers and Dealers in Moldings, Frames, Engravings, Chromos, Lithographs, Decalcomanie, Wax and Artists' Materials, 21 Post street, nearly opposite Masonic Temple, San Francisco. Feb. 4.

MADAME WALDO COHEN,

Finishing Lessons--Piano. $3 Per Lesson.

Sept. 20. *507 Hyde Street, San Francisco.*

THE BOYER EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20, 1879.

Editor "News Letter:" I ask your indulgence, for the purpose of making the record of the Boyer embezzlement case clear. I had the man Boyer arrested and held in $10,000 bonds, for embezzling 10,000 shares of stock, which bad been placed in his bands as collateral security for a loan of $500, which he was to negotiate for me. This loan *never was made*, and he, for his own reasons, refused to return ths stock, though often requested so to do. Learning tbat be had disposed of the stock, (and this he acknowledged on the witness stand), I caused his arrest. Tbe examination occupied the afternoon of Friday, ths 31st ultimo, and resulted in the dismissal of the case, simply upon the tecbnicality that a matter of $74 50, which I bad received on account of considerable services done at the request of Boyer, was claimed by his attorneys to be a payment from bim to me upon the collateral note. Had it not been for this, tbe case was clearly proved. Ths following morning I made a tender of the amount, and demanded tbe note and stock. Boyer's lawyers, Messrs. Lloyd, Newlands and Woods, at once addressed me a letter, to the following effect:

"We are instructed by Mr. Z. P. Boyer to make a compromise with you in regard to the Ajo stock, by accepting $74 50 and surrendering the stock. If you will bring tbe money, etc., we will turn over to you the 10,000 shares of Ajo stock."

This being the property withheld from me by Z. P. Boyer, I accepted the "*compromise*," and have yet to discover that *I* am in any way compromised by either foregoing anotber complaint, or by having endeavored to enforce the one that was dismissed. Z. P. Boyer is entitled, under the circumstances, to this explanation, and a revisw of the svidence be gave in his own behalf in the case must always be to him a most interesting remembrance. I had fully intended to have allowed this self-styled "*Col.*" Boyer to drift along on the surface of this community, charitably thinking that his "lesson in Court" would at least suggest to him that a still tongue would best serve his personal interests. He, bowever, bas chosen to publicly denounce the suit I brought against him as *blackmail*, and myself as a *blackmailer*, so I am fully justified in stating the stubborn facts in the case.

I bave an interesting story in reserve for this so-called "Peunsylvania Capitalist;" but it will not decay if kept cool for a short time longer. Some years ago I had an experience with Alfred Paraf, and in this Boyer business I find its counterpart. It is about time that Eastern "manipulators" sbould be brought to a proper realization of the fact that people in California have some rights that they are bound to respect. Paraf is learning *his* lesson behind the bars of a Cbilean bastile.

VERNON SEAMAN.

SIMON L. JONES.

This gentleman is the senior partner in the well-known Auction House of S. L. Jones & Co. For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Jones has been an active, untiring auctioneer, honest and upright in all his dealings, and eminently successful in business, notwithstanding the many and varied ups and downs of his remarkable life. Mr. Jones takes his departure for Australia on Monday next per steamer *City of Sydney*. We have known Mr. Jones intimately all these years, and no man of our acquaintance has so won upon the public regard as he for honest, upright dealings—a pattern for all young men to follow. Mr. Jones leaves his son in charge of his auction firm, and we have no douht that he will walk in his honored father's footsteps and retain the patronage of the public. We have only to wish Mr. Jones a prosperous journey and a speedy return to his post of duty.

Grand Sale of Thoroughbred Stock.—Mr. James A. Clayton will sell by auction, on Tuesday next, at the farm of C. B. Polhemus, Esq., on the Stockton Rancho, near San Jose, a magnificent collection of pure-bred stock, horses, mares, cattle, bulls, and Essex pigs. Many of the horses are of Niagara hlood, trotters of unsurpassed bottom and speed. Some have done their half mile in 1:12 min.; others their mile in 2:50 min. Besides the Niagara, the Blackhawk, Ethan Allen, Morgan and Messenger hlood are all represented iu this list of nearly fifty superh animals. There are also several unsurpassed farm horses. The cattle are thoroughbreds and imported Jerseys, and the bulls, all young, are Durhams, Devons, Holstein and Alderneys. Besides the other choice animals, there is a matchless Ayrshire heifer. The sale will begin at 10 A.M. The 8:30 train from the city will stop at Polhemus Station, as will the narrow-guage train from San Francisco at 9 A.M. Afternoon return train will stop for passengers.

What Oakland is Doing.—It is hut a few years since that the entire people of the city of Oakland held a grand juhilee over their success in obtaining the terminus of the Central Pacific Railroad. This was done hy conveying to the railroad company some 500 acres of the Oakland water front, and hy ceding most of the remaining water front property to the Oakland Water Front Company. The railroad company has mors than performed all its pledges, as has the Water Front Company, hut now the city seeks to recover this property from these companies, and confiscate not only these lands, but the millions that have heen expended thereon in improvements. A more shameless attempt to repudiate a solemn contract was never made hy any people. We think Oakland will sooner or later learn that "honesty is the hest policy."

A novel enterprise has been taken in hand hy Mr. M. J. Flavin, proprietor of the Great IXL store on Kearny street, a man so gifted with business tact that whatever he touches is sure to succeed. Mr. Flavin has leased the Mechanics' Pavilion for twenty days, from the 10th Decemher, and will open it as a monster hazaar for the sale of holiday goods. Counters on the main floor will he covered with every kind of plate and fancy goods to the value of near $100,000. There will he a band of music in attendance every afternoon and evening, and the galleries will he opened as promenades. The idea is a grand one, and that it will be grandly carried out Mr. Flavin's career makes certain.

Cumberland Lode, Arizona.—Work still progresses in tbe Cumberland Mine, the outlook being extremely hright. Captain Daniel Hanlon, Superintendent of the Cumherland Mine, has shipped 200 pounds of rich ore, which will he received at the company's office, 417 California street, some time next week. This ore is from Shafts 1 and 2, and, although extremely rich, is only presented as an average sample of the mine. These mines are creating wide-spread attsntion.

There is no such cutter and fitter in the city as the one employed hy J. M. Litchfield & Co., 415 Montgomery street, the well-known and long estahlished merchant tailors, equally popular for the high quality of their goods and for first-class work.

Artistic Novelties, manufactured from California quartz, at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

Thanksgiving Day.—Thursday, November 27th, will he observed usual in St. John's Presbyterian Church, Post street, when the Rev. D Scott will deliver a discourse suited to the day and the occasion, and which the people are cordially invited. Good music thrown in.

St. John's Presbyterian Church, Post street, hetween Mason a Taylor. Rev. Dr. Scott, Pastor, will preach Sunday morning at o'clock; also at 7½ P. M. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 9½ A. Prayer and Praise Service at 6½ P. M.

HIGHEST STOCK QUOTATIONS
For the Week Ending Nov. 21st, 1879.

COMPILED BY GEORGE C. HICKOX & CO., 230 MONTGOMERY STREET.

NAME OF MINE.	SAT.	MONDAY.		TUESDAY.		WEDNESDY		THORSDAY.		FRIDAY	
		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.
Argenta.....	1	—	1	—	⅞	—	⅞	—	⅞	—	
Andes	1	1	1	1⅛	1	—	—	1⅛	1	—	
Alpha	13½	13½	—	13	—	12⅞	13	12⅛	12	11⅞	
Alta.....	5	4⅝	4⅞	4⅞	—	4	—	4⅝	—	—	
Bullion	5⅝	6⅛	6	5⅞	—	5⅝	—	6⅛	5⅝	—	
Belcher.....	3⅝	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	—	3⅜	—	3⅛	5⅛	3⅛	
Best & Belcher..	19⅛	19	18	13⅜	18½	18	18⅞	20	—	18⅛	
Benton	3½	3⅛	—	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	—	
Bodie.....	12⅛	—	12⅝	—	13⅛	—	12⅞	—	12⅛	—	
Boston Con	1⅜	—	1⅜	—	1⅜	—	1⅜	—	1⅜	12⅞	
Cons Imperial.. ..	⅜	⅜	—	⅜	—	⅜	—	—	—	—	
Crown Point.....	3⅜	3⅛	—	3⅜	—	3	3	3⅛	—	3	
Chollar	7⅜	7⅜	7	7	7	6⅞	7⅛	7½	—	7⅜	
California.....	5⅜	4⅜	—	5	5⅛	5	5⅜	5⅛	—	—	
Con. Virginia....	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	—	5⅜	
*Caledonia	1⅜	1⅜	—	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜	—	—	
Confidence.....	10½	—	—	18	10	9⅛	—	11	—	—	
Con Pacific.....	6⅛	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Eureka Con	25⅛	—	22⅞	—	—	—	20⅛	—	18	18	
Exchequer	4½	4⅜	4⅛	4	4	—	4⅛	4½	—	—	
Fairfax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gould & Curry..	10⅛	10	9½	9⅝	9⅞	9⅜	10⅛	10½	—	—	
Gila	⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Grand Prize.....	2⅛	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	
Hale & Norcross.	17⅛	16⅞	—	15	14⅜	14	14⅛	15⅜	14⅛	14	
Juba	3	2⅞	2⅜	2⅛	2⅞	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	2⅝	2½	
Justice	2⅛	2⅝	2⅛	2⅜	—	2⅛	—	2⅛	2⅛	—	
Jackson.....	—	—	3⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kentuck	—	—	—	3⅞	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Leopard	⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lady Wash'n	1	1	—	⅞	—	—	—	⅞	—	—	
Leviathan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Mexican	31	29	26⅞	28⅛	23⅜	28⅛	—	31⅛	29⅛	28⅛	
Modoc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Manbattan	—	—	—	—	2⅛	—	2⅞	—	—	—	
Nortbern Belle ..	6	—	6⅛	—	6⅜	—	6	—	6⅞	6⅛	
Ophir.....	29⅜	28⅛	—	27⅜	29⅛	28⅛	29	31⅛	29⅛	29	
Overman	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	—	8⅛	—	8⅛	—	—	
Potosi	5⅜	4⅜	4⅛	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	—	4⅜	—	4⅛	
Raymond & Ely.	1⅜	—	1⅛	—	1⅛	—	1⅛	—	—	—	
*Savage	14⅛	13⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜	13⅛	12⅛	12	
*Sierra Nevada ..	51⅛	46⅞	44	46⅛	46	47⅛	47⅛	50	46	47⅛	
*Silver Hill.....	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	—	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—	
*Seg Belcher	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	
*Solid Silver	¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Succor	—	—	—	—	—	¼	—	—	—	—	
Silver King, Ara.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5½	—	
Silv King Soutb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tip-Top.....	1⅜	—	1⅜	—	1⅝	—	1½	—	1⅛	—	
Union Con.....	62⅜	58	—	60	—	61	—	66⅜	63⅛	62	
*Utab	18	16⅛	16⅝	17	—	17	—	17⅛	—	17	
*Yellow Jacket..	16⅛	15⅜	15	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	16⅛	—	15⅜	

Assessments are now due on the Stocks above marked thus *

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Company's steamers will sail as follows at 12 CITY OF TOKIO, Dec. 27th, March 20th—CITY OF PEKINO, Feb. 7th, 1st—for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG.

CHINA, November 28th, for PANAMA and NEW YORK, calling at ACAPUL Tickets to and from Europe hy any line for sale at the lowest rates; also to vana and all West India ports.

CITY OF SYDNEY, Nov. 24tb, at 12 o'clock M., or on arrival of the Englisb ma for HONOLULU, AUCKLAND and SYDNEY. $10 additional is charged for sage in Upper Saloon.

DAKOTA, November 29th, for VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, SEATT and TACOMA, connecting at TACOMA with Nortbern Pacific Railroad for PO LAND, Oregou. Tickets must be purchased before 11 A.M. on day of sailing. Wbarf Office. For freight or passage apply at the office, cor. First and Bran streets. [Nov. 22.] WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., Agent

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Steamers of this Company will sail from Broadway Wh for PORTLAND, Oregon), every 5 days, direct, and for LOS ANGELES, SAN BARBARA, SANTA CRUZ, SAN DIEGO, SAN LUIS OBISPO and other NOR ERN and SOUTHERN COAST PORTS, leaving SAN FRANCISCO about ev tbird day.

For Day and Hour of Sailing, see the Company's Advertisement in tbe San F cisco Daily Papers.

Ticket Office, No. 214 Montgomery Street, near Pine.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Agents,
March 15. No. 10 Market stree

FOR PORTLAND AND ASTORIA, OREGON.

The Oregon Steamship Company and Pacific Coast Ste ship Company will dispatch every five days, for the above ports, one of t new A1 Iron Steamships, viz.: OREGON, GEORGE W. ELDER, and STATE CALIFORNIA.

Sailing Days

Oct. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, and 29. | Nov. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, and
At 10 o'clock A. M.

Connecting at Portland, Oregou, with Steamers and Railroads and their connec Stage Lines for all points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories, Br Columhia and Alaska.

K. VAN OTERENDORP, Agent O. S. S. Co.,
No 210 Battery street, San Francisc
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Agents P. C. S. S Co.,
Oct 4. No. 10 Market street, San Francisc

"BIZ."

The weather for the past week has been perfectly glorious. A bright, [illegible], and a mild, delicious atmosphere. Business continues active. Interior demand for general merchandise quite active at the late rise values. The general impression among wholesale grocery jobbers is that prices of staple goods are bound to go higher, chiefly by reason of the short and rapidly diminishing stock, not only here, but in supply ports from whence we derive needed supplies. We propose to run down the list and give a bird's-eye view of the situation. In Calcutta, by reason of the flood of waters, the Jute crop has been cut short, and prices of the raw material, as well as of Hessian piece goods and Burlap Grain Bags, have advanced very much. This makes a great difference to us, as jobbers now have to pay a big advance for their Grain Sacks. Freights from Calcutta have also jumped up from $13 to $18 per ton. Last sales were of 22x36 Bags for May and June delivery, 10c.

Coffee crops are said to be below the average, while stocks of all kinds, both here, in New York and elsewhere, are said to be smaller than for many years past. In fact, our market is bare of Coffee in first hands, and will be until the new Central American crop arrives here in January next. In the interim we get some Rio Coffee from New York; price 15, 16 to 18c. We quote Central American 18@21c.; O. G. Java, 26c.

Cordage has been advanced one cent per pound during the current month, by reason of the great advance of Hemp in Manila.

Coals do not advance materially, by reason of free receipts from British Columbia mines, Seattle and other Pacific Coast mines. The California Mt. Diablo mines furnish Steam Coals at $4@4 50 for Screened and Screened, respectively. The Seattle Mine is under a contract to the Central Pacific for 5,000 tons or more per month, at or about $5 50, while the Nanaimo Mine is under contract to the Pacific Mail Company at low figure for the year. Thus it is that these two large consumers are out of the market. The Gas Company draws its supply mainly from the Australian colonies, at $6 50@$7 ₱ ton. The Wellington Mine North supplies a good portion of the house wants at $8@10, while the Coos Bay Mine furnishes a moderate quantity at $6@7. We have, then, all supply of Anthracite, Lehigh, etc., in store, selling for less than cost, while Cumberland, for smith's use, rules above all others.

Building Materials.—Lumber of all kinds has been advanced from $5 to $6 ₱ M. during the month. This has been done by a combination of dealers and producers, while some half dozen mills upon Puget Sound have been subsidized, and will remain idle during the year, thus bringing supplies down to about our consumptive requirements. Lumber exports during the past year have been light. The Burrard Inlet mills have long been idle. Our stocks of Lumber, both here and at the mills, is excessive.

Canned Goods.—Salmon and Canned Fruits generally all maintain the late advance, with an active trade requirement for most articles in the line, notably Eastern Oysters, that are sold here in quantities. Columbia River 1-lb Salmon are held strong at $1 35@$1 45 per doz., according to brand. As for our choice Canned Fruits, such as Cherries, Peaches, Plums, etc., the shipping demand is large and steadily increasing.

Metals.—Stocks of nearly all kinds have passed out of first hands into those of the jobbers, who, by reason of diminished supplies, are enabled to keep up the late rise in prices for nearly all staple articles in the line—such as Pig Iron, Tin Plate, Bar Iron, Steel, Zinc, Sydney Block Tin, etc., the latter now held at 25c from second hands.

Oils of all kinds are the turn dearer. The whaling fleet, thus far, brings us 12,728 bbls. Polar Oils, worth 35c@40c. Coal Oils are also higher.

Quicksilver.—The market has collapsed, prices within a month having risen from 34½c up to 50c, and now down to 38c, the market closing dull and quiet.

Rice.—The stock of Hawaiian Table is light; price, 6c@6½c. No. 1 China do, 6c. China Mixed is in demand at $4 65 per 100 lbs; No. 2 China, 5¾c.

Spirits.—Our Native California Brandies, notably those of H. Nagus, is fast displacing the French product. It being really the pure juice of the grape distilled, and being aged, is pronounced by all experts *par excellence*.

Spices of all kinds are running light in stock, and of course command good prices—Cloves, 50c; Pepper, 16c to 18c; Nutmegs, 95c.

Sugar.—Stocks here are very meagre, and holders firm at the late rise, 14c for White, 12½c for Golden. Messrs. C. Adolphe Low & Co. and associates propose to incorporate a new Sugar Refinery, capital $300,000, and hope to be able to have the same in working order within the next six months. We have been shown samples of California Beet Sugar during the week; it was of good quality White Granulated, and held at 12½@13. It is probable that our two Beet Sugaries across the Bay will turn out this season at least 5,000 bbls. of Sugar of different grades. A Paris cablegram, dated November 17th, has this to say about the French beet crop: "The beet crop is even worse than was anticipated, and the price of sugar has sensibly risen. Many Refineries have come to a standstill, and nearly all are likely to terminate their operations by the end of December. The quality of the crop is inferior, and the quantity deficient.

Salt.—Stocks are light and the market firm for all good to choice Liverpool stoved.

Tobacco.—Stocks of all manufactured liberal, and holders firm in their demands. Prices not yet advanced to correspond with the Eastern rise.

Teas.—Stocks are light, and prices of all Japan Greens are the turn dearer. We quote Paper Teas at 35@40c.

Wines.—Our native product is steadily gaining friends the world over, chiefly owing to its purity. Purchasers should patronize well known owners and dealers when seeking to buy large or small lots. On the 15th instant S. L. Jones & Co., auctioneers, sold at Sonoma 120,000 galls. Buena Vista Vinicultural Society Wines, White and Red, the former at 24@40c ₱ gall., all in single puncheons, for the naked liquor. The contributor brought some 6c or more ₱ gall. The Red was not so eagerly sought for, but sold at 12½@17½c ₱ gall. naked, casks extra.

Freights and Charters.—Two or more ships have been chartered this week for Wheat to Cork, U. K., at 6s., to the Continent 6s. 6d. We have in port, disengaged, less than 20,000 tons. Freights generally dull.

Domestic Produce.—We have had rather a quiet market during the week, No. 1 Milling selling at $2 05@2 07½; good No. 2 Shipping has been bought freely at $2, which may be called the established rate of the day. Up to this date, for the season we have exported 300,000 tons of Breadstuff, and our available stock of Wheat in the State is estimated at 313,000 tons. Our total receipts of Wheat from July 1st to November 19th, Flour included, 7,500,000 ctls.; same time last year, 6,700,000 ctls. Our exports of Flour and Wheat for the past two seasons compare thus:

	Flour, Bbls.	*Wheat, Ctls.*
1879	175,922	5,640,600
1878	208,341	5,289,150

We have at this date on the European berth a fleet of 27 vessels, of 37,562 registered tons. These vessels are having good dispatch. At date our farmers are not disposed to sell Wheat freely. They first want more rain to secure crops next season.

Barley—The market is langnid at 95c to $1 for Brewing; Feed, 65 to 85c ₱ ctl. for Coast, and Bay Chevalier is scarce and wanted at $1 40@$1 70 ₱ ctl.

Oats.—The demand is light at $1 25@$1 35 ₱ ctl.

Corn.—Supply is free and the demand good at one cent per pound.

Rye.—Small sales for export at $1 20 ₱ ctl.

Alfalfa Seed.—A sale of 40 tons may be noted for Hamburg, via New York by rail; price, 7c.

Beans.—The demand has lessened and prices ease off; stock large.

Wool.—The stock of all kinds about 2,000,000 lbs. The range of price, 15@30c for all grades.

Tallow.—Supply free and prices low, say 5½@7½ for crude and refined.

Hides.—The market is active, at 20@21c for Dry; Salted, 8@9c.

Leather.—Stocks of all kinds light and prices hardening.

GEO. STREET, Agent News Letter, 30 Cornhill, E. C., London.

SAVORY and MOORE'S BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.

NOTICE.—The Best Food for Infants, prepared by Savory & Moore, and supplied to the Royal Nurseries of England, Russia, etc., contains the highest amount of nourishment in the most digestible and convenient form.

IT IS THE MOST PERFECT substitute for healthy Mother's Milk, possessing all the elements necessary for the health, growth and vigor of the child.

MALTED ON LIEBIG'S principle, *it has only the sugar natural to milk*, and is consequently free from the artificial and injurious sweetness of other foods.

THOROUGHLY COOKED, it is always ready for use, saving Mothers and Nurses much time and trouble—tins, 1s., 2s. 5s., and 10s. each.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond street, London, and Chemists, etc., everywhere. July 19.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

Finest and Cheapest Meat-flavoring Stock for Soups, Made Dishes and Sauces. March 2.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful. See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," etc.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

Caution—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature, in blue ink, across Label. "Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years." March 2.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

To be had of all Store-keepers, Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only), C. David & Co., 43, Mark Lane, London, England. March 2.

CHARLES LANGLEY & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

Importers of Pure English, French and German Drugs,

PATENT MEDICINES, Etc.,

100 and 102 FRONT STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO. [Sept. 6.

CUNARD LINE.

British and North American Royal Mail Steamships between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, sailing from New York EVERY WEDNESDAY.

ALGERIA.....November 26th.
SCYTHIA.....December 3d.
ABYSSINIA.....December 10th.
BOTHNIA.....December 17th.
OALLIA.....December 24th.
ALGERIA.....December 31st.
SCYTHIA.....January 7th, 1880.
ABYSSINIA.....January 14th, 1880.

Passage can be secured and all information given on application to WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., Nov. 22. 218 California st.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.,

For Japan and China, leave wharf, corner First and Braunan streets, at noon, for YOKOHAMA AND HONOKONO, connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghai.

OAELIC.....December 0th, February 28th.
BELGIC.....January 17th, April 10th.

Cabin Plans on exhibition and Passage Tickets for sale at No. 2 New Montgomery street.

For Freight, apply to GEORGE H. RICE, Freight Agent, at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Wharf, or No. 218 California street.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger Agent.

LELAND STANFORD, President. Nov. 1.

CRADLE, ALTAR, AND TOMB.

CRADLE.

BOYLE—In this city, November 15th, to the wife of Wm. P. Boyle, a son.
COHEN—In this city, November 13th, to the wife of B. Cohen, a son.
MCCLELEN—In this city, November 10th, to the wife of John McClelen, a son.
HIRSCHFELDER—In this city, November 7th, to the wife of C. Hirschfelder, a son.
KOHLSERG—In this city, November 15th, to the wife of M. P. Kohlberg, a son.
PARKHURST—In this city, November 18th, to the wife of H. Parkhurst, a daughter.
SCHELD—In this city, November 16th, to the wife of H. W. Scheld, a daughter.
SMITH—In this city, November 16th, to the wife of Wm. Smith, Jr., a daugbter.

ALTAR.

CROPLEY-ASEL—In Milpitas, November 5th, Charles H. Cropley to Henrietta Abel.
LOUDON-WILSON—In this city, November 17th, James Loudon to Mary Wilson.
MCDONALD-MCLEAN—In this city, November 4th, D. McDonald to Mary A. McLeau.
REAGEN-FOGERTY—In this city, November 12th, Daniel Reagen to Maria Fogerty.

TOMB

ANGELSECK—In this city, November 17th, Johann D. Angelbeck, aged 46 years.
BIGGS—In this city, November 18th, Abel R. Bigga, aged 61 years.
BRYANT—In this city, November 14th, Mrs. Kate Bryant, aged 47 years.
CARL—In this city, November 18th, Peter James Carl, aged 39 years.
HARDIMAN—In this city, November 17th, Patrick Hardiman, aged 54 years.
KENNA—In this city, November 15th, Josepb Kenna, aged 39 years.
MAOILTON—In this city, November 15th, Carrie M. Magilton, aged 21 years.
MCNEIL—In this city, November 16th, Archibald McNeil, aged 35 years.
WREN—In this city, November 13th, Bartholomew I. Wren, aged 45 years.

GOSSIP ABOUT MEN, WOMEN AND AMUSEMENTS.

PARIS, October 19, 1879.

Again, as in the Imperial days, it is a delight to hail one of the neat little Victorias, and at forty sous an hour roll out the Champs Elysees to the Bois, and there mingle with the crowd of beauty, fashion, intellect and note. See, there is Sarah Bernhardt, in her low, handsome carriage, her mettlesome horses prancing past in an eye-wink. Even in that short space of time we feel the influence of her profound, dark eyes. Fate wills that the carriage which follows Sarah's should contain the Earl and Countess of Dudley. Ah, what a witching beauty is that of Lady Dudley! I venture to say that in a hundred thousand women you could not find her equal. Mrs. Langtry's beauty is always challenged at first, and it is only after seeing her repeatedly that one gets under the fascination of her turquoise blue eyes. But I never heard other than one opinion concerning the Countess of Dudley. Exquisitely exquisite at any time, in any costume, whether as now, swathed in crape for her father's loss, or when, in nobby afternoon get-up, she drives her white ponies in Hyde Park, or when, arrayed in court train, with the queen of Spain's finest jewels on her neck and arms and head, she kisses the hand of royalty. Beauty allied to high position; this is something, indeed, is it not? So prudent, too; always by the earl's side—never anyone else's; no doubt a most virtuous lady, as she is a most beautiful one. Whence comes the sting, then, on seeing this couple? Simply that, if a man may not marry his grandmother, no more should a woman marry her grandfather.

But how goes the adage? Better be an old man's darling than a young man's slave. And a darling she is of the thrice pecunious nobleman, an admirable gentleman, by the way; the greatest patron of musical art and artists the British nobility hoasts. He only opens his letters once a fortnight, and the story goes that he has just purchased a magnificent dinner service in old Dresden for the sum of $60,000, which on his fortnightly opening of letters he found had been previously offered him for fifteen thousand dollars.

Why, bless my life, there's Cora Pearl! On horseback as usual, the lithe creature, her light hand holding the reins of her thoroughbred as easily and familiarly as other women handle a lace handkerchief. She is almost as slight as Sarah Bernhardt, and the perfect figure you see in fashion-plates, with the round, slim waist, the swelling hust, the sloping shoulders. The announcement of her death, with long obituary notice, appeared a night or two ago in an evening paper, and while everybody was reading it in the cafes and elsewhere, Cora herself, dressed in a stunning latest, was applauding Jeanne Granier in "Le Petit Duc" at the Renaissance. She is a wondrous work of art, so far as her face goes. She is enameled to such a point that when she laughs it must make beautiful crackle of her. Her hair is canary color, and always elaborately dressed, generally with a long girlish curl or two streamers down her back. She retains her magnificent teeth, her finest feature, still even as it was in her youth. It is a pity that, for morality's sake, such a woman could not write her memoirs. A truthful recital of her life would not fail to show how false and unsatisfactory must he the strass brilliancy of the existence of Paris cocotte.

Paris is Paris again this year. Two spectacular pieces occupy the boards of the Porte St. Martin and the Chatelet respectively; one is the old story of "Cinderella," presented with a luxury of detail, a brilliancy of costume, and a magnificence of scenery which must be seen to be believed; and the other is the black venus, a fictitious record of the voyage of a French explorer in Central Africa. The whole front of the theater—that is, the lobbies and foyer—is turned into a museum for the study of the geography of Central Africa. Portraits of Stanley and Livingstone hang in conspicuous places; extracts from their works are used as elucidation of various pictures, many of them showing the cruelties of the slave trade; tools, implements of war, articles for domestic use, elephant's tusks, beautifully polished, and the thousand and one strange objects employed by this almost unknown people, are arrauged with care and skillfully ticketed with information. All this enhances marvelously the interest of the play. And on the stage what marvels are presented! The Nile, with its low banks and strange vegetation is presented, not as a painted picture, but as a "set;" and how true it is to nature the least traveled person has but to consult the great photographs to realize. On this Nile come steaming the dahakieh of tourists, meeting a heavily-laden, quaintly-rigged slaver, whose inhumanly-packed crew the former quickly rescue. And then the crossing of the desert! The real camels, the elephants, the giraffes, the sacred hulls, the zebras, the donkeys, in endless number.—*The Republic.*

Hint for the Winter (in advance).—How to keep your rooms warm: Keep your grates coal'd.—*Punch.*

An elegant assortment of Gold Watches and Chains at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

E. M. Fry. **FRY, WATTLES & CO.,** J. B. Wattles.
Stock Brokers,
303 Montgomery Street, S. F., Under the Nevada Bank.
☞ Money to loan on active accounts. Nov. 8.

GEO. C. HICKOX. E. C. MCFARLANE.
GEORGE C. HICKOX & CO.,
Commission Stock Brokers (San Francisco Stock Exchange, No. 230 Montgomery street, San Francisco. May 4.

J. A. RUOKIN,
Member S. F. Stock and Exchange Board, 423 California street. STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Active Accounts. Oct. 26.

E. E. EYRE.] Members S. F. Stock and Exchange Board. [J. H. JONES.
EYRE & JONES,
Stock Brokers,
320 PINE STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. [Sept. 27.

ANOREW BAIRO,
Negotiator of Loans and Commeroial Paper,
Broker in Local and State Securities,
No. 312 California Street.....San Francisco.
[*P. O. Box 1,208.*] July 19.

D. V. B. Henarie. Edward Martin.
E. MARTIN & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Wines and Liquors,
Proprietors of Miller's Extra Old Bourbon and J. F. Cutter Extra Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies.
April 5. *408 Front Street, San Francisco.*

HIBERNIA BREWERY,
Howard Street, Between Eighth and Ninth.
Dec. 7.] *M. NUNAN, Proprietor.*

TABER, HARKER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,
108 and 110 California St., S. F.
[April 19.]

Henry B. Williams. Henry B. Williams.
WILLIAMS, BLANCHARO & CO.,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 218 California st., S. F. [July 27.

NEWTON BOOTH, C. T. WHEELER, Sacramento. | J. T. GLOVER, W. W. DODGE, S. F.
W. W. OODGE & CO.
Wholesale Grocers, corner Front and Clay streets, San Francisco. April 1.

CASTLE BROTHERS,
ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1850.
Importers of Teas and East India Goods, Nos. 213 and 215 Front street, San Francisco. Jan. 13.

J. M. Neville. **REMOVAL.** Geo. H. Bryant.
BAGS, TENTS AND HOSE.
NEVILLE & CO.,
No.'s 31 and 33 California Street, S. E. corner of Davis,
SAN FRANCISCO. [Aug. 2.

L. H. Newton. **NEWTON BROTHERS & CO.,** M. Newton.
Importers and wholesale dealers in Teas, Foreign Goods and Groceries, 204 and 206 California street, San Francisco, Cal May 25.

WM. F. SMITH, M.O.,
Oculist and Aurist, 313 Bush Street.
Aug. 16.] *Office Hours, from 12 M. to 3 P.M.*

J. C. MERRILL & CO.,
Shipping and Commission Merchants, Agents for the Sandwich Islands Packet Lines, 204 California street, S. F. April 13.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
Gold Medal, Paris, 1878.
Sold by all Stationers. Sole Agent for the United States MR. HENRY HOE, 91 John street, N. Y. Jan. 5.

$777 a year and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address June 7.] P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

DOGS.
G. Everill, the Celebrated Canine Doctor from London, can be consulted for treatment or purchase. Fee, $1. Address, G. EVERILL, 528 California street.
☞ Sure cure for worms, distemper, canker and mange sent free by mail on receipt of $1. Oct. 18.

O. HICKS & CO.,
Bookbinders and Blank Book Manufacturers,
NO. 543 CLAY STREET.
☞ Blank Books Ruled, Printed and Bound to Order. [Nov. 8.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Local Board of Directors of the LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, held October 11th, 1870, MR. GEORGE MEL was appointed Resident Secretary pro tem of the Pacific department of said Company.
Oct. 18. WM. F. BABCOCK, Chairman.

NEW BOOKS.

The Coming Crisis. By One of the Many. Dedicated to the Workingmen of California. A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco.

The preface to this little book must have cost the gifted and anonymous author throes,

——such as press
The life from out young hearts,

as we tremble while we quote it: "This little volume is intended as a book of suggestions, bearing upon the safety and happiness of individuals and nations in the turn of the coming crisis. Some of the most enlightened nations may fall in the effort to step forward. The social, religious and political world will go up or down in the approaching conflict. If any thoughts or suggestions in these pages will ward off any danger, or in the least degree ameliorate the condition of down-trodden and suffering humanity, my most sanguine hopes will be realized. C. M. S." We may as well relieve our down-trodden humanity from cherishing any unfounded hopes. C. M. S. is not the expected Moses. His time has been too much occupied with deep and awful themes to admit of his making acquaintance with such trifles as grammar and the first rules of composition; and, as his knowledge of the social, religious and political world is the very flimsiest and most chaotic we have been forced to encounter in print, we cannot look upon his book as anything but a small futility.

Letters from a Cat. Published by her Mistress for the Benefit of all Cats and the Amusement of Little Children. By H. H. With Seventeen Illustrations, by Addie Ledyard. Billings, Harbourne & Co., San Francisco. Roberts Brothers, Boston.

An entertaining book for young children. Pussy is the pet of a little girl named Helen (Mrs. Hunt herself), who has gone on a visit to some friends; and her favorite writes an account of all that happens to her in the absence of her natural protector. The language and the ideas are such as might be expected from an intelligent kitten, brought up in a good family, and just old enough to be interested in the beautiful whiskers of the neighbor's cat, Cæsar.

In the Princeton Review for November, President Porter, of Yale, deals with Prof. Huxley's flippant book on Hume. Mr. Goldwin Smith, in treating of "University Questions in England," has a few plain words on the athletic mania of the day: "Rowing a shell or walking against time is almost as little connected with anything useful as trundling a hoop. . . . Drill and rifle practice are almost as good a recreation as any one; they are not exhausting like athletics; they are likely to give the bookish student just the bracing and the tone he needs." Ex-Pres't Hopkins criticises, with what result may be guessed, Tyndall's theory of the origin of the cosmos. Mr. Porter, of Chicago, in an article bristling with figures, assures us of the progress the country is making, and invites us pathetically enough, to have "deeper faith in the future of the Republic. Dr. Atwater takes up the cudgel for Calvinism against Dr. Iron, from whom he accuses of making weak concessions to Profs. Clifford and Huxley. Prof. W. G. Sumner demolishes the bimettalist in a paper that may be called conclusive, so long as it is not answered, for it seems to be quite difficult to get at any accepted truth in finance as in politics. The points of contact between Science and Revelation are set forth by Principal Dawson, of Montreal, in a style of which the following extract gives a good example: "If it is true that the seventh or Sabbath day of creation still continues, and was intended to be a day of rest for the Creator and the intelligent creature man, we find in this a substantial reason for the place of the Sabbath in the Decalogue." The strongest and most interesting paper of this number is the last one, by President M. Cosh, on Spencer's "Data of Ethics." Temperately, but with most vigorous logic, he shows the wide gaps in the reasoning of this volume, and how far it is from justifying its title.

Appleton's, for November, has a slight sketch of Antwerp, distorted by the theological bias of the writer, whose fitness for his task may be estimated when it is known that he seriously treats the Middle Ages as *dark*. A notice of Otway is very well done, and the responsibility for his miserable end justly put, where it belongs, with bimself. Besant & Rice's novel is continued, as well as "Vivian, the Beauty." The other selections are George Saintesbury's admirable article on Lever and Gautier, more especially the latter, which is written *at* Matthew Arnold; the Malakan, a kind of Russian Presbyterians; Mattbew Browne's review of the Edinburgh Reviewers, "A Walk in a Wood," by Anthony Trollope, and a partial translation of Mme. de Remusats, "Memoires," in which the First Consul appears anything but heroic. The editor breaks a lance with Mr. Froude, on the subject of aristocracy, but nobody is hurt; and all the hook reviews are, as usual, well doue.

The Portfolio, for October, gives us the last of Mr. Lang's Oxford Papers, a rapid summary of the influences at work in the life of the University city; the fourth of Mr. Hamerton's Notes on Aesthetics, which continues the subject of the Love and Hatred of tbe Artificial; a sketch of Franz Defregger, the Tyrolese painter, who belongs, however, to the school of Piloty; and a few pregnant words by Mr. Hamerton on the painting of Albert Dürer's "Melencolia," which is the chief illustration of the number. The others are: "The Visit," by Defregger; "Iffley Mill," and "Floods at Oxford."

The November number of the *Coast Review* notices, among otber matters of importance to the insurance world, the withdrawal of the New Zealand Company from fire risks in this State; and calls attention to what it denominates *underground insurance* on the part of two or tbree entirely nominal companies. The *Review* is excellently conducted, and all business men should consult its pages.

The Western Lancet for November.—This number of the "Western Lancet" is greatly superior to its predecessors. It affords an excellent resumé of the progress of Medicine and Surgery, and will be read with profit by the practitioners of this State.

Pit District Pity.—Willum: "Heered aboot Peggy Wilson?" Betty: "Naw." Willum: "Ben an' fell 500 feet down the mine and killed herself." Betty: "Well, aw've known that garl sinst iver she wor a child, an' though she be allus careless, aw niver heered on her a-dewing such a thing afore." Willum: "Perhaps thus 'ull be a caution tew her."—*Fun.*

Sterling Silverware.—A large assortment of elegant designs at Ranolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Recorded in the City and County of San Francisco, California, for the Week ending November 14th.

Compiled from the Records of the Commercial Agency, 401 California St., S.F.

Saturday, November 8th.

GRANTOR AND GRANTEE.	DESCRIPTION.	PRICE
Leon Mejasson to L de Bourmont	S Washington, 180 e Montg, 25x65	$ 1
E Cordier to same	Same	2
Jas L Hicks to Hannah Cooney	S Union, 91.8 e Montgomery, e 22:11 x 68.9; s Filbert, 137:6 w Montgomery, w 27:6x137:6, etc	5
Geo W Frank to Morritz Mayblum	S Clay, 110 e Battery, e 30x69:9	10
Ann M Powers to John Ryan	E Laguna, 137:6 n Bush, n 22:6x80, subject to Mortgage $600	1,600
L Enricht et al to Andrew Downey	Ne Union and Jones, e 20x77:6	1,025
Chas W Garland to Robt Clifford	Portion lot 5, blk 156 S S F ll'd and R R Association	250
Margt T Gallagher to E E Eyre	Nw Sac and Leavenworth, 55x137:6, w Kimball Place, 100 n Sac, n 37:6x78:11	750
Caroline Hawes to Saml J Tattle	Sw 0th, 250 nw Bryant, nw 25, sw 185, se 22, ne 85, se 3, no 100 to com; aw Bore, 229 nw Bryant, nw 46x85	5,000
P Merle to Eugene Bolese	E Stockton, 55 n Filbert, n 27:6x87:6, being in 50-vara 457	1
M Reese by Exrs to M Rosenbaum	N California, 161:10 w Battery, 20x70	26,750

Monday, November 10th.

Gustav Marcus to L Thompson	E Valencia, 210 n 18th, 25x80, subject to Mortgage of $1,200	$2,200
J M Ward to Savs and Ln Society	N Folsom and 2d, nw 75x50; also nw of Howard, 91:8 ne Main, 21:11x137:6	7,700
Jno Best to Edwd Naughton	W Leavenworth, 77:6 s Vallejo, s 20 x 137:6, being in 50-v 1198	3,000
Philip Cohen to Rosanna Maloney	Se Howard, 200 sw 12th, 25x137:0	1,000
Jno Roach to Mary Bennett	S Bryant, 215 ne 4th, ne 50, se 80 etc being 50-v 169	5
Bd Tide Ld Comrs to same	Same	22
Andrew D Smith to Wm E Carlile	N California, 75 w Leavenworth, w 32:6 x 75, being in 50-v 1185	1
Wm E Carlile to Mary E Carlile	N 22d, 50 e Harrison, e 25x100, n 22d, 25 w Alabama, w 50x100 M B 141	Gift
Hib Savs and Ln Soc to E Maher	S Lombard, 80 e Mason, e 67x85	5,000

Tuesday, November 11th.

D E Martin to F Bohnenberg	Lot 27, blk 307, Case Tract	$ 350
Ssvs and Ln Socy to Ed F Jones	N M st, 125 e Guerrero, e 50x114, being in H A blk 13	850
Elizth Chapman to J C Wagner	N Pacific, 62 w Lsrkin, 48x67:8	1,500
Jno N Billings to J Sullivan	Ne cor 50-v 1478, 26x80	400
Msrgaret P Yreston to J Gillespie	W Van Ness, 48 s Fell, 24x82:9; also nw Wildey and Fillmore, n 25x81:3	5
J I Bornemann to C B Duvenick	N 18th, 125 w Eureka, 30x75	390
G M Connell to Leo Bagsla	Se 25th and Alabama, s 50x100	2,300
F W Tracy to C D Postel	Se Pacific and Taylor, s 80x46	6,000
Ann Leddy to Michl Raggett	E Nebraska, 300 s Sierra, s 33:4x100	400
F Cunningham to A B Stout	E 12th av, 185:6 s S st, s 240:5, etc, O L 1113 and propty in Alameda Co	250
L J Allen to Wm L Walker	Lots 3 and 4, blk 7, Misn & 30th St Hd.	700
Margt Gillin to M McLaughlin	N Fell, 137:6 e Laguna, e 27:6x120	5
R Mehrtens to H C Lange	Nw 22d and Dolores, n 26, etc	6,100

Wednesday, November 12th.

J H Miller to W H Miller	E Selina Place, 117:6 n California, 20x58	$ 5
E Lane to E J Bowen	W Stockton, 137:6 n California, n 30.6, w 128, s 53, e S, n 4:2 etc, to com, subject to Mortg $2,850	10
J S Alemany to Col Notre Dame	E Dolores, 110 s 16th, s 295, e 113:2, n 1, ne 187 etc to comencement	13,000
Caroline C Stevens to Jno Hunt Jr	Sw Berry and 5th, sw 91:8x275	750
John Hamill to Rose Hamill	S Dorland 184 w Guerrero, 50x115	Gift
Thos H Morrison to Nathl Curry	W Howard, 165 s 20th, 50x245	10,500
Emannel Berri to Michl Reese	Nw Stockton and Pacific, w 137:6x137:6 being 50-v 84	630
O A Williams to Chas N Willisms	Lots 1518, 1550, 1522, Gift Map 2, lots 9 to 12, block 519 as per msp in liber 742 of Deeds page 390, and also property in other counties	5
Danl Jones to Andrew Helmer	N Fern ave, 59 e Van Ness, e 25x50	1,700
Lee We to Lee Doon	N Commercial, 68:9 e Dupont, e 34:4x50; 50-v 53 subject to Mortg $7,000	1,600
Wm H Miller to Jno H Miller	W Selina Place, 110 n California, n 27:6 58, being in 50-v 131	5

Thursday, November 13th.

J C Flood to Jas L Flood	W Taylor, 67:6 n O'Farrell, n 50, w 193:6, s 75, e 56, n 25, e 137:6 to com	$ 10
Odd Fel Cem to J L Megannon	Lot 13, Rebekah Grove See Plat 5	504
A Krogh to Harris Solomon	N Valparaiso, 183:3 w Mason, 23x60, subj to mortg $1,400	2,925
F E Lntz to Danl R McNeill	E Noe, 57 s 19th, s 57x105	400
Hugh Whittell to S Mead	E Front, 68:9 s Sacramento, s 22:9x97:10	26,850
D Goldstein to Lena Jones	E Mission, 160 s 17th, s 50x122:6	Gift
B Duffy to J B Mahoney	N 24th, 80 e Diamond, 60x114—Harper's Addition 185	1,200
Damaso Viadero to J McCormick	N McAllister, 142 w Bachanan, 37x137:6	4,000
E R Harris to F S Spring	Block 2 University Mound Survey, lot 211 Precita Valley, except lot 50x80; also lot 2, Harris Map 2	3,600
Nelson Chase to same	Same	3,600

Friday, November 14th.

J M Lord to Owen Hackett	Sw 2d, 81-3 se Brannan, 25x80	$2,500
T Tanfaran to J A Robinson	160 acres, com 424 feet, s of Stake, at sw cor lot surveyed for Merritt & Co.	1
M F S Hopkins to C P Huntington	N Bush, 102:6 e Battery, e 45x91:8; also sundry lots throughout the city; also property in Sacramento	1
J Furness to W B Bradbury	E Church, 208 s 22d, s 52x125	4,000
Michsel O'Brien to Marie Postel	N 9th ave, 75 e K st, 25x100 sub lot 218, blk 163, Central Park Hd	300
Savs and Ln Soc to Alex Murdoch	Nw Howard, 91:8 ne Main, ne 22:11x137:6..B snd W 709	4,200
E P Williams to E P Heald	S Powell Ave, 125 e Mission, 25x100	2,500
A J Morrell to Henrietta M Cox	Nw Brannan, 150 ne 2d, ne 25x80—100-v 107, subj to mortg $3,400	5
City and County S F to Jas Thom.	E Alabama, 208 n 23d, n 26x100	....
Wm S Cook to W J Gunn	S Pine, 231:3 w Webster, 25x127:6	10

PRISONERS OF CONTENT, FAREWELL!

Hollow and vast-starred skies are o'er us,
Bare to their blue, profoundest hight;
Waves and moonlight melt before us,
Into the heart of the lonely night.

Row, young oarsman; row, young oarsman!
See how the diamonds drip from the oar!
What of the shore and friends? Young oarsman,
Never row us again to shore.

See how shadow and silver mingle
Here on the wonderful wide, bare sea;
And shall we sigh for the blinking ingle—
Sigh for the old-known chamber—we?

Are we fain of the old smiles tender?
The happy passion, the pure repose?
True, we sigh; but would we surrender
Sighs like ours for smiles like those?

Row, young oarsman, far out yonder,
Into the crypt by the night we float;
Fair, faint moon-flames wash and wander,
Wash and wander about our boat!

Not a fetter is here to bind us,
Love and memory loose their spell;
Friends of the home we have left behind us,
Prisoners of content, farewell!

Row, young oarsman, far out yonder,
Over the moonlight's breathing breast;
Rest not. Give us no pause to ponder;
All things we can endure, but rest!

Row, young oarsman; row, young oarsman;
See how the diamonds drip from the oar;
What of the shore and friends? Young oarsman,
Never row us again to shore!

[From Mr. W. H. Mallock's "Dialogue on Human Happiness," in the *Nineteenth Century* for September. We have supplied a title to it from the poem itself.]

BAKING POWDERS—ALUM IN BREAD.

There is a lively contention going on at present in this city, and, to all appearance, more or less all over the States, concerning the goodness or otherwise of powders to be used as substitutes for yeast, in rendering bread porous and light. And, as there is so much *vim* thrown into the puffing of certain baking powders just now, the conclusion is that the consumption is large and the profits in proportion. It then can hardly help being both interesting and profitable to the public to know clearly what these different baking powders are made of, and which of them are dangerous to health, and which are not, for some of them undoubtedly *are* injurious.

Among the many attempts to make light bread without yeast, one which for a time was thought likely to become of general use was made under the process patented a few years ago by the late Dr. Danglish and Mr. Bousfield, and consisted in preparing the dough with common water, highly charged with carbonic acid. The bread was good, but the flour did not absorb water enough to render the business profitable.

Next come the dry and portable baking powders, which, to be harmless, should have no deposit in the bottom of the glass when a teaspoonful has been dissolved in a glass of water, and left to stand for a short time. This test is certain, for if alum has been used in making the powder, there will be a very considerable deposit of white matter. But if, on being dissolved, there is no deposit, or so little as to be of no account, then the powder is safe for general use, and has been prepared either with tartaric acid, or possibly citric acid. Of course, those acids are far dearer than ammonia alum. On account of its extreme cheapness, this ammonia alum has been and is used by many makers of yeast powders, to the great injury of individual health—especially of babes and young persons; in fact, the amount of injury done can hardly be estimated, when we reflect that it is in the villages and country places, where malt yeast cannot be obtained easily, that the housekeeper has daily recourse to the baking powder, and that of the kind made with alum, being induced to buy it on account of comparative cheapness and lying testimonials to its harmlessness.

The chemical formula of ammonia alum is

So it will be observed that it consists of ammonia, alumina, and quite a quantity of sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol). Now, granting that neither the ammonia nor the sulphuric acid are very injurious in the form in which they exist in the bread, yet alumina—that which forms the white deposit when a teaspoonful of the powder is mixed in a glass of water—is dangerous to all in some degree, but most highly dangerous, not to say certainly injurious to babes and young growing persons. Those who use alum-powders in bread-making, really are helping on the Darwinian theory of "Natural Selection," so admirably expressed by Herbert Spencer, when he described the results of development as "the survival of the fittest." This alumina, when set free into the bread, as it is when the sulphuric acid leaves it to go over to the soda and set the carbonic acid free, is in the finest state of division, and gets rapidly mixed through the dough. Baking does not alter it. When taken into the stomach it is utterly indigestible; but, what is worse, it has a direct tendency to adhere to the digestive surfaces of the stomach and of the intestines, deranging them, causing constipation, and laying the certain foundation for dyspepsia and its long train of suffering so well known by millions in the United States. But, again, alum is largely used by the bakers of this city in the ordinary way of bread-making, and is sold under the name of *Hards*. A few weeks ago, the passer-by might have seen lying about on the sidewalks before the door of the London Tea Warehouse, Third street, near Jessie, quite a number of moderate sized sheets of paper with the word *Hards* printed in good-sized letters—of course, a hint to rascally bakers, but the meaning of it mere Greek to the uninitiated.

Of alum, Dr. Danglish (a first-class authority) writes, as "considered in relation to its action on the digestive organs," its effect on the system is that of a topical astringent on the surface of the alimentary canal, producing constipation and deranging the process of absorption. But its action in neutralizing the efficacy of the digestive solvents is by far the most important and unquestionable. The very purpose for which it is used by the baker is the prevention of those early stages of solution, which spoil the color and lightness of the bread while it is being prepared, and which it does most effectually; but it does more than needed, for, while it prevents solution at a time when it is not desirable, it also continues its effects when taken into the stomach, and the consequence is that a large portion of the gluten and other valuable constituents of the flour are never properly dissolved, but pass through the alimentary canal without affording any nourishment whatever." All the while it is the *alumina* which does the mischief.

THE MONUMENT TO GENERAL COLTON.

This magnificent addition to the many costly tombs, which make our Laurel Hill at once a consecrated spot and a home of art, is to be begun at once, though it is estimated that eighteen months will be needed for its completion. The designs are made by Mrs. Colton herself, and the material selected is Ravaccioni marble. The monument is in the form of a chapel in the Corinthian style, and will be placed in the center of a wide platform, approached by eight marble steps. A buttress on each side of the chapel supports a bronze tripod. The bronze doors are to be cast at Munich. The marble floor will be a mosaic of six different colors, and in the center is to be a Greek Cross. The dome is supported by four pilasters of gray Scotch granite with Italian marble capitals. Three Columbaria are on each side of this chamber; and the whole is lighted by a beautiful memorial window, presented by Mrs. Cook. The base of the exterior is of California granite, on which rest the pilasters, ten in number, that support the cornice, from which rises a marble balustrade. The monogram D. D. C., on a panel above the entrance, is inclosed with lilies and forget me-nots. The name, Colton, is cut in high relief on the frieze; and a shell-shaped finial, two feet in diameter, and ornamented with poppies, surmounts the pediment. The work, which is to be 20 feet square and 35 feet high, will cost about $50,000.

Grant's Favorite Topic.—About nine out of ten of the brief speeches made by Gen. Grant since his return from abroad have contained the singular announcement that none of the European Powers are hankering after a war with the United States. This, the General says, he knows from his own observation, for he has seen that the crowned heads of the Old World and their slavish subjects at length appreciate to the full the might, majesty, and dominion of this glorious nation. This may be all very true, and we hope it is, but where is the necessity for so constantly reminding us of it? Have we only just begun to be a powerful nation, or are we to be flattered to learn, on such high authority, that Europe does not utterly despise us? One would imagine that we lived in constant dread of being gobbled up by some foreign Power to see the way in which the General keeps patting the American Eagle on the head and telling it not to be afraid.

The Right Man in the Right Place.—The *Evening Post*, of last Tuesday, published a long array of names of people who are willing to serve the State under our incoming Governor. In the list, we notice that B. H. Monson is named for the position of Superintendent of State Printing. We have known Mr. Monson for over thirty years, and during that time he has done a large amount of printing for us, always in the most satisfactory manner. He stands in the front rank of *thoroughbred* printers, and his appointment to the position would do equal credit to the appointing power, to the office and to Mr. Monson, and we feel sure would be applauded by the press and the printing craft throughout the entire State.

Here is what a veteran said: "It was before the trenches at Petersburg, and remarkably hot, when you consider we were in December. Our regiment was charging up a side-hill, raked fore and aft with batteries and sharpshooters. One fellow near me dropped on his hands and knees, and crawled on in that position towards the enemy, when the Colonel caught him in the rear with the flat of his sabre. 'Get up, you darned fool! Do you think you are cavalry?'"

The New Orleans Times has been publishing for some weeks a series of admirable articles signed "Catherine Cole; of course, a nom de plume. The gifted writer, whose productions have received high commendation from Eastern journals, is a lady, formerly a resident of this city, and greatly respected for her entertainments in the literary circle she adorned. It is gratifying to her friends in California to know that her rare talents meet with recognition in the Crescent City.

What is home without a mother? Not more desolate than would be a Thanksgiving Day without those mince-pies, for which the Original Swain's Bakery, 213 Sutter street, has an unrivaled reputation. So great is the rush for these that orders, to be attended to, must go in without delay. There are but five days left.

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS LETTER.

SUBSCRIPTIONS:

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Postage Prepaid

The following firms are authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the San Francisco *News Letter;*

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PARIS, FRANCE.—Charles Legay, 1 Rue Scribe; "Anglo-American Bank," 19 Boulevard de la Madelaine.

NEW YORK.—S. M. Pettengill & Co., 37 Park Row; George P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce street; A. Brentano, 37 Union Square; MacKenzie, Phillips & Co., 115 and 117 Nassau street; E. Duncan Sniffen, 31 and 32 Astor House offices; John F. Phillips & Co., 27 Chatham street.

BOSTON, MASS.—S. M. Pettengill & Co., 10 State street.

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CINCINNATI.—E. N. Fleshman & Co., N.E. corner 4th and Race streets.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—H. P. Hubbard.

VICTORIA, B. C.—T. N. Hibben & Co.

SACRAMENTO.—A. S. Hopkins.

[February 2.

Price per Copy, 10 Cents.] ESTABLISHED JULY, 20, 1856. [Annual Subscription, $5.

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS LETTER

California Advertiser.

DEVOTED TO THE LEADING INTERESTS OF CALIFORNIA AND THE PACIFIC COAST.

Vol. 30. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, NOV. 29, 1879. No. 20.

Office of the San Francisco News Letter, Merchant Street, Nos. 607 to 615, San Francisco.

GOLD BARS—890@910—SILVER BARS—5@15 ₱ cent. disc. Mexican Dollars, 4@5 per cent. nominal.

☞ Exchange on New York. ¼@1-5 par cent.; On London, Bankers, 49¾@49¾; Commercial, 50⅛@50d. Paris, sight, 5 francs per dollar. Telegrams, 3-10@¼ per cent.

☞ Latest price of Sterling, 481½@484.

☞ Price of Money here, ⅜@1 per cent. per month—bank rats. In the open market, 1@1½. Demand active.

THE STOCK MARKET.

The past week has witnessed a snccession of breaks, which has completely demoralized the Stock-dealing fraternity, and made sad havoc among the margin buyers. Large blocks of Union and Sierra Nevada were forced upon the market by leading brokers, which have been the principal cause of the decline, and with the weeding out of weak margin holders, we are inclined to the belief that a resuscitation of values may be expected. A winze is about to he started at a point between the S. Nevada incline and the Union shaft, to facilitate the opening of the 2400-ft level, which will answer all the purposes of the shaft. Tbe drift leading to this winze already shows fine ore for a distance of 36 feet, so that something encouraging is looked for in the winze. The west cross-cut in Sierra Nevada 2300-ft level is generally regarded as a failure, inasmuch as the drift reveals only 15 feet of ore, where the diamond drill reported over 60 feet without reaching the west wall. The break in Sierra Nevada was undoubtedly occasioned by the official confirmation oi this fact, demonstrating as it does the norrowness of the ledge at this point. The balance of the list were at the mercy of the *fancy gambles*, and suffered in the general demoralization. In the absence of any important information from others of the mines, tbe balance of the market is dull and devoid of interest. Outside stocks are generally neglected and difficult of sale. At tbe close a slight shading off from opening prices was noticeahle, witb very moderate business transacted.

We note that the stock of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, $6,000,000, was admitted to the free list, and its $6,000,000 of bonds to the regular list of the New York Stock Exchange on the 12th inst. The company is four months old, and consolidates all the railway and steamship lines of Oregon into a close monopoly. The official statement gives the net earnings for October at $247,000, and for the last four months, $638,657, out of which a quarterly dividend of two per cent. on the capital was paid November 15th, leaving a cash surplus of $500,000. The company has four new ocean steamships, plying between San Francisco and Portland, a fleet of 28 steamboats on the Columbia, and lines of railway hetween various points. The bonded indebtedness bears 6 per cent. interest. The stock was bid at 101 when listed, but sales have since been made at 120.—*S. F. Merchant.*

Beerbohm's Telegram. — LONDON AND LIVERPOOL, November 28th, 1879.—Floating Cargoes, steady with fair demand; Cargoes on Passage, quiet; Mark Lane Wheat, quiet but steady; No. 2 Spring off Coast, 53s.; Red Winter off Coast, 55s.; California off Coast, 55s. 6d.; California Nearly Due, 56s. 6d.; California Just Shipped, 57s.; No. 2 Spring for Shipment, 52s.; Liverpool Spot Wheat, firm; California Club No. 1 Standard, 11s. 9d.; California Club No. 2 Standard, 11s. 7d.; California Average—Western, 11s. 3d.; White Michigan, 11s. 4d.; Red Western Spring, 9s. 2d.@9s. 8d.; Extra State Flour in London, —; Extra State Flour in Liverpool, —; Livsrpool Western Mixed Corn, 4s. 7½d.; Liverpool Canadian Peas, 8s. 4d.; N. Y. St. Ex., 81@84d.; English Country Markets, firm.

The Health of the City.—There was a further declins of deaths last week from 86 to 80, and the zymotics were reduced to eleven. Typhoid fever still prevails, hut of a mild type; there have been two deaths this week. Scarlatina is also prevalent—a death was marked last week and one has occurred this. The colder weather is proving fatal to the aged—three deaths from old age are registered. The dryest weather is seemingly less fatal to consumptives. The deaths this week are less than usual. Measles have caused a death—the first from this cause for many weeks. Croup and diphtheria each count one death. Pneumonia is on the decline.

PRICES OF LEADING STOCKS AND GOV. BONOS.

San Francisco.....November 28, 1879.

Stocks and Bonds.	*Bid*	*Asked*	*Stocks and Bonds.*	*Bid.*	*Asked*
Cal. St. Bonds, 6's,'57, (nom)	100	102	Home Mutual Ins. Co.....	85	90
S. F. City & Co. B'ds, 6s, '58	Nom.	Nom.	State Investment Ins. Co ..	105	108
S. F. C. & Co. B'ds, 7s (nom)	Nom.	Nom.	Union Ins. Co.....	114	116
Montg'y Av. Bonds (nom)..	65	70	City R R.....	35	40
Dupont Street Bonds	80	90	Central R. R. Co.....	50	55
Sacramento City Bonds....	26	28	Clay Street Hill R. R	20	22
Stockton City Bonds, 6's...	90	95	Market Street R. R.....	6	—
Yuba County Bonds, 8's....	103	106	N. B. and Mission R. R.....	66	70
Santa Clara Co. Bonds, 7's .	105	107	Omnibus R R.....	30	32
C. P. R. R. Stock.....	85	90	Potrero and Bay View R. R.	30	35
C. P. R. R. Bonds	108	110	Giant Powder Co	155	165
Oakland City Bonds, 8's....	112	115	Atlantic Giant Powder.....	95	105
Bank of California (old st'k).	72½	75	S. F. Gaslight Co (ex div)...	90½	91
First National.....	95	97½	Oakland Gas Co.....	34½	35
Pacific	120	125	California Powder Co.....	95	98
California Ins. Co.....	108	112	S. V. W. W. Co (ex div)....	85	85½
Commercial Ins. Co.....	75	80	Nevada Co. N. G. R. R. Bds	93	95
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co....	115	120	Virginia & Truckee " "	100	102½

The demand for first-class Securities continues, and thers ars indications that Money is leaving here for investment elsewhere. The credit of this State could hardly be above what it is at present. Issue of long Bonds would eagerly be absorbed on the basis of from 5 to 5½ per cent. per annum interest, and it is to he hoped that the new Legislature will adopt some plan of public improvement that will not only give activity to this idle capital that is now going away seeking employment elsewhere, but will also give employment to ths mass of white laborers who complain that they can get nothing to do.

ANDREW BAIRD, 312 California street.

We regret sincerely to note the death of Mr. Delany, aged 60, the talented managing editor for so many years of the world-renowned *London Times*. In 1869 we called on Mr. Delany at his private residence, in Edgeware Road, London, with Mr. Sampson, the editor of tbe city articles, and it was at the instigation and request of Mr. Delany that the proprietor of the *News Letter* wrote the first letters direct from San Francisco which appeared in that journal. These letters were followed by the correspondence of Mr. Donald Frazer, and his notices were followed afterward by the able articles of Mr. Ed. Jackson, and those no lees distinguisbed of Mr. Barr Robertson.—ED. NEWS LETTER.

Conger vs. Conroy.—The contest for the Senatorship of the Ninth Senatorial District was resumed yesterday morning before Justices Pennie and Joachimsen; James Tierney, Kane Mahoney, W. W. Traylor, A. L. Stone, Benj. Dorr, W. Wilson, C. E. Weise, J. Delavan, J. King, A. McPherson. The evidence of the workingmen was almost all hearsay, and the last witness confessed that he had been arrested four or fivs times for fighting, and had been in jail thirty or forty days. The W. P. C. made a very pretty showing.

Gen. Grant and the Eastern Press.—Public opinion is evidently changing in relation to Grant and ths third term. Some of the most influential papers in the country are now out and openly against him. The *Cincinnati Commercial*, one of the leading Republican papers of the West, slashes at Grant in a savage and wholesale way in a recent issue; while Don Piatt, in the *Washington Capital*, calls Grant "a brute on ths field and an imbecile in the Cabinet." This is only specimens of the way noted Eastern editors are serving up Grant and ths "hoom" business.

Death of S. B. Wattson.—This gentleman, one of the oldest merchants of the city, died suddenly on Tuesday last, of paralysis of the brain, and at the comparatively early age of fifty-four. Mr. Wattson was a native of Edinburgh, a man of strict integrity and honor, and of great business capacity. Hs had been a member of the firm of B. C. Horn & Co., and later a partner in the house of Parker, Wattson & Co., and when he died was at the head of the largs cigar and tobacco firm of S. B. Wattson & Co.

Correction.—We stated last week, on the authority of the *Coast Review*, that the New Zealand Insurance Co. had ceased taking fire risks in this State. A letter from the manager informs us tbat this is an error, and that the Company continues to underwrite fire risks in this city and county, in Oregon and in Washington Territory, as well as Marine Risks.

Received too late for notice this week: *Appleton's Journal* and ths *North American* for Decsmber.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, Frederick Marriott, 607 to 615 Merchant Street, San Francisco, California.

SKELETON SKETCHES.--No. 13.

[BY T. A. HARCOURT.]

A Terrible Adventure.

I do not believe in ghosts of the orthodox sort—very few people do in these matter-of-fact days—nor have I any fixed creed with regard to the secrets of nature which, as a class, are erroneously called "supernatural;" hut that there are such secrets I firmly helieve, and that they are occasionally half revealed to us when we least expect a revelation I also believe. Who is there that has gazed upon the corpse of a friend without heing filled with awe and wonder? All that we saw in life lies there. We might dissect the body, yet the most powerful microscope could discover nothing to be missing. Every part of the wonderful machine is pefect, hut it has stopped running, and all the science and iugennity of man can nevermore set it going. But though we cannot measure, or define, or even imagine it, we know that something *is* missing—we know that *the man himself* is missing. This empty shell, mouldering into dust before our very eyes, is not the friend we knew. Our friend was an invisihle essence, and this was his habitation. He looked *through* those eyes, not *with* them, and now that he has departed, the windows are darkened and the house is silent forever. To think that we never saw him or be us-- that we each only saw the perishable ahode of the other—is hoth strange and sad, but it is true. No man ever yet looked upon his fellow—in this life at least. As well might he say that he looked upon a musical instrumeut and beheld the sound.

It was with such gloomy thoughts as these that I occupied myself one winter night, now many years ago, when it wae my melancholy duty to watch heside the dead body of one whom I had dearly loved in life. He had died in the vigor of his manbood, had heen cut off in the blossom of his hope and strength, and the cause of his death had completely haffled the physicians. I was staying on a visit at his country house, or rather palace, for he was enormously wealthy, and his life had heen suddenly snuffed out, as it were, while we sat talking together. Yes, only the night before I had sat by the fire in this very armchair with him opposite to me there, and when I looked up to see why he did not answer a lazy question I had just put to him, he was dead. Now his body lay decked for the grave in the next room, and I sat here by tbe fire alone.

When I say tbat the body lay in the next room, I am not exact. It really lay at the farther extremity of the room in which I sat, hut an arch divided this lofty and spacious chamber, and from the arch hung heavy curtains of ruby-colored velvet, which I had drawn to keep the heat of the fire from the hody and the cold from myself, for it was a freezing night. It was with the ancients, and is with some people at the present day, an actual helief that to leave the corpse unwatched for a eingle instant would endanger the departed spirit. But I entertained no euch ideas. What harm could come to that poor, vacant tenement, still less to the "something" that had left it? And if harm should come, surely no vigil of mine could prevent it. I sat with the hody because I loved it, not that I might protect it.

I have said that I am not superstitious, and during the first half of the night no thoughts save the speculations I have mentioned and vain regrets for the loss of my friend occupied my mind. It was, as nearly as I can remember, ahout an hour after midnight that I hegan to experience a sort of nervous uneasiness for which I was at a loss to account. I was seized with an indefinable dread—of what, I knew not—and this feeling hecame momentarily stronger. In vain I tried to shake it off, telling myself tbat the agitation and grief of the past twenty-four hours had weakened my mind and hody. In vain I huddled over the fire and strove to think of other things. It was no use. I found my eyes wandering constantly to the closed curtains, and I was unmistakahly afraid. At length, vexed at my own weakness I crossed to the other side of the hearth and seated myself with my back to tbe curtains, in the great armchair which the dead man had occupied the night hefore. For a few moments I felt easier; then on a sudden my terror returned with tenfold force. I no longer douhted. I now *knew* tbat there was something to be afraid of. I heard nothing, hut, as distinctly as if I saw it, *I felt that there was a presence in the room, and that it was behind me.*

My heart stood still; my hlood, aye, the very marrow in my hones was frozen with inexpressihle horror. I would eooner have died than look round, yet I was irresistibly impelled to do so. Slowly, O so slowly! I turned in my eeat and advanced my face to the side of the chair (the hack was too high for me to see over witbout rising). Witb ashen face and staring eyes, I peered round at the curtains, and there, hetween them —O, God! shall I ever forget it!—there, hetween the parted curtains, stood the dead man in his grave clothes!

His eyes were open, and he gazed steadily at me with a look of such devilish malice as I hope never to see in a human face again. I could no more stir or utter a sound than if I had heen carved in granite. For what was perhaps a minute, though it seemed to me a lifetime, we remained thus; I peering at him round the side of the chair, he glaring at me from hetween the curtains. Then I saw him slowly crouching to the eartb. Gradually he shrank down till he almost squatted on the ground, and then, with hands outstretched like distended claws, his foamy lips drawn hack from his teetb, and his eyes riveted on mine, he hegan to creep toward me. Still I could not move until he had got within six feet of me. Then I saw his hody quiver from side to side (as yon have seen a cat's, just hefore she springs upon her prey), and, leaping up with a shriek, I raised the massive chair like a feather and dasbed it upon him as he rushed forward. Of the fearful struggle that ensued I can remember little; all that I distinctly recollect is the rushing in of the servants. After that all hecame a hlank.

It was nearly three weeks hefore I regained my senses, and as soon as I was strong enough to converse on the subject, tbe doctors told me how it all came ahout. It seems that my friend bad not heen dead, hut in one of those extraordinary trancee whicb simulate death so closely as to deceive the most skillful scientific men. As is frequently the case in such instances, the horror of the situation in which he found himself upon returning to consciousness, together with the shock whicb his system had received, turned the restored man into a lunatic, though his madness was of a more violent character than is usual.

It was more than a year before my friend entirely recovered from his insanity. But I could not face him again, and have not seen him since.

Artistic Novelties, manufactured from California quartz, at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

A REMARKABLE CAREER.

The career of M. Dejean, the proprietor of the Circus in the Champe Elysees and on the Boulevards, who has just died at the age of 94, is a remarkable one. He started in life as a hutcher's apprentice, and his good looks drew all the cooks in the neighborhood to the shop of his master, who, on retiring, left him the business. Having amassed a comfortable fortune he started the Circus, kept it going for half a century, and realized very large profits. He was remarkable for his Herculean strength, and for his attachment to the Napoleon family, which the late emperor requited by making M. Dejean an officer of the Legion of Honor. Of his strength stories are told that border on the marvelous, in which fiction mingles very largely with fact. Thus it is stated that soon after starting the Circus a tiger escaped from a menagerie he was exhibiting, and made etraight for him. Dejean quietly open his arms, then closed them; when he re-opened them the tiger fell dead at his feet, smothered in his terrihle embrace.

TAXES! TAXES!
1879-80.

Notice is hereby given that a certified copy of the Assessment Book of the Taxable Property of the City and County of San Francisco, Real Estate and Personal Property (subsequent Assessment Book included), for tbe Fiscal Year 1879-80, has this day been received; that the State, City and County TAXES for said Fiscal Year are now due and payable at the office of the undersigned, first floor, New City Hall, and the Laws in regard to their collection will be strictly enforced.

TAXES will become delinquent on the **First Monday in January, 1880,** and unless paid prior thereto, five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof.

CHARLES TILLSON,
Tax Collector of tbe City and County of San Francisco.

San Francisco, October 27th, 1879. Nov. 1.

ASSESSMENT OF LANDS
BENEFITED BY
WIDENING DUPONT STREET.

Notice is hereby given that a certified copy of the Assessment Book of the Real Estate which is subject for the Payment of Principal and Interest upon "Dupont-street Bonds," as directed by an Act of the Legislature of California to authorize the Widening of Dupont street, in the City of San Francisco, "Approved March 23d, A.D. 1876," has this day been placed in my hands for collection. Tbe Laws in regard to the collection of the same will be strictly enforced.

CHARLES TILLSON,
Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco.

San Francisco, October 27th, 1879. Nov. 1.

MONTGOMERY AVENUE ASSESSMENT.

Notice is hereby given that a certified copy of the Assessment Book of Real Estate, which is subject to assessment to defray expenses incurred by the Opening of Montgomery Avenue, has this day been placed in my hands to collect the Assessment thereon.

Said Assessment is for tbe Fiscal Year of 1879-80, and is now due and payable at the office of the undersigned, first floor, New City Hall. All Assessments remaining unpaid on the FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1880, will have five per cent added thereto.

CHARLES TILLSON,
Tax Collector for the City and County of San Francisco.

San Francisco, October 27th, 1879. Nov. 1.

WAKELEE'S AUREOLINE
Produces the Beautiful Golden Hair so Much Admired.

SUPERIOR TO THE IMPORTED ARTICLE

—BY REASON OF ITS—

FRESHNESS AND CARE USED IN ITS PRODUCTION.

PRICE, LARGE BOTTLES. $2.

Manufactured by H. P. WAKELEE & CO., Druggists, corner Montgomery and Bush streets, S. F. [Aug. 2.

CALIFORNIA SUGAR REFINERY,

Manufacturers of the Standard Syrup, a superior article put up in barrels expressly for home consumption. Also, Extra Heavy Syrup in barrels for Export. Refined Sugars at lowest market rates. Office, 215 Front street, up stairs Dec. 21.

JOHN JENNINGS

Hooper's South End Warehouses, corner Japan and Townsend streets. San Francisco. First-class Fire-Proof Brick Building, capacity 10,000 tons. Goods taken from the Dock and the Cars of the C. P. R. R. and S. P. R. R. free of charge. Storage at Current Rates. Advances and Insurance Effected.

EDWARD BOSQUI & CO.,

Printers, Engravers, Lithographers and Bookbinders,

Leidesdorff street, from Clay to Commercial.

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN PATENT OFFICES.

C. W. M. Smith, Counselor and Advocate in Patent Cases, 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco. Established 1862. Specialty: Patents, Trade-Marks, Patent-Law. Sept. 20.

QUICKSILVER.

For sale---In lots to suit, by Thomas Bell & Co., No. 305 Sansome street, over Bank of California. Nov. 16.

ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY,

No. 310 Sansome street, San Francisco, Wholesale Dealer in Furs. Sept. 21.

MADAME WALDO COHEN,

Finishing Lessons---Piano. $3 Per Lesson.

Sept. 20. *507 Hyde Street, San Francisco.*

A MOONLIGHT MEMORY.

The moonbeams through my window-pane
Right cheerily are blinking;
The moon-beams rouse my drowsy brain,
And set me fast a thinking.
Comes back a night of long ago,
When I with May was walking;
My heart beat fast, and her's, I know,
Was much too full for talking.

We strolled beyond the village bound,
Through country lanes and byways;
For Love is startled by a sound,
And ever shuns the highways.
The loving words I sought to speak
My tongue refused to utter;
The crimson flush upon May's cheek
Betrayed her inward flutter.

And so we kept our silent pace
Until the moon, quite kindly,
Behind a cloud concealed her face,
And left us walking blindly.
Young Love, like Evil, fears the light,
But in the dark grows bolder;
So there, upon that happy night,
My tale of love I told her.

And when the moon, serene and fair,
Once more illumed the heather,
She shone upon the happiest pair
That ever walked together.

Will Hatch Smiley, in The Republic.

CHECKING BIGOTRY.

Some cases have recently occurred in New York and Massachusetts, illustrating the natural tendency of the ecclesiastical mind toward the most arbitrary, higoted and eveu illegal methods in enforciug what tbey are pleased to call church discipline. Most of your zealous clerics are quite willing, nay eager, to use their influence with members of the church, in order to crush a recalcitrant into submission. This applies to denominations generally, although, in the present instances, it is Catholic clergymen who have got themselves in hot water. In New York a member of tbat Church, who subsequently joined tbe order of Masons, purchased a family burial plat in the Catholic cemetery, wherein several of his family were interred. At his decease it was desired to bury bis remains in the same plot, hut the Church resisted, and a law-suit ensued. The Court decided tbat the plot had been sold for burial purposes, and paid for, and that deceased, as purchaser, was entitled to interment. The fact of consecration of ground not being recognized by the common law, could not be taken into consideratiou. Tbis decision, therefore, satisfactorily settles a long mouted point. In this country, wbere mixed marriages are so common, it cannot but he a consolation to wives and hushands of different faith to know that no barrier of higotry can separate their last resting-placea.

In Massachusetts a Canadian priest excommunicated one of his congregation—a hackman—becauae the latter attended the services of an unfrocked priest, who bad left his original Church and started one of his own. Moreover, the congregation from which the hackman had been cast out were warned that, if they patronized him in any way, the priest would neither baptize, marry nor bury them. A suit for damages ensued, wherein it was proved that the priest bad not only used the language complained of, hut bad actually turned away a funeral procession because it came in plaintiff's backs. Defendant alleged that he acted hy order of bis ecclesiastical superiors, and denied any malice. Court instructed the jury that, if they found tbe words to he used in fact, they were also used in malice. The jury found for plaintiff in $3,433.50 damages. Exceptiona were filed, and an appeal will be taken, hut the judgment is sure to he affirmed. During the trial an attempt was made by defendant to settle the suit so as to prevent it being of record, hut plaintiff refused all overtures.

Still another case in tbe same communion was that of a parish priest in the Bay State, who refused his parishioners the sacraments while they continued sending their children to the public scbools. Some of tbe congregation appealed to Archbishop Williams, of Boston, who very curtly dismissed them, saying the priest knew his business. Tbis, of course, must he a great hardship to Catbolic parents who are unable to pay the parochial charges for the so-called Catholic free schools. Where a child is admitted whose parents are unable to pay, he is a mark for scorn and neglect, all tbe care and kindness being lavished on tbe children of those wbo do pay. It is no wonder that an indignant protest has gone up from a majority of church members, and it is not the less indignant because silent. Such wanton stretcbes of authority can only serve to bring the Church into contempt, and deservedly so.

Other denominations have nothing to boast of. The cases are numerous, especially in small towns, where a man's business has been secretly ruined by ministerial influence, on account of "backsliding." From these, and similar cases, acting on public opinion, the outside Church is stronger tban the inside, and able to maintain civil rights in spite of all the crooked and bigoted methods of those who are willing to ruin men "for the love of God," in order to force tbem into the fold from which they had gladly escaped.

The Drug Nomenclature of the Unwashed."—Among some original specimens, the *Chemist and Druggist* gives the following: "Balocks and Hunney," "parragrack," "holowaya," "extract hyoxyemus," "antyburlas pills," "Loddom," "aotne withen" (stone whiting). Another cbemist is asked to prescribe for a child "sick and no apletight," for another troubled with "a dredful roaring in his inside;" some one wants "a hottle of scent for diarrhœa in his head." Other requirements are "combination soda" (carbonate), "commode for the hair" (pomade), "bitter alice," "asissik assik" (acetic acid), "brucks" (horax), "fires of halsam," etc.

George Mel has been appointed Resident Secretary for San Francisco of the London, Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

Bullion Mining Company.--Location of Principal Place of Business, San Francisco, California. Location of Works, Gold Hill Mining District, Storey County, Nevada. Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the first (1st) day of November, 1879, an assessment (No. 12) of Fifty (50c.) Cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Company, payable immediately, in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 3, Safe Deposit Building, 328 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on WEDNESDAY, the THIRD day of DECEMBER, 1879, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-FOURTH day of DECEMBER, 1879, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

[Nov. 8.] J. M. BRAZELL, Secretary.

STOCK DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Office of the Gila Silver Mining Company, Room 7, Safe Deposit Building, 328 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California, October 21st, 1879.—At a special meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company, held this day, a Stock Dividend of twenty per cent was declared, payable immediately, out of the Capital Stock owned by the Company. All Stockholders are requested to send their Stock to the office of the Company before November 24th, 1879, and receive the dividend due thereon.

Nov. 8. WM. W. PARRISH, Secretary.

A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF PHOTOGRAPHS FOR SALE,

Comprising Views of Palestine, Egypt, Rome and other parts of the World. The Collection was made by a gentleman, for many years a resident of Europe and Asia, at an expense of over $3,000. It comprises about 500 views in perfect condition, having suitable Portfolios, Albums, etc, together with a very large and powerful Magnifying Glass. Will be sold as an entirety.

SNOW & CO.,

Nov. 15. (Successors to Snow & May), 20 Post street.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Steamers of this Company will sail from Broadway Wharf for PORTLAND, Oregon), every 5 days, direct, and for LOS ANGELES, SANTA BARBARA, SANTA CRUZ, SAN DIEGO, SAN LUIS OBISPO and other NORTHERN and SOUTHERN COAST PORTS, leaving SAN FRANCISCO about every third day.

For Day and Hour of Sailing, see tbe Company's Advertisement in the San Francisco Daily Papers.

Ticket Office, No. 214 Montgomery Street, near Pine.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Agents,

March 15. No. 10 Market street.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF CAL.

Attendance, daily, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., by the under- signed, to receive subscriptions and donations, and to furnish all information relating to the Society.

J. P. McCURRIE, Secretary,

Oct. 23. 730 Montgomery street.

GEO. STREET, Agent News Letter, 30 Cornhill, E. C., London.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

[ESTABLISHED 1820.]

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India and the Colonies; Joyce's Treble Waterproof and F 3 Quality Percussion Caps; Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding; Joyce's Gas-Tight Cartridges, for Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns; Wire Cartridges, for killing game at long distances, and every description of Sporting Ammunition. Sold by all gun-makers and dealers in gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers,

Sept. 20. 57 Upper Thames street, London.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS OF

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, which are calculated to deceive the public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their signature, "LEA & PERRINS," which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see name on wrapper, label, bottle and stopper. Wholesale and for export by the proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, etc., etc., and by grocers and oilmen throughout the world. To be obtained of

Nov. 16. MESSRS. CROSS & CO., San Francisco.

ROWLAND'S

MACASSAR OIL strengthens the Hair and prevents it falling off. The bottles have a glass stopper, and *not* a cork.

KALYDOR beautifies the Complexion and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Prickly Heat, Eruptions, etc.

ODONTO whitens the Teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

EUKONIA is a new and delicate toilet powder.

Ask for ROWLAND'S articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid cheap imitations. Sold by Druggists, Bazaars, etc., all over the world. May 3.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

Finest and Cheapest Meat-flavoring Stock for Soups, Made Dishes and Sauces. March 2.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grate- **ful.** See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," etc.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

Caution--Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature, in blue ink, across Label. "Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years." March 2.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

To be had of all Store-keepers, Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only), C. David & Co., 43, Mark Lane, London, England. March 2.

CHARLES LANGLEY & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

Importers of Pure English, French and German Drugs,

PATENT MEDICINES, Etc.,

100 and 102 FRONT STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO. [Sept. 6.

"PLEASURE'S WAND."

"We Obey no Wand but Pleasure's."—*Tom Moore.*

Baldwin's Theater.—*Forget-me-not* is the most interesting and forcible play produced on our stage since *Diplomacy.* Although the plot is in all respects a different one, there are touches of character here and there that correspond to those of the principal personages in that *chef d'œuvre.* The heroine "Stephanie" has the same aim in view that "Zicka" has, but she is working toward that point openly and without deception. This makes the character stronger and more powerful. The causes that may have brought this woman to her pariah-like condition are immaterial in themselves; they are simply the results of modern society, with its absurd code. The woman shown us is a vicious, cruel, heartless outcast. A being who, by her incessant warfare upon mankind, by the destruction, through her artifices and wiles, of the nobler sentiments of her victims, forfeits all claims upon what sympathy and pity the irresponsibility of her fall may create. The woman ceases to exist; it is a viper, a crawling, seething thing, that remains to be crushed under the heel of Truth. This "Marquise de Mohrivart" is a being possessed of cunning and ingenuity, experience and knowledge of mankind—all the qualifications in fact that can aid her in her designs—a perfect she-devil. With nothing to lose and everything to gain, her confidence is natural. For a moral combat she has the strongest weapon—a tongue—lashing and cutting in its intellectual force, against physical coercion, she holds as defense a terrible secret. It is a wonderful character. It is a fiend incarnate. The authors, who are evidently writers of talent, have expended all of it on this woman. They have made this being as perfect a character as possible. Around this figure they have built a plot which in its inception is clever and forcible, but they have failed to work it out satisfactorily; the climax being weak and perhaps ridiculous. In a woman of "Stephanie's" strength and wealth of resources, physical fear could only be a momentary emotion. The thought of physical violence at the hands of the revengeful Corsican, might produce a temporary paralyzation of all her faculties, leaving but the desire of personal safety; but a strong will and a reliance in the protection of the law would have soon asserted themselves. There are so many other dramatic points that suggest themselves in this connection, that it is strange the authors have adopted this weak ending. The play is one which will, perhaps, fail to attract the masses. There are no scenery effects to charm the eye, and no dramatic incidents for the unthinking. But the cultivated will find in it an interest and a charm. The dialogue is excessively clever and witty. The lines are crisp and epigrammatic. The thoughts are expressed in short, pithy sentences, that strike the understanding and imprint themselves. There is humor of the refined kind, and there is truth forcibly expressed. As the heroine, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis achieves a deserved success. Carelessness and indifference have lately been the chief characteristics of her efforts, and have marred everything she attempted. Her "Zicka," once a talented impersonation, has become an over-acted, exaggerated performance. Her "Stephanie" is a compensation for all this. She plays it as she has never played "Zicka." One of the chief traits of the latter was hypocrisy, and Miss Lewis' delineation of this was the weak spot in the character. It always seemed as if "Dora" and the Beauclercs should have seen her true nature at once. But "Stephanie" makes no concealment of herself, and her viciousness is frank and above-board. Miss Lewis gives the different phases of the Marquise with remarkable effect. The consciousness of a supposed unassailable position, the knowledge of the power she wields—all of this asserted with the grace and wit of a woman of the world—are characteristics that Miss Lewis portrays with rare skill. She gives the true meaning to every line she speaks. The persiflage with "Welby" is in that cold, easy way that denotes the heartless woman. The scorn, the defiance, the subsequent pleading, all indicating wonderful vigor and life are depicted with true appreciation of the character. It is a piece of acting deserving study and attention. As "Sir Horace Welby," O'Neill was eminently satisfactory. It is a part requiring simple dignity of manner and ease of speech. Morrison was a poor representative of a poor character. He was entirely too melodramatic. The humility and abject manner were too exaggerated, as it lacks consistency with "Welby's" description of the man. Miss Carey, in her part, was colorless and listless. Mr. Bradley, as "the Prince," was entirely out of his line. Miss Revel ditto. Miss Walters seemed to be in the dark as to "Mrs. Foley," for it was a nondescript performance. The talent of make-up is not a feature in this company, a fact noticeable more particularly in the case of Miss Lewis. "Stephanie" is a well preserved woman of forty, not a young girl of twenty. As this play will undoubtedly enjoy a deserved run, opportunity will be afforded to further review piece and actors.

Bush Street Theater.—The chief merit of the Colville Troupe lies in the beauty of its female members, assisted by the taste of the costumer. This is amply exemplified by the performances of *Babes in the Wood.* This clever extravaganza is rather indifferently played, and still it possesses attractiveness. The male comedians, Roland Reed and Graham, are a little disappointing in their efforts to amuse. The fair ones, though, shine this week with increased effect. Ella Chapman is as sprightly and trim as ever. Annie Deacon, Kate Everleigh and Adah Lee, appear in beautiful costumes, and do the little assigned them gracefully. A most meritorious member of the troupe is Miss Fanny Wright, a thoroughly conscientious artist. As "Sally," Miss McHenry displays the possession of dramatic ability far above the usual standard of burlesquers. She gives the character intelligently, with a wealth of clever detail and byplay. Being, also, a very pretty girl, it is not to be wondered at that she is rapidly becoming a great favorite. Mr. Maffin deserves mention for his very amusing conceit, the educated "Donkey." Full houses are the rule at this theater.

California Theater.—*Davy Crockett* is so well known a play that little of it can be said. It is undoubtedly one of the very best of American plays on the stage. It is free from the contamination of variety and minstrel shows, being without one of those idiotic stage dialectic characters. It is a simple story of events in the backwoods, tinged with romance. In its plot and incidents, its characters and its deductions, it is essentially indigenous, allowing naturally for dramatic license. Mr. Mayo has been seen in this character so often in this city that criticism is unnecessary. He improves the impersonation yearly, and it stands out to-day as a piece of acting admirable in its vigor and naturalness. Miss Woodthorpe is slightly overweighted as "Eleanor Vaughn," but does remarkably well. This young lady is brimful of talent, which is rapidly developing. She has chosen the true course, that of commencing at the foot of the ladder. The scenery and properties deserve favorable mention.

German Theater.—For his benefit, last Sunday evening, Max Freeman had an immense audience, who testified their appreciation of his talents by numerous floral offerings, and also, it is rumored, by a more substantial presentation. *Tricoche and Cacolet* is from the French of Mulhar and Halevy, and has been produced in English under the name of *P. P.* It is a most amusing farce in the original, but one which loses most of its fun as translated into the heavier forms of Saxon languages. The multifarious disguises of the two principals giving numerous opportunities for clever assumptions and effective make-ups, were done full justice to by the beneficiary and Mr. Urhan. The support was, as usual, admirable. The decrees of Fashion, which are at best but vagaries, meet with but little opposition nowadays, but it is to be hoped that the innovation introduced by the little soubrette, of dresses very short in front, will be considered a provincialism. It is a style only suited to fair Cinderellas.

Standard Theater.—*Dr. Clyde* for the last time to-night. On Monday a new play—*The Man from Cattaraugus,* with a capital part for Owens. On December 6th the proposed benefit for Manager Kennedy will take place at the Grand Opera House. A varied and amusing programme has been arranged, and tickets are being rapidly sold. A full house is already assured, an agreeable fact to chronicle.

An excellent move has been made by Mission Star Lodge No. 160, I. O. G. T., in the miscellaneous entertainments given on the second and fourth Tuesdays of the month, at King's Hall, Mission street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. Besides addresses on Temperance, Musical and Literary selections are given.

Woodward's has a superb programme for to-day and to-morrow. The great Roman gladiators, the famous Allen Sisters, Mr. A. Sich, the great Berlin whistler, Saveniers, the cornet soloist, and the amazingly funny pantomime of the *Lone Fisherman.* No extra charge.

Vienna Gardens.—The managers have taken heed of the suggestions made in this column in regard to ventilation, and have perfected improvements which make the place a delightful resort, both for pleasure and comfort.

Chit-Chat.—Fraseuelo, the famous bull-fighter, whose shocking death has been graphically pictured in print, and whose immense funeral has been eloquently described, is getting along very well, having almost recovered from his injuries.——Ruskin's *Modern Painters* has been translated into Polish by Mme. Modjeska.——Linda Dietz has made a hit in London.——Leonille LeBlanc, notorious as an actress, etc., has applied for re-admission to the Comedie Francaise.——Tschalkowsky, the Russian composer, has just finished an opera entitled *Joan of Arc.*——The new theater at Geneva, Switzerland, is said to rank, in beauty and extent, next to the Opera Houses of Paris and Vienna. The cost has been defrayed from the proceeds of the Brunswick legacy, and, including the value of the land, exceeds $1,000,000.——Australia is the paradise of circus managers. The Colville beauties are creating havoc among our fellows.

ART JOTTINGS.

The near approach of the holiday season instills a little life into art affairs. Many of our artists are sending their works to the auction room; at any rate, we are told by the auctioneer that "this magnificent collection of real works of art are gathered from the most *talented and meritorious studios* in the city, and many of them exhibition masterpieces by our best artists." In the array of names we find those of Tojetti, Straus, Bush, Holdridge, Jenks, Denny, Rouse, and others. And such paintings! No one would suppose that the most industrious *studio scavenger* could gather together such a lot. They have but to be glanced at to be appreciated to the full. We are also told that many of the *gims* offered are by other artists than those named, the painters withholding their autographs for some unexplained reason, but obviously because the works would bring too much coin, and the dear public be thereby swindled—considerate that! In the meantime, the art stores are full of good things for the holidays; excepting works by local painters, these are scarce, and if any are to be found, the price demanded exceeds by far the figures at which similar pictures are nightly sacrificed at in the auction shop. True, there may be a difference in the quality, but the public are not always discriminating enough to see it, and then, too, they are taught to believe that each painting, as it leaves the easel of the painter, is his *last and best* work. Vain belief—deluded public.

Truly, it must be said that local art is in a bad, very bad way, and no one is responsible for it but the artists themselves. If they have not respect enough for their profession to keep from painting such pictures and gorging the market with them, they must expect the public—the better part of it—to decline to pay large values for their works, though they are of a better quality.

FIRE MARSHAL DURKEE'S REPORT.

The "Commercial Herald" has the following summary of Fire Marshal Durkee's report for the year ending June 30, 1879: It shows that the total of fires and alarms was 387, of which number 323 were actual fires. In these there were 385 buildings destroyed, besides six outside fires of hay, jute, etc., and one tug-boat. There were 17 incendiary fires during the year, aggregating a total loss of $12,269 12, of which $7,555 75 was insured. The fireworks of our national celebration caused no less than 52 fires on July 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th of the present year. There being 323 actual fires, there was one fire during the official year to every 74 buildings of the city. The average loss per fire was $1,122, a low rate for San Francisco. Forty buildings were totally destroyed; 70 damaged over $300 each; the remainder under $300 apiece. Forty-five fires were extinguished without damage. Loss on buildings was $124,419 37; general insurance on buildings, $906,324 30. Insurance on loss, $75,447 96. General insurance on stock, furniture, etc., $1,355,881; loss, $238,097; insurance thereon, $133,019. Total loss on buildings, stock, etc., was $372,506. Insurance paid, $214,781. Cigar factories, Chinese laundries, and Chinese stores appear frequently on the list. The heaviest losses were on August 21, 1878, Murphy, Grant & Co., dry goods, loss $44,300; and January 14, 1879, Giant Powder Works, loss $38,200.

Krug Champagne.—Private Cuvee, in quarts and pints; Shield—Krug—in quarts and pints; Premiere Qualite, in quarts and pints. For sale by Hellman Bros. & Co., corner Front and Jackson streets.

SPORTING ITEMS.

Football.—Rugby is *par excellence* the school for football. Its disciples place that game far ahead of any nther out-door sport. Other large colleges and schools only accord football a secondary place, and practice it for lack of better sport during the winter months. The reason for this difference of opinion is easily explained. It needs the Rugby Union rules to make football popular, both to players and spectators: without them it lacks science, and puts a poor hand on an equality with a brilliant player. Under the Association rules, football has failed to create even a passing ripple of excitement in San Francisco, but under the Rugby Union rules its popularity is an assured fact. This is proven by the interest taken in the games played at Oakland, and the number of clubs, with good membership rolls, already started. The credit of this enthusiasm in the splendid game is in a great measure due to Messrs. Sanderson and Theobald, who, we believe, were the first to propose the new *regime*. Others soon flocked to their standard; the St. George's Rowing Club enlisted almost to a man, the Neptune Rowing Club sent a strong body nf recruits, and now we learn that the Olympic Club have formed a band to wrestle with the egg-shaped leather. The practice game at the Oakland Cricket Grounds last Saturday was in every respect a great success. The Olympian Football Club played fifteen men against the St. George's Club with seventeen. The attendance was good, the grounds were in good order, and the weather perfect. Following are the teams: *Olympians*—Forwards—Theobald, Whittaker, Whitehead, McCarty, Williams, Roxburgh, Foster and Catton; Half-backs—Dean, P. Thompson, Lachlan and Mathieu; Backs—Sanderson (Captain), Johnson and J. Thompson. *St. George's*—Forwards—Lawton, White, G. Brown, Belcher, O'Kell, G. Page, A. Page, Beesley, Cohen and Friedlander; Half-backs—Nicholson, Ferguson, Lucas and Girven; Backs—Wallace (Captain), Blackie and C. R. Brown. The Umpires were Messrs. Page and Thompson, who deserve credit for their efforts to make the games successful. The ball opened at 2:50 P. M. by a kick off for St. George, who carried the leather into the enemies country and kept it there, till Ferguson made a touchdown and goal for them at three minutes to three. The remainder of the play failed to produce another goal for either side—three twenty-minute and one fifteen-minute game being played, with one goal and one touchdown for St. George, against two touch-downs for the Olympians. Some of the players are first-class, especially Nicholson, Dean, Ferguson, Thompson, Theobald, Sanderson, C. R. Brown, Wallace, Girvin and Catton. Several of the others lack practice, the game being evidently new to them, for they exhibited a dread of scrummages that nothing but ignorance of their nature could inspire. It was noticed, too, that some of the players had plates or gutta percha bars on their shoes, which is prohibited for fear of accidents.——Last Thursday a football match was played at the Oakland Cricket Grounds between a picked 16 from the Olympian and St. George Clubs and 16 of the Phœoix Club. The latter club were late on the ground, game not being called till a few minutes before 3 P. M. Phœnix got the kick-off, but failed to follow up, having to touch-down for safety in less than five minutes. No points were made for full forty minntes, when Page got a touch-down for the Olympians, from which Ferguson kicked a goal. The next game was much shorter, the Phœnix getting a touch-down and goal in fifteen minutes. The remainder of the match failed to produce another goal, but the Olympians were evidently more than a match for their opponents, who did not score a point against six touch-downs for the Olympians. Some brilliant runs were made on both sides, but it was noticeable that the half-backs played more for effect than was beneficial to the interests of their respective sides. A considerable amount of wrangling took place, but perhaps that was caused by most of the Phœnix Club being ignorant of the rules.

Pedestrianism.—P. McIntyre and King Hedley have arranged a race on the following terms; one-half of the stake is already up, in the hands of Mr. Carmody, the stake-holder: The race to be 440 yards, to come off at the Recrcation Grounds, Sonday, December 14th, for $500 a side; the balance of the stake to be deposited in the hands of the stakeholdcr one day prior to the day of the race. Either party failing to come to the scratch to forfeit $250 to the nther. Gate money to be divided after paying legitimate expenses. McCullough, the well known sporting gambler, is alleged to he King Hedley's backer. McIntyre backs himself. The race may be for blood, but, in view of Hedley's shady performance with the Indian, and other brilliant failures, it is not good policy to take much stock in his races. Hedley is a good quarter-mile runner, and possibly can beat McIntyre, but his associations are not of a character to inspire confidence. In any case, it is not advisable for outsiders to bet on the result, as this hint might cause an alteration in the fixture, if such a thing exists.——The six-hour contest at Humboldt Hall, last Saturday, was a failure in every respect. The affair was not properly advertised, consequently there was no attendance.——The Pacific Coast Pedestrian League have already secured 26 entries for the six days' race they propose to start the latter end of December. The race being open to the world, should attract many pedestrians, especially as the winners get all the proceeds.——Guerrero, Santos and McFarlane are barred out of all competition, in which the P. C. P. League are interested. Cause, dishonest practices.

Rowing.—Great interest is being taken in the Hoyt-Leahy race, the betting being still a shade of odds on Hoyt. Leahy is taking regular practice, and is already in nearly perfect trim. Hoyt bas ordered a shell nf Twigg, to be completed in two weeks. It is made of Spanish cedar, 30 feet long, 14 in beam, 30 lbs. weight, 6½ inches deep. Hoyt will probably secure the services of W. H. Daily for coach and trainer, but has made no definite engagement with bim so far. An opinion is current that if Hoyt practices and rows with sliding seat he will have a better chance. This, we think, is incorrect, as there is not sufficient time before the race for him to master the new style of rowing. Should he practice with it and rnw with stationary seat, after all he would most likely find that he had thrown away his chance.——The Pioneer Club are trying a new four-oared barge made hy Twigg, length 35 feet, alleged weight 130 lbs., built of Spanish cedar. If the above figures are correct, she is by far the lightest boat on the bay. The Dolphin Club's barge, built by Griffin, which is so far conceded to be the best boat of her class here, is 34 feet long, and weighs 206 lbs.

Baseball.—Last appearance of the great Eastern baseball circus at the Recreation Grounds, Sunday, when the Chicago reconstructed club will play the Cincinnatis.——The Union Club are desirous of playing the Knickerbockers for $500 a side and gate receipts. We hear that the latter are ready and willing to meet them on their own terms.

Coursing.—There will be an interesting coursing meeting at Point nf Timbers, December 7th, at which the following matches will be run: Kitty Clover, of the Pacific Coast Club, against Dr. Meares' Monarch, best two in three, for a $300 purse; Thornhill against White Cloud, for a $50 purse; Tom Tunstead's California Boy against Lane's Lady Gay, for a $50 purse; Zerina against Douglas' Colleen Bawn (late Mary), for a $100 purse. R. J. Tidmarsh, of San Jose, will act as Judge, Tom Tunstead slipper. For the principal race Monarch is a good thing, bar accidents. The other matches are very even.

Bicycling.—The three days race for men commences this evening, with eight entries. From the practice we have seen during the week our opinion that 400 miles will not be made is strengthened, unless there is a dark horse in the race playing possom. Merril thows the best form, and possesses sufficient endurance for a long race; but we do not look for anything more than a graceful exhibition of riding at ordinary speed. The three ladies who exhibit before the match, in a two-hour contest, are all beginners. Lizzie Baymer, who is well known as a competitor in the late six-day walk, is the prettiest rider.

Shooting.—Wild geese are plentiful all through the southern part of the State, especially around Tulare Lake. Snipe still abound in the San Joaquin Valley and the islands of the Sacramento. Duck shooting is good at Reno, Sacramento, Suisun, and all through the coast counties.——K. Wertheimer made 183 out of a possible 200, with an open-sight Winchester rifle, at Alameda, last Sunday.——Just before dusk, snipe and teal fly in large numbers into the swamp at the south end of Merced Lake. We had some good sport there last Saturday.

Archery.—J. P. Allen, of the Bank of California, has organized an archery club, with one hundred members. The club expect to be in good working order by January 1st. J. P. Allen has an excellent reputation as an archer, having recently made the second best score nn record in this State.——The lady members of the Santa Cruz Olympic Club have started an archery club.

St. John's Presbyterian Church, Post street, between Mason and Taylor. Rev. Dr. Scott, Pastor, will preach Sunday morning at 11 A.M.; and the Rev. Mr. Mackenzie, of Stockton, at 7½ P.M. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 9½ A.M. Prayer and Praise Service at 6½ P.M.

BUSH-STREET THEATER.

Charles E. Locke, Proprietor and Manager---Carnival of Fun! Music and Mirth! Continued to Crowded Houses! The Famous COLVILLE OPERA BURLESQUE COMPANY, the most complete organization of the class in the world. BABES IN THE WOOD! An Enormous Success! Every Evening at 8 and Saturday Matinee at 2 o'clock, until further notice. A most delightful entertainment for families. New Scenery, New Music, New Costumes. Falcontrina's Musical Selections, the Mechanical Donkey, Ornithological Episode of WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN? in pantomimic verse by little children—the whole forming the most chastely beautiful entertainment, original with the Colville Company. Seats may be secured six days in advance. Nov. 29.

STANDARD THEATER.

M. A. Kennedy, Manager.--This (Saturday) Evening, Nov. 29th, Third and Last Week of

Dr. Clyde!

MR. JOHN E. OWENS as HIGGINS, "as it were." This (Saturday) Afternoon, at 2 o'clock, Positively the Last "Dr. Clyde" Matinee. Monday Evening, Dec. 1st—First production on any stage of THAT MAN FROM CATTARAUOUS. Mr. John E. Owens in a great part. Reserved Seats can be secured six days in advance at the Box Office without extra charge. Nov. 29.

CALIFORNIA THEATER.

W. B. Barton, Manager; Barton Hill, Acting Manager. This (Saturday) Evening, November 29th, Last Night of the Popular California Actor, MR. FRANK MAYO, as

Davy Crockett!

With its Novel Mechanical Effects, Realistic Scenery, and Thrilling Tableaux. LAST DAVY CROCKETT MATINEE this Afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Monday, December 1st, Magnificent Production of THE STREETS OF NEW YORK, with MR. MAYO in his great character of BADGER. Nov. 29.

THE BALDWIN THEATER.

Thomas Maguire, Manager.---Brilliant Success! Houses Crowded, and Standing Room Only, to witness the strongest play ever acted,

Forget-Me-Not!

Every Evening, including Sunday, and Saturday Matinee. Mr. James O'Neill, Mr. Lewis Morrison, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis, Miss Eleanor Carey, and a very powerful cast. The Furniture used in the setting of this piece is from the warerooms of F. S. Chadbourne & Co., 735 Market street. Nov. 29.

ESSENTIAL OIL OF EUCALYPTUS AMYGDALINA.

Bossito's "Parrot" Brand is the original and only genuine Eucalyptus Oil imported, and used internally under medical prescription, and externally for all rheumatic and bronchial affections, as well as for local pains, bruises, sprains, etc., for which it is an undoubted specific. For sale by all druggists. W. H. CAMPBELL, Sole Agent.
Nov. 29. 402 Front street, San Fraocisco.

SEEDS.

R. J. Trumbull & Co., 419 and 421 Sansome street. Kentucky Blue Grass, Alfalfa, Mosquit, Timothy, etc., etc. Vegetable Seeds of all descriptions. Nov. 29.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Company's steamers will sail as follows at 12 M:
CITY OF TOKIO, Dec. 27th, March 20th—CITY OF PEKINO, Feb. 7th, May 1st—for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG.

CHINA, November 29th, for PANAMA and NEW YORK, calling at ACAPULCO. Tickets to and from Europe by any line for sale at the lowest rates; also to Havana and all West India ports.

AUSTRALIA, December 22d, at 12 o'clock M., or on arrival of the English mails, for HONOLULU, AUCKLAND and SYDNEY. $10 additional is charged for passage in Upper Saloon.

. DAKOTA, November 29th, for VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, SEATTLE, and TACOMA, connecting at TACOMA with Northern Pacific Railroad for PORTLAND, Oregon. Tickets must be purchased before 11 A.M. on day of sailing, at Wharf Office. For freight or passage apply at the office, cor. First and Brannan streets. [Nov. 29.] WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., Agents.

THE IRISH AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The United States are the home of the oppressed and overcrowded of Europe, and, we may say, also of Asia. On this Continent the indigent of all nations have been welcomed as they never were before in the history of the world; and, during the last hundred years, the poorest have risen to such positions of comfort, wealth and luxury, as were never before known. In this category of indigent people, the Irish have been most conspicuous, and particularly during the last forty years. At the time of the potato famine in Ireland, in 1846 and 1847, there was an extraordinary exodus to this country, and within a few years the population was reduced in a very material degree. In 1831 the population of Ireland amounted to 7,767,401, in 1841 to 8,175,124, in 1851 to 6,551,970, in 1861 to 5,798,967, in 1871 to 5,386,708, and in 1879 it is estimated at 5,363,324. This may seem at first sight to be a rather doleful record of the movement of population, but in reality there are two views in which these figures may be regarded. If the potato famine drove vast numbers from their native country under conditions of the greatest hardship and suffering, this enforced exodus was the means of opening up the way for large bodies of men and women, by causing those who were not so driven by the stress of circumstances to obtain a knowledge of how they might immensely improve their material condition by emigrating to other countries, where labor was in much greater demand, and where the resources and industries of the countries were much more varied. The Irish people were so numerous in proportion to their wealth and products previous to 1846, that the poorer classes were perpetually on the verge of starvation; and they were so ignorant and so little inclined to remove from the land of their birth, that the outside world was to them, in great measure, *terra incognita*. It required the terrible effects of absolute famine, starvation and death to break the spell that bound them ignorantly to their own country, where the population was altogether in excess of the means of living, and to compel them to seek the higher scale of wages and of living that other countries freely offered to them. Having once found their way to the United States and to the large cities of England and Scotland, what could be more natural than that increasing knowledge of life and labor in other parts of the world should cause hundreds of thousands who were in no danger of starving to feel an ambition to better themselves in the world by finding a larger field and unbounded prospects for themselves and their children. The emigration from Ireland was not something to be mourned over and regretted; it was an act of wisdom and prudence; it was the instinct of self-preservation, leaving behind the dangers and risks of starvation, and looking to countries where no such dangers existed, with a hopefulness of a better lot in the world than the bulk of the Irish race had ever dreamed of before. It was the beginning of a new era for the poorer Irish, an era that was to lead forth the superfluous population from their narrow, restricted sphere and their wretched mode of existence, into new lands and new spheres of labor, where they would acquire comfort, wealth, intelligence and independence. To those who remained behind there was a larger field of labor in the diminished numbers; and the movement of population in Ireland shows that the temptations of the outside world are too great for the Irish people to prefer poverty and increasing numbers at home, while comfort, independence, and even wealth, are awaiting them elsewhere.

We have therefore no sympathy with the visionary, restless and unfounded feeling that somehow it is a hardship that can never be forgotten, for Irishmen to have had to leave their native country. How many thousands and hundreds of thousands of Englishmen, Scotsmen and Germans have left their birthplaces, and much that was dear to them, in order to find in distant lands, among strangers, that comfort and hope in the world that their overcrowded native land could not possibly offer them. But instead of mourning over the necessity, or more probably the ambition, that led them forth in pursuit of new homes and new hopes, they feel as if they can never be too grateful for the opportunity that enabled them to plant themselves in a free, energetic, wealthy society where the race is generally to the swift and the battle to the strong. They may cherish the strongest affection for their native country and the homes and friends they have left behind them; but they accept the inevitable destiny that fate has decreed to them, while they cherish a reverence for the country from which they sprung. Their active affections cluster around the land of their adoption. They feel content and at peace with the world. But with the Irish race, as a whole, there is a hungering after the visionary, the impracticable, the impossible. They seem unable to realize that the land of their adoption gives them advantages which are impossible of attainment in Ireland. They fancy that all the opportunities and benefits offered in the United States ought to be offered to them in Ireland; and they delude themselves into the belief that if Ireland does not present all the advantages of the United States for indefinite numbers of people, it is because of the union with Great Britain; because of the authority of the British Government, in which, nevertheless, Irishmen themselves have their due share of influence. They dream of the potent spell of an Irish Republic, and have no doubt as to its efficacy; while the history of the world is teaching to those who have eyes to see and intelligence to apprehend, that no old over-crowded country can possibly present to poor people the prospects that are offered by those new births of new worlds that have been witnessed during the last half century, and which have absorbed millions of the superfluous populations of Europe, and thus warded off the famine and starvation that must otherwise have overtaken populations increasing in numbers on a limited area without large outlets for emigration and for trade. The Englishman is content to find that he has immeasurably benefited himself by seeking a new country, and that he has left more elbow-room for those that remain behind; and he does not delude himself into fancying that if there had been an English Republic, he might have had all the comfort and prosperity of his adopted home, while still remaining in the land of his birth. He accepts the facts of history and the records of experience, and tries to find the greatest amount of happiness in the lot that he has chosen, without worrying his life out with imaginary cogitations as to how to transplant the comfortable and prosperous life of the United States, where now there is only miserable existence among the poorer classes in old countries. This hankering after the impossible is one of the vices of the Irish people, though happily the second generation in this country, with soberer imagination and more sympathy with material well-being, and less sympathy with the mere flutter of romantic visions, are in a large measure exempt from this weakness. They value the independence and equality to which they are born; they value the splendid opportunities open to talent, energy and application; and at the same time they feel the difference between free America and Ireland with the associations of the feudalism, from which it has but lately emerged, still hanging around its people and its institutions. This second generation and their descendants may revere old Ireland, and prize its history and the rich associations that cluster around it, but they are content that it should remain to them a memory, and not an abiding place. They may visit it and revive inherited feelings as to its glories and its grandeur; but they have so long breathed a freer atmosphere that they have no desire to voluntarily merge themselves in a narrower life and narrower surroundings. They may venerate old Ireland, but they will choose to live and breathe in the United States.

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Fire Insurance.

GIRARD..... of Philadelphia.	LA CAISSE GENERALE.....of Paris.
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Capital Represented.....$23,000,000.

All Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. OF CALIFORNIA.

Principal Office, 406 California Street, San Francisco.
Cash Assets, January 1, 1877, $595,291; Liabilities, $5,952; Surplus for Policy Holders, $589,339. J. F. Houghton, President; L. L. Baker, Vice-President; Charles R. Story, Secretary. R. H. MAGILL, H. H. BIGELOW, General Agents.

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FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.--UNION INS. CO. OF S. F.

The California Lloyds.---Established in 1861.---Nos. 416 and 418 California street. Cash capital $750,000 in Gold. Assets exceed $1,000,000 Coin. Fair Rates! Prompt Settlement of Loses!! Solid Security!! DIRECTORS.—SAN FRANCISCO—J. Mora Moss, N. G. Kittle, M. J. O'Connor, R. S. Floyd, Moses Heller, Adam Grant, Daniel Meyer, Antoine Borel, Charles Kobler, E. L. Goldstein, I. Lawrence Pool, A. Weill, Joseph Brandenstein, Charles Bamn, James Moffitt, Benjamin Brewster, L. Cunningham, W. M. Hoag, Nicholas Luning, John Parrott, L. A. Booth, Julius Baum, Myles D. Sweeney, Jas. M. Goewey, Edward Cadwalader Bartlett Doe, Gustave Touchard, J. H. Baird, J. G. Kittle, George C. Hickox, C. Duconmun, Wm. Scbolle, John Conly, Ig. Steinhart, W. B. Stone, J. O. Eldridge, A. B. Phipps.

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THE STATE INVESTMENT AND INSURANCE CO.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Cash Assets, $450,000.---Principal Office, 218 and 220 San- some street, San Francisco. OFFICERS:—A. J. BRYANT, President; RICHARD IVERS, Vice-President; CHARLES H. CUSHING, Secretary; H. H. WATSON, Marine Surveyor. BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—Peter Donahue, James Irvine, C. D. O'Sullivan, A. Bocqueraz, R. Harrison, A. H. Rutherford, R. Bailey, E. W. Corbett, George O. McMullin, A. J. Bryant, Frank M. Pixley, E Burke, H. H. Watson, Dr. C. F. Buckley, P. J. White, E. M. Root, M. Mayblum, Richard Ivers, John Rosenfeld, Daniel Callaghan. P. H. Russell, Sacramento. John G. Downey, Los Angeles. Wm. Hood, Sonoma County. H. W. Seale, Mayfield. Geo. Rutherford, San Jose. Feb. 16.

THE MARINE INSURANCE CO. OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

[ESTABLISHED 1836.]

Whole Amount of Joint Stock and Guaranteed Capital..$5,000,000.
Whole Amount of Capital paid up..... 900,000.
Cash Assets December 31, 1876..... 3,710,000.

The undersigned have been duly authorized to issue Policies at current rates on Freight and Shipments to or from England, Europe, New York, Japan, China, Australian Colonies, Sandwich Islands, and Northern Coast Ports. If desired, policies made payable at port of termination.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., Agents,
Aug. 10. 218 California street.

THE SWISS MARINE INS. COMPANIES COMBINED.

Switzerland, of Znrich, Capital 5,000,000 francs; Helvetia, of St. Gall, Capital 10,000,000 francs; Baloise, of Basle, Capital 5,000,000 francs. These three Companies are liable jointly and severally for all losses that may be sustained. Losses made payable in all the principal seaports of the world. In the settlement of all claims under an English policy, these Companies will strictly adhere to the conditions and customs adopted at Lloyds, and submit to English jurisdiction.
June 9. HARRY W. SYZ, Agent, 225 Sansome st., S. F.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSUR. CO. OF BOSTON.

Has transacted the business of Life Insurance for nearly thirty-five years. Its assets amount to over FOURTEEN MILLION DOLLARS. The law of Massachusetts makes all its Policies nonforfeitable. It is a Purely Mutual Company, dividing every cent of surplus among Policy-holders. This is the ONLY Company on the Pacific Coast governed by the Massachusetts Lapse Law. This company has complied with the new Insurance Laws of California.

WALLACE EVERSON, General Agent.
Sept. 22.] 328 Montgomery street.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INS. CO. OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital $5,000,000.---Agents: Balfour, Guthrie & Co., No. 316 California street, San Francisco. Nov. 18.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

"What is the weight of Love?" I said
To a little maiden, whose curly head
Was thoughtfully bent o'er the dismal slate
Whereon was a sum she must calculate.

"Love is as light as a thistle-ball,"
Was her laughing answer; "no weight at all
Has the will-o'-the-wisp, who goes and comes,
And never is bothered with horrid sums!"

"How would you measure Love?" "That depends!"
Said the merry maiden with host of friends,
As she smoothed her dress till its silken fold
In the sunlight shimmered like cloth of gold:

"In my opinion, O curious bard!
Love is like calico, bought by the yard,
Or drawn from a fountain with depth so small
A half-pint measure would hold it all!"

"What is the weight of Love?" I asked
An aged matron, so overtasked
With household duties her care-worn face
Had lost the marks of its youthful grace.

"Lightly I held my love, I know,
In that beautiful season of long ago;
But now," she said, with a deepening frown,
"Love is a burden that weighs me down!"

* * * * * * *

Love is heavy, and love is light,
Deep and shallow, and dark and bright,
Bounded not by an earthly chart,
Yet held in the compass of one true heart!

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW, for November. London: Chapman & Hall.

The November number of the *Fortnightly* is of more than average interest, and sustains its reputation as the leading Review of the London monthlies. It opens with an article entitled "A German View of the British Army," by a captain in the Pomeranian Uhlans. The writer regards the British system as very cumbrous and unsatisfactory, wanting in homogeneousness, and altogether behiud the intelligence of the nation, as shown in other fields of organization. He thinks that the abolition of purchase and formation of a reserve bardly a beginning of reform. Dr. Burney Yeo, in an article on "Winter Quarters," gives a very interesting account of the various places to which Europeans resort in winter, in search of a climate mild enough for consumptives and persons threatened with any weakness of the lungs. Chiefly, of course, he treats the subject as one affecting Englishmen, and criticises the various noted winter resorts from the point of view of being refuges from the three objectionable features of the English climate in winter, namely: damp, cold, and variability. He notices Davos in the Grisons, the Upper Engadine, Egypt and the Nile, Madeira, Mogador on the west coast of Africa near Senegal, Algiers, Tangier, the Riviera, Cannes, Nice, Arcachon, Pau, Amelie les Bains, in the Eastern Pyrenees, etc., and seems to give the preference to Mogador and Tangier. Dr. Yeo's views ought to prove interesting to the medical men of this coast, as tending to show the relative merits of climates according to the latest ideas of the most qualified judges, as it seems to us important that the merits of the various health resorts in California should be classified and set forth for the benefit of invalids. There are doubtless some spots in this State that will rival anything in Europe or Africa. Mr. Hamilton Lang contributes an article on "The Austrians in Bosnia," which is followed by one from the pen of Mrs. William Grey, on "Men and Women." Mrs. Grey has taken a very deep interest in all the modern questions that concern her sex in England, and in the present article shows, in a very temperate form, the disabilities under which women labor, and the injustice to which they are subjected, both by law and by social prejudice. She advocates the extension of the Parliamentary franchise to women, on grounds that are meeting with growing acceptance in England, and, as Lord Beaconsfield has expressed himself favorable to the principle, it is hard to say how soon it may flash on English politics as one of the surprises of conservative legislation. Mr. J. A. Symonds makes a few brief comments on Mr. Matthew Arnold's "Selections from Wordsworth." Mr. Wilfrid S. Blunt writes very interestingly on "An Indo-Mediterranean Railway: Fiction and Fact," showing that, so far as India is concerued, the Suez Canal would not be superseded by any such railway either for war or commerce, and that concentration of attention on the Suez Canal route is of infinitely more importance to India than diverting attention toward a railway which would not be used for troops, even in the exigency of having to face another Indian mutiny. The Railway might have some importance in a strategical point of view in Turkey in Asia, but it is doubtful if even the best selected route for commercial purposes would ever pay its expenses. Mr. Blunt regards the inhabitants of that country as a decaying people. "Western Asia," he says, "indeed, does not ask for these, only to be allowed to live, or, if needs must, to die in peace. This, if I may say it without a paradox, is their best chance of life. To endow them with railways and canals, except as a pure gift, without cost or burden to them in construction or maintenance, could only hasten the end. They have not the strength for such remedies." Mr. F. Harrison contributes an article on "The Conflict of Laws," and Mr. A. Page one on "Assurance Investments."

Hygiena of tha Voica; Its Physiology and Anatomy. By Ghislani Durant, M D., Ph. D., etc. A New and Revised Edition. Cassell, Petter & Galpin, New York; Billings, Harbourne & Co., San Francisco.

One is glad to see that this book has met with a favorable reception from the public, for it is filled with sound advice and precious bints on the management and preservation of the voice, which is of some use to all of us, though we often cry out for a good commodity of silence. Dr. Durant gives a concise account of the anatomy of the vocal organs, and the manner in which they are affected by a healtby or unhealthy state of the general system; and he lays down rules for the proper exercise and strengthening of the lungs and throat. The chapters on Respiration, Alimentation, Sleep and Preservation of the Voice, contain much that is valuable for the maintenance of the vital powers in general, and will repay perusal by all.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital.....$3,000,000.
WM. ALVORD.....President.
THOMAS BROWN, Cashier | B. MURRAY, Jr., Ass't Cashier

AGENTS:

New York, Agency of the Bank of California; Boston, Tremont National Bank Chicago, Union National Bank; St. Louis, Boatman's Saving Bank; New Zealand, the Bank of New Zealand; London, China, Japan, India and Australia, the Oriental Bank Corporation.

The Bank has Agencies at Virginia City and Gold Hill, and Correspondents in all the principal Mining Districts and Interior Towns of the Pacific Coast.

Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world. Draw direct on London, Dublin, Paris, Berlin, Bremen, Hamburg, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Antwerp, Amsterdam, St. Petersburgh, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Christiana, Locarno, Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama. Nov. 4.

FIRST NATIONAL GOLD BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Paid up Capital $2,000,000, Gold. President, R. C. Woolworth; Vice-President, D. Callaghan; Cashier, E. D. Morgan.

DIRECTORS:—R. C. Woolworth, D. Callaghan, C. G. Hooker, C. Adolph Low, Peter Donahue, Isaac Wormser, Edward Martin, James Moffitt, N. Van Bergen.

CORRESPONDENTS—London: Baring Bros. & Co. Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China. Dublin: Provincial Bank of Ireland. Hamburg: Hesse, Neuman & Co. Paris: Hottinguer & Co. New York: National Bank of Commerce. Boston: Blackstone National Bank. Chicago: First National Bank. This Bank is prepared to transact a general Banking business. Deposits in Gold, Silver and Currency received subject to check or on special deposit. Exchange for sale on the principal cities of the United States, Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Commercial Credits issued available in Europe, China and Japan. Collections attended to and prompt returns made at the lowest market rates of Exchange. Jan. 19.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.—Capital paid up, $1,800,000, with power to increase to $10,000,000. Southeast corner California and Sansome streets. Head Office—28 Cornhill, London. Branches—Portland, Oregon; Victoria, New Westminster and Cariboo, British Columbia.

This Bank transacts a General Banking Business. Accounts opened subject to Check and Special Deposits received. Commercial Credits granted available in all parts of the world. Approved Bills discounted and advances made on good collateral security. Draws direct at current rates upon its Head Office and Branches, and upon its Agents as follows:

New York, Chicago and Canada—Bank of Montreal; Liverpool—North and Soutb Wales Bank; Scotland—British Linen Company; Ireland—Bank of Ireland; Mexico and South America—London Bank of Mexico and South America; China and Japan—Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and Oriental Bank; Australia and New Zealand—Bank of Australasia, Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, and English, Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank.

May 18. FREDERICK TOWNSEND, Manager.

LONOON ANO SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITEO.

Capital, $5,000,000, of which $3,000,000 is fully paid up as present capital. Reserve Fund, $360,000. San Francisco Office, 424 California street; London Office, 22 Old Broad street. Manager, ARTHUR SCRIVENER; Cashier, WILLIAM STEEL. London Bankers, Bank of England and London Joint Stock Bank; New York, Drexel, Morgan & Co.; Boston, Third National Bank. This Bank is prepared to transact all kinds of General Banking and Exchange Business in London and San Francisco, and between said cities and all parts of the world. March 30.

THE NEVAOA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Capitel Paid Up.....$3,000,000.
Resarve, U. S. Bonds..... 3,500,000.
Agency at New York, 62 Wall street.
Agency at Virginia, Nev.

Buys and sells Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers. Issues Commercial and Travelers' Credits. This Bank has special facilities for dealing in Bullion. Nov. 8.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

GUARANTEE CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $300,000.

Officers: Vice-President, Jerome Lincoln; Secretary, W. S. Jones; Attorney, Sidney V. Smith. Loans made on Real Estate and other Approved Securities. Office: No. 215 Sansome street, San Francisco. Oct. 14.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS ANO LOAN SOCIETY.

Deutsche Spar und Leihbank, No 526 California street, San Francisco. OFFICERS: President, L. GOTTIG. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—Fred. Roeding, Chas. Kohler, Edw. Kruse, George H. Eggers, N. Van Bergen, H. L. Simon, Peter Spreckels, Ign. Steinhart. Secretary, GEO. LETTE; Attorney, JOHN R. JARBOE. May 18.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, LIMITEO.

422 California St., San Francisco.

London Office, 3 Angel Court; New York Agents, J. W. Selligman & Co., 21 Broad street. Authorized Capital Stock, $6,000,000. Will receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.

FRED. F. LOW, IGN. STEINHART, Managers.
P. N. LILIENTUAL, Casbier. Sept. 13.

AGGREGATE ASSETS, $38,789,065.

Imperial Fire Insurance Co., of London..... .....Instituted 1803.
London Assurance Corporation, of London.... .....
.....Established by Royal Charter 1720.
Northern Assuranca Corporation, of London.....Estabiiahed 1836.
Quaan Insurance Company, of Liverpool.....Estabiiahed 1857.

A JOINT POLICY ISSUED BY THE FOUR COMPANIES.

ROBERT DICKSON, Manager.
W. LANE BOOKER, Agent and Attorney.
317 CALIFORNIA STREET, S. F. [Oct. 11.

CUMBERLANO MINE,

Yavapal County, Arizona. Office: No. 417 California st., San Francisco, California. President, GEORGE M. CIPRICO. Secretary, J. H. GRIFFITHS. Office Hours: 2 P.M. daily. Oct. 11.

R. H. LLOYO,

Attorney-at-Law, Room 13, Nevada Block.

THE RESTRAINTS OF AN EDITOR.

May an editor safely write all that good motives and justifiable ends would impel him to do? The unthinking many would, in all honesty of impulse, answer, "Yes, certainly." They would, however, he most egregiously mistaken. His ends may he altogether righteous, and his motives as exalted as the heavens, and yet he may not always publish what he knows. We know this sounds strangely inconsistent with that section in the Constitution which says that "every person may speak, write and publish his sentiments upon all subjects," but to that section there is an important addition. Every person may speak, write and publish, but he is to he "responsible therefor to the law." He may know of crying wrongs that the whole people ought to right; he may personally he as sure that they exist as that the sun shines at noonday, and yet he may not venture to give them publicity. It is not sufficient to know a thing of your own knowledge, nor is it even sufficient that you can produce honest witnesses to prove that their knowledge agrees with your own. You must he very sure that the wrong-doers cannot produce a large number of dishonest witnesses to swear the other way. The majority vote has become a marvelous power in this land. Under its authority crimes are committed that are a disgrace to humanity. It is bought and sold as a merchantable commodity. It is too often a brutalized and corrupted thing. It says who shall fill the Presidential chair, and who shall occupy the jury box. It determines whether your property, liberty, or life shall he forfeited. It declares who shall rule over the nation. It may declare the one and determine the other, falsely and corruptly, for bad ends and from infamous motives. Aye! a majority vote has become a mighty engine. There are those who know how to manage it, and those who do not. Truth and honor sometimes control it, but oftener they do not. In Congress, in legislative halls, and in political organizations, truth and honor are strangely perverted terms. Even in jury boxes and on witness stands they do not always find a place. We know they do not. We are well aware of examples in point, but we dare not declare them, because the interests of the witnesses are entirely the other way, and, if necessary, the jurors, who might he called upon to try the facts, would assuredly find it to their interests to agree with the witnesses though they believed them not. Brokers for jurors and witnesses are becoming quite common in this city, and there are lawyers who know the fact, and are well aware of how to avail themselves of it. We *know* very high legal lights who engage themselves in the business; but though we know them, it would he decidedly unsafe to name them, because of their success in the very operations we should he denouncing. We *know* Supervisors who have been corrupted, but if we were to say who they are we should he outnumbered in the jury box and on the witness stand. We *know* men who ought to have been indicted, but never will be, because of a crooked majority vote. We *know* others who have been indicted, but will never he convicted, for the same reason. We have often discussed grave evils, being impelled by knowledge we could not, with legal safety, always disclose. When we made our celebrated exposure of the quacks, we were in possession of knowledge that would have astounded this community, but we could not publish that which all the witnesses were interested in denying. The best we could do was to attack the scoundrels for lesser offenses that we could prove, but drawing our vim and force from a knowledge of the larger offenses which we could not. Though thus handicapped, we generally succeeded in reaching the rascals in some way or other. The knowledge which an editor has he cannot always publish. He has to ask himself not only is the thing true, but "can I so clearly maintain its truthfulness as to defy the machinations of money, the falsity of corrupted witnesses, and the power of the bought jurors." If he is not sure that the nature of the allegations and the character of the proof are so welded together as to give him rights at law, that neither false witnesses nor bought jurors can take away, then, although he may he as sure that the allegations are true as that the sun shines at noonday, it is the part of discretion to suppress any and all of the facts that hy any possibility may he made away with. When an editor is more pronounced than his allegations would seem to justify, then the reader may well take it for granted that there is more in the case than meets the eye. He may rest assured that there is a knowledge of evils that cannot he printed, but which are stirring the righteous indignation of the writers. We have given an illustration of that in the case of the quacks. We might supply even a more vivid one in reference to certain hotels that are dens of iniquity. We may know a case in which a hotel manager severed the bell connection with a young lady's room, entered therein, committed a capital offense, and escaped being hanged, as he ought to he, because of the belief of the lady's aged and sensible advisers that she would he ruined if her name were dragged before the public. Suppose we knew such a case as that, that we were assured of the purity of the lady, and of the infamy of the surrounding facts, what, in that case, would he the opinion of the reader as to our duty in the premises? "Expose, denounce, gibbet the monster! Hold him up to public infamy!" Hold on, friend. Not so fast. We might he *sure* of the facts, yet not able to contend with corrupted testifiers, and the wishes of the friends of the party injured are entitled to primary consideration. Then, in regard to another case, at a totally different hotel, we might possibly know that a young girl of 18 years had occasion to be there, that she was intercepted hy the proprietor, who made an offer that, for an infamous consideration, she might have all the dresses and money she wanted, that, when she in her innocency failed to understand the proposition, he repeated it in the foulest terms known to the English tongue; that she rushed in tears and anguish of mind to the bosom of her mother, the best of all shelters for a virtuous girl, and there told of the brutal insult that had been offered to her by a man whom she had known as her father's friend from the days of her childhood, that the mother has been compelled to keep the full facts from that father until this day, because of her knowledge that a deed of violence would inevitably follow the disclosure. Suppose that pure girl were a friend of the writers, what ought he to say to his readers? Their first impulse would he to say, "Tell the facts and names, though the heavens fall." But the sober second thought reveals innumerable difficulties in the way of such a course. The father would be unable to control himself, the girl's character, though pure, would not he advantaged by her having been the victim of so ruffianly a verbal assault, and the capacity of her assailant to buy witnesses, secure "putters up of jobs," and to fix things generally, might accomplish much, though it certainly could never wash a blackamoor white. Imagine this writer to *know* such facts, and yet doubt his capacity to legally prove them, what ought he to do? What he *will* do, is to live long enough to see that hotel proprietor an impecunious outcast, and, ere then, to see the windows of his hotel ticketed with the words "To Let." Toward bringing about those results, he will contribute whatever of force there is in a pen that has never yet failed when directed against infamy in high places. He may be restrained to-day from naming what he may not prove, but the time is near at hand when he will *prove* a great deal that he does not now name.

MR. SEWARD'S RESIGNATION.

It is rumored that Geo. T. Seward, U. S. Minister to China, has resigned, or is about to do so; and the report is probably well-founded. He must have been convinced by the proceedings of the last Congress that a fair and impartial hearing of the charges against him is out of the question, and, as it is pretty well understood that the prosecution of these charges is to he resumed at the next session, and as it is almost certain that he will he condemned by a strict party vote, regardless of the merits of the case, it is only natural that he wishes to put an end to the struggle by resigning his office. It is disgraceful that a matter of such importance as that in question cannot he impartially heard and decided on its merits; but such seems to he the case, and one must submit to the inevitable. Of some of the charges against Mr. Seward we know nothing; but if the statements of gentlemen, of different nativities, who are well acquainted with the facts, can he trusted, some of the principal charges are ridiculous. For instance, his connection with the Woosung Railroad is made the basis of one charge. This enterprise was instituted by Americans, though it eventually became English, and Mr. Seward naturally and properly assisted the negotiations for the purchase of the road-way. It is possible that he, like many others, bought land near the road; but that the undertaking was merely a land-jobbing operation, no one familiar with the facts will believe. The road in question was, of itself, of no importance, being only nine or ten miles in length, and ending nowhere; but it was supposed that the Chinese, when they should have seen the road in operation, would appreciate its value, and grant permission to extend it to Soo Chow, and that it would lead to the construction of many other railroads. The feeling of the whole foreign population of Shanghai, of all nationalities, was strongly in favor of the road; and it must have surprised them to learn that Mr. Seward had, by aiding them in the matter, incurred the censure of his Government. Another count in the indictment is that, by an arrangement with the United States Marshal, Mr. Seward paid him a fixed salary and retained the fees of the office. This is undoubtedly true, but the fees were retained to pay the necessary expenses of the Consulate, and Mr. Seward made no secret of what he was doing. When he went to Shanghai he found that he must pay, for very ordinary Consular offices, a much higher rent than the Government allowed, and that his clerical force was utterly insufficient. Under these circumstances he resorted to the above-mentioned arrangement with the Marshal, as a temporary expedient, and at once informed the Department of what he had done, and that, unless the allowance for the Consulate could he increased, he must tender his resignation. The reply was that his arrangement with the Marshal was irregular, but that he must keep the Consulate going somehow, and he continued to keep it going in the manner above-mentioned. That Mr. Seward's action in this matter was irregular is evident; but the idea of making it the basis of a *quasi*-criminal charge, must have originated in either malice or self-interest. The other charges we shall not attempt to deal with; but enough appears in what we have already written to show the *animus* of the prosecution, and to raise the presumption that the other charges are as groundless as the two under discussion. Mr. Seward, as Consul, Consul-General and Minister, appears to have been highly respected by the whole foreign population of Shanghai and Peking; but he has probably found, as so many others have done, that everything must give way to the exigencies of party politics.

SOME THINGS THAT ARE BEING SAID.

Our most worthy Captain of Detectives has gone on a secret mission, and people are wondering what is up now. The surmises are numerous. Some persons say that he has gone to interview Cooper, and that he expects to get Treadwell's, or somebody's, money out of him. We are very sure there is money in the trip for somebody. Nothing less would justify the Captain's leaving San Francisco's dangers to take care of themselves for so long a time. It may be that he has gone to congratulate ex-Supervisor Atcheson on his knowledge of silence and ignorance of division. Who knows?

It is said that E. J. Baldwin admits that he attempted to gnaw a file when he commenced his now dismissed libel suit against the *News Letter*. He won't do it again, that he won't! He thinks that he may as well, first as last, take the good advice of the *News Letter*, and let his hotel to an experienced hotel manager of good morals, sobriety and established character. If he hesitates he is lost, as it will he our duty to point out to him, when next we allude to the subject, as we shall continue to do, for his and the public's good.

The Hon. Frank McCoppin is acting as Harbor Commissioner; he was appointed for a term of four years by Governor Irwin, and his friends hope he will be permitted to serve out his alotted time, as otherwise the city is likely to lose the sight of his "faultless physique" for quite a while. Mr. McCoppin has views which will take him abroad, if he should he removed from his present position. As Supervisor, Mayor and Senator, he has done the city great service. He is the author of several of our very best laws. His absence would he regretted by our best citizens.

It is understood that the salary-pledge decision was, after all, a matter of arrangement. Judge Wright, finding that he could not stand the pressure, proposed to take a holiday, and have Judge Redman, of Oakland, occupy his seat, and decide as his inclinations would lead him in favor of the Workingmen. A point of law was, however, sprung which settled the case, and let both Wright and Redman out. By the way, it is said that A. A. Cohen took the credit for originating that point of law, but in reality obtained it from a young lawyer.

The "News Letter" and General Grant.—To illustrate how wide and far-reaching is the influence of the NEWS LETTER, we mention the fact that an editorial in this paper of only three weeks ago has already been copied in the St. Louis "Republican," the New York "Sun" (largest circulated paper in America), Louisville "Courier-Journal," Boston "Post," New Orleans "Picayune," Charleston "Mercury," Richmond "Enquirer," Washington "Post," Cincinnati "Commercial," and Galveston "News." These are among the greatest journals of the country. The article copied from the NEWS LETTER was entitled "Is Gen. Grant Becoming Insane."

THE TOWN CRIER.

"Hear the Crier." "What the devil art thou?
"One that will play the devil, sir, with you."

"He'd a sting in his tail as long as a flail,
Which made him grow bolder and bolder."

It is seldom that a serious item creeps into these columns, and then only when it has a ludicrous side to it, as is the case in the following incident: Our well-known physician and entomologist, Dr. Behr, was called upon this week to amputate the leg of a man named Patrick McGlanchlin, of 462 Natoma street, who had fallen from a scaffold and broken his right thigh in three places. He was taken to the Hospital, and nursed carefully until the morning of the operation. The Doctor encouraged him by saying that he would suffer no pain, and bade him not to be afraid, as he would be under the influence of chloroform. "I'll not take it, Doctor," he cried, "if yez wants me to bear up like a man, keep the shleepy stuff away from me. When yez after cutting and sawing at me, lit one of yer men keep feeding me with cold meat, that I can close my jaws on and bite at whin the pain's too great for me. I'll not cry, I warrant me." The kindly physician knew how men clench and grind their teeth when in pain, and following out the suggestion of the brave sufferer, had a large plate of cold fowl and ham in the operating room, flanked by bread, stimulants, and some slices of cold beef, cut up into small sections. The moment the operation began, an attendant placed the meat to the poor fellow's lips, who bit on slice after slice with the rapidity that could only be induced by the agony he was undergoing. When all was over, it was found he had got away with a whole fowl and about two pounds of ham and beef. A glass of brandy was then given him, as he was very white and pale, and, as the nurses carried the unfortunate fellow to his ward, he smiled faintly and said: "Doctor, it's the first square male I have had for many a day, and bedad when I git over it yez can have the other leg on the same terms." As an instance of cool bravery the above is unparalleled.

There is a Professor of Chinese at Harvard, and another at Yale, but there are no students; and the *Bulletin*, with one eye on the Saud-lot, seems to think there is no need of any Chinese scholarship in this country, because there are compradores in China who speak pigeon-English, and can make the purchases of Americans temporarily resident in the Central Flowery Land. The reasoning is excellent, and capable of indefinite extension. How easily, for instance, could the people of San Francisco get along without Professors Pickering and Fitch, on the two papers, both daily, and import all their platitudes ready-made, from abroad, and their intellectual culture at first hand from the Sand-lot.

"Supposing," said the *T. C.* reflectively to the Editor of this paper the other day, "that the next Legislature were to pass a bill making literary idiocy punishable with death, and appointing a committee of practical men to try all cases brought before them, what would be the result?" And as he stroked his chin thoughtfully and looked up absently at the ceiling he replied: "Good idea, but not practical. There would be only one weekly paper left; of course, that is our own; but Montgomery street would soon look shockingly bare. The Creator has some wise purpose in allowing them to live that we cannot fathom. Don't ask me any more conundrums this morning."

It seems from Mr. R. A. Proctor's calculations that the earth is a mere infant of 450,000,000 years of age. We had thought better things of her, but the rawness of exceeding youth accounts for the ease with which she has been done out of the dust that was coming to her by designing road agents among the stars. If she had received her remittances in due course she would have been, Mr. Proctor says, eight or ten times as large as she is. This is rough on us, but we must try to rub along; and, meanwhile, it is not without interest that we note how ancient and honorable and heavenly is the practice of helping yourself at your neighbor's expense. There are lessons in astronomy.

The Princess Sarah Winnemucca appears to have touched the soft and too responsive hearts of the reporters for the daily press. They give her, as with one accord, a good send-off; she is "graceful," a "daughter of the forest, full of unstudied eloquence and natural pathos," and, above all, a princess. What was old Winnemucca king of? Why should we take the trouble to import our orders of knighthood from the Cannibal Islands, when we have a native monarch and the daughter of a monarch to dub us? Princess Sarah might do a good stroke of business in the way of knighting folks. We charge her nothing for the hint.

Thank Heaven! Thanksgiving has come and gone, and all the platitudes about our causes for grateful feelings, and the peace and plenty that reign within our borders, are laid away once more for a year, to be dragged out when the time comes and flourished around as good as new. Not a nook or a corner of the United States, its seems, where there is not cause for thankfulness; and all the people cry Amen! and button up their pockets, and shake their beads at a beggar on every block. What harm could it do to tell the truth? Is anybody imposed upon by all this cheap rigmarole, half-patriotic, half-pious, and altogether hypocritical?

Edison is said to have aged considerably in wrestling with that obstinate electric light, and his face has grown more refined looking, no doubt because of his applying it so steadily to the grinding surfaces of rock supposed to contain platinum. Pity nobody will help the poor man to find the metal, especially when money is no object. He says that now he has those fellows; and when asked who they are, answers, "the gas men." Between them they have the public, and a pretty soft thing they make of it. It needs only a periodical interview to keep up the excitement, and the stock is sure to go the way it's wanted.

The special delight in the bosom of two men out of three, to-day, is that the much abused stomach and head are beginning slowly to right themselves from the gorging and guzzling of Thursday. The qualms are fainter, and come at longer intervals, and the headache is growing dull by degrees, though the free-born citizen is still au object of half-contemptuous pity to the few sober men who did not come over in the *Mayflower*. There is no more solemn spectacle than the uprising of a great people from the struggle with 40,000,000 of mince pies.

Bismarck has been heard to say, since talking over the silver question with Pig Iron Kelly, that he can't understand why so bright a people as the American gave Kelly a middle name.

A comely maiden, just from old England, reached Pittsburg the other day, left the railroad car, and stumbled against a "stalwart German puddler," who stopped for a moment, looked at her, and walked with her to her cousin's house to be married, which was done in five minutes. And now that happy puddler has changed his name to Muddler, and all the young women in Pittsburg are practicing the new dodge of running against stalwarts in the street. This is the latest thing out in the marriage line.

The "Evening Post," a paper usually careful to say nothing which may offend a sensitive mind, relates this week that a brute named McCraith stamped on his wife until portions of her body were pounded into "jellified flesh." This nauseates the reader, while the idea could have been just as easily preserved if the writer had said: "Mr. McCraith, by his saltatory evolutions on the body of his spouse, speedily converted her into a female blanc-mange." When will the daily press employ men of culture?

There is compensation in all things, as Emerson rightly tells us; curses, like chickens, come home to roost; and you kill my goose I kill your gander. These original thoughts naturally suggested themselves when we read that a New Jerseyman had burned his wife to death. Nobody has a word to say for him, but we timidly call attention to our opening remarks, and clinch them by observing that most probably the wife talked the man into it.

It's all very well for Beecher and Ingersoll to tickle the Eastern people with the notion of no hell; that kind of talk don't go down in this quarter. After a spasmodic existence against hope for a few years, the Universalist of this city have given up the ghost, and now confess the devil and damnation, like good Christians. This is cheering, and gives one strength for the battle of life. God be praised! For, now we are sure of hell-fire, morality is safe.

They have a breed of dogs in Denver, Colorado, which are so small that a flea has no room to settle on one. The other day, however, one of the inhabitants picked a pretty big flea off his neck, and just as he was going to squeeze it between his thumb and fore-finger, he found a little puppy curled up in its embrace. It was a large female flea, and she was nursing it tenderly. It is needless to say that, touched by the incident, he spared both their lives.

A legal corps of artillery is wanted to take charge of the fortifications to be erected at Nanaimo, and man the guns. What luck! Here's the Hastings Debating Society forced to turn its thunder on itself every week or two, and fairly spoiling for a chance to blaze away at space in general. If the British Columbians will only make it worth the while of these possible sons of guns, there will be accommodation all round.

Roland Reed, the lively young comedian, with the Colville Troupe, gave a sitting this week to a prominent sculptor, who took a plaster of Paris cast of his nose. From this an edition of 300 copies has been struck off for the use of amateurs who want to appear funny at masquerade balls without having to do any acting. They are highly-colored, and warranted an exact reproduction of Mr. Reed's proboscis.

An enthusiastic Temperance Society in this city is so delighted with the total abstinence principle of the phylloxera, and the unflinching way in which he advocates them, that the members wear him for a charm, and have his likeness as a monogram on their note-paper; and the young ladies of the society are bound to each other by a secret and solemn oath to wed no man who is not thoroughly up in bugs.

Captain Kentzel has indignantly refused the request of the Academy of Sciences, begging him to come to their next meeting and allow them to look at him through the immense microscope they have just imported. They insist that the plate of the instrument is big enough for him to lie down on, and want to see how he would look magnified four million times.

The "Bulletin" of Wednesday, speaking of the execution of two Indian murderers, says "perfect order and harmony prevailed during the entire scene." The harmony and the vibration of the *chords* must have been very satisfactory to the musical ear of justice, as with its dying fall it choked two of the principal listeners with emotion.

There are two hundred white boys in Petaluma digging potatoes at $1 50 a day, and driving the Chinamen from the field. Well, what of it? We've any number of them here, who can lift potatoes to the tune of $4 or $5 every time they get a chance, and drive the Chinamen as long as there's a brickbat in sight.

The difference between men and fowls is not so great as it seems to be at first sight, and it's a little odd that Darwin did not turn his attention to chickens. The best authorities agree that fowls should bathe in dust and coal ashes, and we see no end of men that religiously do nothing else.

A single hair from the head of a pretty woman brought $80 at a raffle in Alabama, the other day, which reminds us that there are some pretty women in this neighborhood who buy their locks at the same rate. That is, we have heard the hair-dresser says so, but we don't believe a word of it.

The London Athenæum, in a scholarly notice of the fig, calls it an "index of migration." This delicate allusion to the prominent part played by the respectable plant in that unfortunate affair in Eden, cannot be too highly commended. Divines will be glad to appropriate the phrase.

Mr. Gladstone is in favor of modified home rule for Ireland. How often, in the history of the world, we find ourselves called upon to note the fact that great minds have similar ideas! The *Town Crier* is like Mr. Gladstone, in a measure; he is in favor of modified home rule.

Late advices from Los Angeles note a growing demand for sheep, which have doubled in price within a few weeks. One good turn deserves another, and we are happy in being able to state that there is a glut of hogs in this city and county.

John Creed, a miner, was killed in Utah, on Sunday afternoon last, by a descending cage. Our atheistic contributor suggests that, since the sad event occurred in the Mormon country, the deceased was most probably the Apostles' Creed.

C. P. R. R.

Overland Ticket Office: Ferry Landing, foot of Market street.--Commencing Monday, May 19th, 1879, and until further notice, ains Boats wil leave

SAN FRANCISCO:

7.00 A. M. (daily), Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Landing — Connecting with Trains for Napa (Stages for Sonoma), Calistoga (the Geysers), and Sacramento. Connecting at Davis (*Sundays excepted*) for Woodland and Knight's Landing, and at Woodland for Williams and Willows.
(Arrive San Francisco 8:10 P.M.)

7.00 A.M. (daily) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) and via Livermore arriving at Tracy at 11:30 A. M. and connecting with Atlantic Express. Connects at Niles with Train arriving at San Jose at 10:15 A.M.
(Returning, train from Tracy arrives at 6:05 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (daily), Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R R.) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland (Or.), Colfax, Reno (Virginia City), Palisade (Eureka), Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Galt with train arriving at Ione at 3:40 P.M.
(Arrive San Francisco 5:15 P.M.)

Sunday Excursion Tickets to San Pablo and Martinez at Reduced Rates.

10.00 A.M. (daily) via Oakland Ferry, Local Passenger Train to Haywards and Niles.
(Arrive San Francisco 4:05 P.M.)

3.00 P.M. (daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry and Niles), stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 5:20 P.M.
(Arrive San Francisco 9:35 A.M.)

3.00 P.M. (daily) Northern Railway Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to San Pablo, Martinez and Antioch.
(Arrive San Francisco 9:35 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (daily) Arizona Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) for Lathrop (and Stockton), Merced, Madera, Visalia, Sumner, Mojave, Newhall (San Buenaventura, and Santa Barbara), Los Angeles, "Santa Monica," Wilmington, Santa Ana (San Diego), Colton and Yuma (Colorado River Steamers), connecting direct with Daily Trains of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Arizona for Maricopa (Daily Stages for Phœnix and Prescott), and for Casa Grande (182 miles east from Yuma), and end of Track (Daily Stages for Florence and Tucson).
"Sleeping Cars" between Oakland, Los Angeles and Yuma.
(Arrive San Francisco 12:35 P.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Landing), connecting with trains for Calistoga, (the Geysers), Woodland, Knight's Landing and Sacramento; and at Sacramento with Passenger Train, leaving at 9:35 P.M. for Truckee, Reno, Carson and Virginia.
"Sleeping Cars" between Vallejo and Carson.
(Arrive San Francisco 11:10 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Wash'n St. Wharf), for Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.
(Arrive San Francisco 8:00 P.M.)

4.00 P.M. (daily), Through Third Class and Accommodation Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) connecting at Lathrop with Train arriving at Los Angeles on second day at 11:55 A.M. (Arrive San Francisco 9:05 A.M.

4.30 P.M. (daily) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to Haywards, Niles and Livermore. (Arrive San Francisco 8:35 A.M.)

5.00 P.M. (daily) Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland Ferry and Northern Railway) to Ogden, Omaha and East.

Public conveyance for Mills Seminary connects at Seminary Park Station with all trains, Sundays excepted.

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS

From "SAN FRANCISCO," Daily.

TO OAKLAND.	TO ALAMEDA.	TO FERNSIDE.	TO EAST OAKLAND.	TO NILES.	TO BERKELEY	TO DELAWARE STREET.
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
B 6.10	12.30	7.00	B 6.10	7.00	7.30	B 6.10
7.00	1.00	B9.00	7.30	10.00	8.30	8.00
7.30	1.30	9.00	B10.00	8.30	P. M.	9.30	10.00
8.00	2.00	10.00	P. M.	9.30	3.00	10.30	12.00
8.30	3.00	11.00	B5.00	10.30	4.30	11.30	P. M.
9.00	3.30	12.00	.....	11.30		P. M.	1.30
9.30	4.00	P. M.	.....	P. M.		1.00	3.30
10.00	4.30	1.30	.....	12.30		3.00	4.30
10.30	5.00	2.00	.....	1.00		4.00	5.30
11.00	5.30	*3.00	.....	3.30		5.00	B 6.30
11.30	6.00	4.00	.....	4.30		6.00	.....
12.00	6.30	5.00	.....	5.30		B 6.30	.....
.....	7.00	6.00	.....	6.30			
.....	8.10	B*7.00	.....	7.00			
.....	9.20	B*8.10	.....	8.10	A. M.	Change Cars
.....	10.30	*1030	.....	9.20	7.00	at
.....	B11.45	B*1145	.....	10.30	P. M.	West Oakland
.....	.....	.....	.....	B11.45	3.00	

TO SAN JOSE.

To "SAN FRANCISCO," Daily.

FROM DELAWARE STREET.	FROM BERKELEY.	FROM NILES	FROM EAST OAKLAND.	FROM FERNSIDE.	FROM ALAMEDA.	FROM OAKLAND. (Broadway.)	
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
B 5.40	B 5.40	7.00	B 5.10	B8.00	B*5.00	B 5.20	12.20
B 6.30	B 6.30	8.00	B 5.50	B10.00	B*5.40	B 6.00	12 50
8.00	7.30	P. M.	6.40	B11.00	*6.25	6.50	1.20
10.00	8.30	2.35	7.40	P. M.	7.00	7.20	1.50
12.00	9.30	4.30	8.40	B6.00	8.03	7.50	2.50
P. M.	10.30	.....	9.40	.....	9.00	8.25	3.20
1.30	11.30	FROM SAN JOSE.	10.40	.....	10.03	8.50	3.50
3.30	P. M		11.40	.....	11.03	9.20	4.20
4.30	1.00		P. M.	.....	12,00	9.50	4.50
5.30	3.00		12.40	.....	P. M.	10.20	5.20
B 6.30	4.00		1.25	.....	1.00	10.50	5.50
.....	5.00		2.40	.....	3.00	11.20	6.25
.....	6.00		4.40	.....	*3.20	11.50	6.50
			5.40	.....	4.00	.....	8.00
Change Cars		A. M.	6.40	.....	5.00	.....	9.10
at		7.10	7.50	.....	6.03	.....	10.20
West Oakland.		P. M.	9.00	.....	B*7.20	.....	.....
		1.30	10.10	.....	B*8.30	.....	.....
			.....	.....	*10.00	.....	.....

B—*Sundays excepted.*

*Alameda Passengers change cars at Oakland.

Creek Route.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*Daily*—B5:40, B6:30, 7.20, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A.M. 12:15, 1:15, 2:25, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6.15 P.M.

FROM OAKLAND—*Daily*—B5:30, B6:20, 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A. M. 12:05, 1:05, 2:15, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05 P.M. —*Sundays excepted.*

"Official Schedule Time" furnished by RANDOLPH & Co., Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St., S. F.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt.
A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.

SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1879, and until further notice, Boats and Trains will leave San Francisco (Washington-st. Wharf) as follows:

3.00 P. M. daily (Sundays included), Steamer "James M. Donahue" (Washington Street Wharf), connecting with Mail and Express Train at Donahue for Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Cloverdale, and way stations. Making stage connections at Lakeville for Sonoma; at Geyserville for Skaggs' Springs; at Cloverdale for Ukiah, Lakeport, Mendocino City, Highland Springs, Bartlett Springs, Soda Bay and the Geysers.

☞ Connections made at Fulton on following morning for Korbel's, Guerneville and the Redwoods.
(Arrive at San Francisco, week days, 10:10 A.M.; Sundays, 11 A.M.

Freight received from 7 a.m. till 2.30 p. m., daily (except Sundays).

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Sunday Excursion Trips are discontinued until further notice.

Ticket Office: Washington st. Wharf.

A. HUGHES, Gen. Manager. JAS. M. DONAHUE, Gen. Pass & Tkt. Agt.

ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE.

Notice.--The Trade and the Public are informed that we receive the genuine LOUIS ROEDERER CARTE BLANCAE CHAMPAGNE, direct from Mr. Louis Roederer, Reims, over his signature and Consular Invoice. Each case is marked upon the side, "Macondray & Co., San Francisco," and each bottle bears the label, "Macondray & Co., Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast."
MACONDRAY & CO.,
Oct. 11. Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

Natural beauty surpasses anything which can be imparted by artificial means. PHOSPHATE SOAP gives health to the skin simply by removing impurities and eradicating the poisons which give rise to skin diseases.

Not only for daily use on the face and hands, but for bathing the entire body, there is nothing equal to PHOSPHATE SOAP. It is a thorcugh disinfectant and removes offensive odors of every kind.

☞ Ask your Druggist for it.

NORTHERN DIVISION — SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Friday, Nov. 21st, 1879, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave San Francisco, from Passenger Depot on Townsend street, between Third and Fourth streets, as follows:

8.30 A.M. daily for San Jose and Way Stations. ☞ Stages for Pescadero (via San Mateo) connect with this train only.

10.30 A.M. daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Piuos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad and all Way Stations. ☞ At PAJARO, the Santa Cruz R. R. connects with this train for Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz. ☞ At SALINAS the M. & S. V. R. R. conuects with this train for Monterey. ☞ STAGE connections made with this train. (Pescadero Stages via San Mateo excepted.)

3.30 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose, Gilroy, and principal Way Stations.

4.30 P.M. daily for San Jose and Way Stations.

6.30 P.M.—daily, for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

☞ The Extra Sunday Trains to San Jose and Way Stations have been discontinued for the winter season.

Second-Class Fare.

Between San Francisco and San Jose.....$1.00.

On Freigbt Trains only, leaving San Francisco at 4:00 A.M., San Jose at 8:30 P.M. (daily, Sundays excepted).

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates

To San Jose and intermediate points sold on Saturdays, and Sunday mornings, good for return until following Monday inclusive.

Also, EXCURSION TICKETS to Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Monterey, sold on Saturdays only—good for return until the following Monday inclusive.

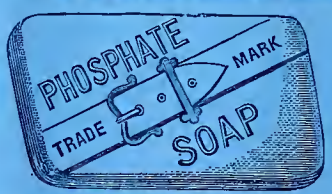
☞ Principal Ticket Office—Passenger Depot, Townsend street. Branch Ticket Office—No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Supt. H. R. JUDAH, A. P. & T. A.

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

Commencing Monday, May 19th, 1879,

☞ Passengers for points on the Southern Divisions of the road will take the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad via OAKLAND, leaving SAN FRANCISCO via Ferry Landing, Market street, at 4:00 P.M. daily (Arizona Express Train), and making close connection at GOSHEN for Sumner, Mojave, Los Angeles, Wilmington, Anaheim, Colton, Colorado River, YUMA, Maricopa and Casa Grande (182 miles east from Yuma). Nov. 22.



Ladies who have injured the skin by the constant use of cosmetics may do much to restore their faces to that beauty which nature alone can give by constantly using PHOSPHATE SOAP.

For chapped hands the constant use of PHOSPHATE SOAP will be recommended by all who give it one fair trial.

If you want a nice article of Toilet Soap and something that is beneficial to the skin, buy PHOSPHATE SOAP.

Ladies who wish to make the skin look beautiful and natural should use PHOSPHATE SOAP.

Manufactured by "Standard Soap Co.,"
204 Sacramento St., San Francisco.

$25 to $5000 Judiciously invested in Wall St. lays the foundation for fortunes every week, and pays immense profits by the New Capitalization System of operating in Stocks. Full explanation on application to ADAMS, BROWN & Co., Bankers, 28 Broad St., N. Y.

NOTICE.

For the very best photographs go to BRADLEY & RULOFSON'S, in an Elevator, 429 Montgomery street. Oct. 29.

NOTABILIA.

THE PEDDLER'S SONG.

Lawn as white as driven snow;
Cypress black as e'er was crow;
Gloves as sweet as damask roses;
Masks for faces and for noses;
Bugle-bracelet, necklace, amber;
Perfume for a lady's chamber;
Gold quoifs and stomachers,
For my lads to give their dears;
Pins and poking-sticks of steel.
What maids lack from head to heel:
Come buy of me, come; come buy, come buy,
Buy, lads, or else your lasses cry.

WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE.

Indorsement of the French Government.—It is a matter of pride to Rochester, N. Y., as well as to the firm directly interested, that yesterday a cable dispatch was received, stating that the French Government had adopted the tobacco and cigarettes manufactured by Wm. S. Kimball & Co., of that city. We should explain, perhaps, that all tobacco sold in France up to this time has been manufactured by the Government. Of late, the demand for other makes has arisen, and the Government, to meet it, allowed English and American manufacturers to enter goods for competitive test, with a view to the adoption of the best. The fact that Wm. S. Kimball & Co. have come out far ahead of all other manufacturers in both countries is unmistakable proof that their goods are the best the world produces. Their tobacco and cigarettes will henceforth be on sale in Paris as freely as in New York, but *no other* make, except the French, will be found there. In other words, the French Government, on the report of its experts, declares the Vanity Fair tobacco and cigarettes of Wm. S. Kimball & Co. the best in the world.

Thanksgiving is the great festival of our New England brethren, above all, and history, while it records the establishment of this day, now become national, has refrained from giving the reason for its special fitness in the Eastern States. This, it is well known, was the natural result of the mournful experiences of our forefathers in that bleak climate. So many of their number fell under the stroke of consumption, that it became necessary to return thanks for the lives that were spared. Now that F. & P. J. Cassin, corner of Drumm and California, have come forward with their Cordial of Old Rye Whisky and Pure Rock Candy, Thanksgiving has lost any shade of sadness that lingered about it.

One should listen with respect to almost everything uttered by John Bright; and on no subject has he spoken better words than are contained in those admirable sentences on education. "You want to teach a child," he says, "to be gentle. You want gentleness, you want humanity. Then there is the quality of unselfishness." There is food for reflection in all this; and, at the same time, one cannot but feel what a school of gentleness and humanity and exquisite breeding is Swain's Restaurant, 213 Sutter street, where the perfect meals and the matchless comfort make one well-disposed to all men.

It is difficult always to draw the line where economy ceases and meanness begins, and yet there is such a line, if one could find it. Probably, considering the difference of temperature in different characters, the line is by no means a straight one, but rather like an isothermal line, which rises and falls on both sides of a given degree of latitude. Nevertheless, one feels that if anything can reduce the variations of economy to something like a uniform level, it is the unequaled Union Range, sold by Montanya, Jackson street, near Battery.

"Truth," the London paper, gives an account of a "*pepsin essenz*," invented by a Berlin chemist, and now coming into use as a liquor to wind up the dinner with and rout any symptoms of insubordination, pretty much as the Colophonian cavalry were brought up in ancient days to sweep the field. If this Berlin chemist had been acquainted with Landsberger's Private Cuvée, he might have saved his brains and the wry faces of his friends over his new-fangled medicine, for that superb sparkling wine is the most wholesome in existence.

"Mamma." said little Willie, "and were all the little birds drowned?" Mamma, who had been telling the story of the Deluge, answered: "Yes, all but those that were in the Ark." "Then," said Willie, "I think they were stupid; why didn't they get in a row on top of the Ark?" One feels like little Willie when he sees men who fail to get their hats at Herrmann, the Hatter's, 336 Kearny street, but, to be sure, one sees very few of them.

The unsurpassed excellence of Wakelee's "Camelline," as a hightener and preserver of the natural complexion, makes it the indispensable toilet companion of every lady. The roughest skin, under its effective and perfectly harmless influence, becomes soft and radiant with health. As a dentifrice it has no equal.

Sterling Silverware.—A large assortment of elegant designs at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

The vintage of this year is comparatively a scanty one in France, and it is matter of regret to all lovers of pure wine that there is likely to be a rise in the prices of claret. Now is the moment to lay in supplies from the invoices just received by Wolff & Rheinhold, 334 Washington street, from the famous house of Dubos Freres, Bordeaux, embracing, in wood, Chateau De L'Isle, Chateau Lanessan, and Chateau Pouneys, and in glass, Chateau La Rose, Chateau Léoville, Haute Lafitte, Chateau Pavillau and Margaux Grand Vin.

An ingenious gentleman, not yet so learned as he means to be, has taken pains to inform a misguided world that *meerschaum* is not petrified sea-foam, but something very different indeed. This will be a great relief to the 1,400,000,000 inhabitants of the planet, who have been looking with some anxiety for the man that petrified the foam; but even in the night of doubt which had settled over them on this matter, they were comforted by the knowledge that Madame Rachel's Enamel Bloom has the secret of perpetual youth.

Scientific authorities inform us that the intensity or volume of sound depends upon the multitude of the vibrations of the sonorous body, and is measured by the amplitude of the vibration of the auditory nerves. There is no dispute on these points; and, as a consequence, imagination is left to conceive, if it can, the volume of the voice with which the public proclaim the superiority of the photographs taken by Bradley & Rulofson, 429 Montgomery street.

One of the most attractive novelties in jewelry is the turquoise work exhibited by D. W. Laird, of the San Francisco Jewelry Manufactory, 27 Post street, opposite Masonic Temple. The stone is a California production, and is made up to order into shirt studs, bracelets, lockets, seal rings, sleeve buttons, and every variety of ornament, with elegant settings in every style and taste. Nothing more characteristic or suitable has been seen on the coast.

Men cross the Atlantic every week to visit museums and collections of art; but one of the rarest treats to a lover of the beautiful is within reach of every San Franciscan at B. Nathan & Co.'s, 130 Sutter street, where the bronzes, both of Europe and the East, the most exquisite faience, majolica, Palissy and cloisonné ware are displayed with exquisite taste. The iridescent glass alone suggests memories of the Green Vaults at Dresden.

A gentleman, very much given to the study of statistics, has handed in the following as the average of six days' observation of the purchasers who entered White's great hat store, 614 Commercial street, and came out with new hats: Of 380 passers by, of both sexes, 208 stopped and examined the elegant shapes in the window, and 141 men went in and provided themselves. No more lively business is done on the coast.

In our winter season, with its glorious sunshine and elastic air, and green fields, there should be no hint of anything like ill health, and there would be none if people were careful to avoid the chill which is apt to make itself felt when the golden sun goes down. The perfect protection against this is not seclusion, but underclothing of good and substantial texture, such as Carmany & Crosett, 25 Kearny street, always furnish.

Affections of the Liver, Bilious Disorders, Sick Headache, etc., are thoroughly cured by Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills. Acting as a general laxative, they remove all irritating and fecal matter from the bowels, gradually change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, and restore these organs to a healthy condition. Sold by Crane & Brigham, San Francisco.

It is an old quarrel between the men of temperance and the wine-dealers whether the use of wine is fatal to a sober life or not. Each side is convinced in its own mind, and impartial by-standers cannot but advise them both to drink Napa Soda, which purifies the body and clears the sight, both physical and mental.

Housekeepers are advised to call upon Hartshorn & McPhun, 112 Fourth street, near Mission, for all kinds of carpets, oil-cloths, Linoleum mattings, etc.; also, manufacturers of store and house window shades, plain or ornamented. Give them a call for first-class work, at the lowest prices in the city.

Read of, procure and use Hop Bitters, and you will be strong, healthy and happy. See notice.

Price's Carvers.—Send a set East to your friends for Christmas. No. 415 Kearny street. Grinding and Repairing.

CUNARD LINE.

British and North American Royal Mail Steamships between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, sailing from New York EVERY WEDNESOAY.

ALGERIA.....November 26th.
SCYTHIA.....December 3d.
ABYSSINIA.....December 10th.
BOTHNIA.....December 17th.
GALLIA.....December 24th.
ALGERIA.....December 31st.
SCYTHIA.....January 7th, 1880.
ABYSSINIA.....January 14th, 1880.

Passage can be secured and all information given on application to
WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,
Nov. 22. 218 California st.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.,

For Japan and China, leave wharf, corner First and Brannan streets, at noon, for YOKOHAMA AND HONGKONG, connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghai.

GAELIC..... December 6th, February 28th.
BELGIC..... January 17th, April 10th.

Cabin Plans on exhibition and Passage Tickets for sale at No. 2 New Montgomery street.
For Freight, apply to GEORGE H. RICE, Freight Agent, at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Wharf, or No. 218 California street.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger Agent.
LELAND STANFORD, President. Nov. 1.

THE "SOLANO."

This monster ferry-boat, belonging to the Central Pacific R. R. Co., and the largest in the world, made her trial trip on Monday last. Seventy or eighty persons were on board, among them Messrs. Charles and Charles F. Crocker, A. N. Towne, D. Huntington, T. H. Goodman, E. C. Fellows, S. S. Montague, Hon. L. B. Mizner, of Benicia, Mrs. and Miss Mizner, Bsn. C. Truman, Col. Batchelder, Capt. Foster, Arthur Brown, Hull Inspectors Capts. Bemis, Freeman and Hillman, contractors and representatives of the iron works. The steamer left the Long Wharf, Oakland, at ten minutes to 10 o'clock A.M., bright with her new paint and gay with flags. Short turns were made to test the steering gear, which worked perfectly, and the great vessel then passed along the city, heading northward, and receiving and answering salutes from every wharf, as well as from the vessels anchored in the bay. The machinery, though a little stiff, worked in satisfactory style, but no attempt was made at speed, the *Solano* being intended to bridge over a ferry hut a mile in width. At Mare Island a salute was exchanged; and soon after 2 o'clock P.M. Benicia was reached. The townspeople had gathered in great force to welcome her, and a detachment of artillery, under Lieut. Lyons, fired a salute of twenty-six guns. Many hundred passengers were taken on board, after the pontoon had been tried, and ths strait was crossed to Carquinez. The current is very strong in the strait, and the *Solano's* two engines were worked in opposite directions to hear up against it. The first attempt to make the landing failed, hut the next succeeded perfectly. At Carquinez the passengers for San Francisco took a special train for the city, and the *Solano* returned to Benicia, where she now lies. This huge steamer has been huilt to transfer freight and passenger cars directly across the strait of Carquinez, hy which arrangement the trains of the Central Pacific Railroad Company will make a saving of sixty miles in distance and two hours and a-half in time, hetween Sacramento and San Francisco. All this is to be done without compelling passengers to leave their seats. Two large slips have heen huilt at Benicia and Carquinez, and immense pontoon bridges, worked by hydraulics to the proper level with the hoat, to transfer the cars. The *Solano* is 116 feet in width, amidships, over guards, and has four tracks, capahle of holding twelve cars each. Her length over all is 425 feet; width amidships over guards, 116 feet; registered tonnage, 3,541 31-100 tons: the two engines are 1,500 horse-power each; the steering gear is worked hy hydraulics, two steam cylinders connecting with the engines and worked by a lever in the pilot-house.

FIRST TRIP ON THE SONOMA VALLEY RAILWAY.

On Sunday last the train from the embarcadero at Norfolk rolled into the town of Sonoma, where the population, albeit taken hy surprise, gave the pioneer a most enthusiastic welcome. General Vallejo, who has watched the rapid daily progress of the enterprise for ths past six months with the greatest interest, greeted President Donahue most warmly, and declared, at the dinner given by the latter to commemorate this work, that he looked upon the railroad as the redemption of Sonoma and the valley, so long left hehind in the race of progress. President Donahue briefly exposed his plans for the prosecution of the work to the mouth of Petaluma creek, eight miles heyond Sonoma. "The iron," he said, "is already on the ground, and, if the elements are propitious, early in the new year the steamer *James M. Donohue* will take you aboard at deep water mark, and your lovely daughter, General, will he shopping on Kearny street in *two hours and a half.* after leaving her father's mansion in Sonoma.

The energy with which this road has been carried through is remarkable, even in California. The last rail was actually not yet spiked down when the noise of the approaching train was heard; and the last few miles of track were laid with iron which had heen rolled in this city but ten days before. An incident worth noting is that the material for filling in the last hundred and fifty yards of the road-bed were furnished by an adohe huilding, constructed hy General Vallejo 40 years ago. The officers of the road are: Peter Donahue, President; James M. Donahue, Vice President, Secretary and Ticket Agent; Edward Martin, Treasurer; Arthur Hughes, General Manager, and J. Peters, Freight Agent. The road was huilt under the eye of H. C. Whiting, Superintendent of Construction. The inhahitants of Sonoma deeply feel their indebtedness to the liheral spirit and far-seeing enterprise of Col. Donahue, which have opened to them a future of assured prosperity.

The Trocadero.—San Francisco has nothing to envy otber cities in their places of public resort, now that Mr. and Mrs. Mangenherg have made the Trocadero a household word with our people. Opened, for the first time, at the end of last June, this enchanted garden of all refined delights has heen frequented hy ever-increasing numbers. Situated at the corner of Fell and Stanyan streets, and accessihle through the Park, through First Avenue and Stanyan streets, or directly through Fell street, it makes the visitor free of noble promenades, brilliaut flower gardens, grottos for dining-rooms, with the silver tinkle of fountains, the song of hirds and the perfume of rare plants to charm the sense; while from its halconies and stately halls the eyes rest upon the perpetual life and movement and pictured panorama of the Park, with its gay equipages and spirited horses, its gathering of the beauty and distinction of the Golden City. There is no such spot for recreation in any other town of this country.

We remark with great pleasure that Messrs. F. & P. J. Cassin, the well-known wholesale firm, so long estahlished on Front street, have found their premises too narrow and confined for their growing business, and have heen obliged to remove to more commodious quarters at the corner of Drumm and California streets. The purity and high quality of the liquors sold by this first-class house are evidently appreciated hy the public, not less than their latest invention, the famous Cordial of Pure Old Rye Whisky and Rock Candy, the great specific for all pulmonary and chest complaints; and it is gratifying heyond measure in these days of adulterated and doubtful mixtures, to note the prosperity of a firm whose brand upon a package is a certificate of genuineness.

King James's Counterblast to Tobacco was a dead failure, but there is a way for the ladies to nullify the offensive characteristics of smoking, and that is to look in at Colman Brothers' establishment, Bush and Montgomery streets, and buy one of their heautiful smoking-jackets, or dressing-gowns, as a present to some devotee of the weed. The man that gets one of thess will show that he is worthy hy keeping his smoke to himself.

Mr. M. Meyerfeld, it is not too much to say, has mads a solid reputation for the house of Falkenstein & Co., as one of the hest to deal with, solely through his rsmarkahle personal gifts of husiness enterprise, untiring activity, fertile and original ideas, genuine pusb and agresables manners. One or more fine qualities may he found in combination with energy in very many msn; but such a numbsr of excellent traits as those possessed hy Mr. Meyerfeld are very rarely met with. Not only his associates, hut even his rivals in husiness, admire and esteem him; and none are found to envy the genius and ahility which have built up the house of Falkenstein & Co. to the first position among ths ciger and tobacco dealers of the coast, and agent for the largest manufacturers in thoss lines in the United States.

Y. W. C. A. Flower Mission.—Ths young ladies sailing under this hanner have formed a Flower Mission, and meet every Thursday morning at their rooms, 218 Stockton street, to make houquets, and little haskets of fruits and goodies for the sick in our hospitals. Last week, Thursday, they made up and distrihuted in the different hospitals—(St. Luke's only excepted, they heing denied the privilege here) and why?—over 400 houquets, hesides fruits, etc. On Thursday of this week (Thanksgiving Day) the sick poor were not forgotten hy these self-sacrificing young ladies. Now, who will help them in this good work? Send contributions, every Thursday morning, to 218 Stockton street.

The holidays are almost upon us, and there is no time to be lost in selecting your presents. Elegant objects ahound, but there is a satisfaction in giving what is characteristic and sure to remain a joy forever; and G. T. Marsh and Co., under the Palace Hotel, have a collection of treasures in Japanese and Corean art simply unequaled. All the rich imagination of this most artistic of Eastern peoples has heen laid under contribution hy this entsrprising firm, and the only emharrassment is to choose, where one would fain have all.

Not many branches of business in the United States can hoast of a representative house like the Washington Insurance Company of Rhode Island, whose records go back for eighty years. A company with such a history offers exceptional guarantees as to solidity, and now that its agency in this city has passed into the hands of Mr. Louis Jacoby, for so many years with the Hamburg-Bremen Insurance Company, the Washington may he said to command the absolute confidence of the puhlic.

Neville & Co's catalogue of articles manufactured and dealt in hy them is a marvel of elegance and completeness, and an invaluable refsrence for all business men. It is a handsome octavo of fifty pages, with admirahle illustrations of their ore hags, hydraulic hose, endless varieties and forms of tents, whether for the field or the lawn, awnings and Venetian shades for dwellings and stores, wagon tops, canopies, and every form of screens, slides and other furniture required for these.

Prof. Jos. Josset, the able instructor of the French language, has located on Post street, hetween Powell and Stockton streets, next to Red Men's Hall, where he will give private lessons to those desirous of studying French.

HIGHEST STOCK QUOTATIONS
For the Week Ending Nov. 28th, 1879.

COMPILED BY GEORGE C. HICKOX & CO., 230 MONTGOMERY STREET.

NAME OF MINE.	SAT.	MONDAY. A.M.	MONDAY. P.M.	TUESDAY. A.M.	TUESDAY. P M	WEDNESDY A.M.	WEDNESDY P.M.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY. A.M.	FRIDAY. P.M.
Argenta	3/8	—	3/8	—	3/8	—	3/8	HOLIDAY.—STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED.	—	
Andes	1	1	—	1 1/8	—	1	—		—	
Alpha	11 3/8	10 3/8	—	10 1/4	10	9 1/2	—		9 1/2	
Alta	4 1/4	4	4	3 1/4	3 1/2	3 3/8	3 1/2		3 5/8	
*Bullion	5 3/8	5 1/2	—	5 1/4	5 3/8	5	—		5 1/2	
*Belcher	3 1/4	3	—	2 3/8	2 5/8	2 5/8	—		—	
Best & Belcher	18 1/4	18 1/2	18	17 1/2	17	16 1/2	16 1/2		17 1/2	
Benton	3	2 7/8	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 1/2	2 5/8	2 5/8		—	
Bodie	12	—	11 1/2	—	10 1/4	—	10 1/4		—	
Boston Con	1 5/8	—	1 5/8	—	1 3/8	—	—		—	
Cons Imperial	3/8	3/8	—	3/8	3/8	3/8	—		—	
Crown Point	3 5/8	2 5/8	2 5/8	2 5/8	—	2 5/8	2 5/8		2 5/8	
*Chollar	7 1/4	3 1/2	3 1/2	8	7 3/8	7 1/4	—		7 5/8	
California	4 5/8	4 3/8	5	5	—	—	—		—	
Con. Virginia	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	5 3/8	5	—	5 1/2		5 1/2	
*Caledonia	1 1/2	1 3/8	—	1 1/2	—	1 1/2	1 1/2		—	
Confidence	—	10 1/4	—	9 1/2	—	9 1/2	—		—	
Con Pacific	6 1/4	—	6	—	6	—	6		—	
Eureka Con	17 5/8	—	17	—	16 3/4	—	—		—	
Exchequer	4 1/2	4 1/2	—	4	—	3 5/8	3 3/4		—	
Fairfax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	
Gould & Curry	9 3/8	9 1/4	9	8 1/2	8	8 1/2	8 1/2		8 1/2	
Gila	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	
Grand Prize	1 3/8	—	1 3/8	—	1 3/8	—	1 3/8		—	
Hale & Norcross	14	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	13 5/8	13 5/8	13 3/4		15 3/8	
*Julia	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 3/8	2	1 7/8	—	—		—	
Justice	2 3/8	2 3/8	—	2	2	2 1/4	—		—	
Jackson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	
Kentuck	3 1/4	3 3/8	—	—	—	3 1/2	—		—	
Leopard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	
Lady Wash'n	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8	—	—	—		—	
Leviathan	—	1/4	—	1/4	—	—	—		—	
Mexican	29	26 1/2	26 1/4	24 1/2	24	24	24 3/4		25	
Modoc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	
Manhattan	—	—	2 3/8	—	2 1/4	—	2 1/4		—	
Northern Belle	6 1/2	—	6 3/4	—	6 1/2	—	6 1/2		—	
Ophir	30	29 1/2	28 3/8	27	26 1/2	26	26 1/2		26 3/4	
Overman	8 1/4	8	—	7 1/2	—	7	6 3/8		—	
Potosi	4 3/4	4 3/8	5 1/2	4 3/8	—	4 3/8	—		4 1/2	
Raymond & Ely	1	—	1	—	—	—	1		—	
Savage	11 3/8	10 3/4	10 3/8	—	9 3/8	—	10		10 1/2	
Sierra Nevada	45	43 1/2	43 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40	40		40	
Silver Hill	1 3/8	1 3/4	—	1 3/8	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2		—	
*Seg Belcher	15	15	—	—	—	14	—		—	
*Solid Silver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	
Succor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	
Silver King, Ara.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	
Silv King South.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	
Tip-Top	1 1/2	—	1 5/8	—	1 5/8	—	1 5/8		—	
Union Con	60	56 1/4	57 1/2	51	—	45 1/2	5		53	
*Utah	17 3/4	17 1/2	—	15 1/2	15 3/8	15 1/2	16 1/2		16	
*Yellow Jacket	15 3/8	15	—	14 3/8	14 3/8	13 1/4	—		13 1/4	

"BIZ."

The most interesting feature of the week in Commercial circles was the public sales of Teas at the auction rooms of S. L. Jones & Co., A. T. Everett, auctioneer. The attendance was large, and the bidding quite spirited. Terms of sale: All sums under $300 net cash; over $300, ninety days from date of sale for approved notes, payable in U. S. gold coin, or three per cent. discount for cash, at purchaser's option. The offering was all of the importation of Messrs. Macondray & Co., consisting of Comet Oolongs, nearly all of which sold at 50c per pound. Some 2,000 half chests Japan Greens, in papers, pounds and half pounds, sold in lots to the trade at 38½c@39c; Japans, in huik, sold at 32c@33c; Comet-Gunpowder Tea sold at 48c@55c. The prices obtained for Japan, in glazed jars, 45c; Englisb breakfast Souchong brought 54c@55c. The sale was, as a whole, a pronounced success, the prices realized exhibiting an advance upon previous offerings.

The Salmon Market is the next most interesting subject offered for our consideration at this time, and upon this subject the Portland *Commercial Reporter*, of Nov. 20tb, bas this to say about Columbia River Salmon: "Shipments to date aggregate 423,137 cases, with about 17,000 cases remaining on the river, but sold. Of the shipments, there went direct to Liverpool 193,832 cases, and to San Francisco 223,305 cases. The shipments abroad are considerably below last year's. There is nothing to report in the market. The last sales reported to us in Liverpool were 26s ₱ dozen for 1-lb cans." The ship Alameda, for Liverpool hence, carried 3,000 cases. Tbe present and prospective of the market for Salmon is as follows: After a period of unusual activity in this article, during which time prices have advanced from 30@40c per dozen, with heavy sales, the market appears to have settled firmly at about $1 35@$1 40 per dozen, although transactions are not numerous. We cannot look for much movement in the article till next February, as during the mid-winter months the consumption is lightest, but in the early Spring we believe that the demand from the Eastern States will be very large. Before any of the new catch can be received, Australia will have to purchase a fair quantity, as shipments have thus far been just one-third of last season's. The English Market is a trifle quieter, but the demand is a healthy one, at only a slight reduction from the recent highest prices. Tbe total shipments to England this season have been 287,000 cases from all points, against 425,000 during last season. The further shipments which will probably be made may increase them to 325,000 cases, leaving the total just 100,000 cases short of last season. One great cause of last season's low prices in England was the arrival of nearly 350,000 cases within a period of three months, following closely upon the failure of the Glasgow Bank. The last straw which broke the market was the loss of the ship Thomas M. Reed on the English Coast, and the recovery of most of her Salmon (35,000 cases she had on board), which was sold in Liverpool at auction, for account of tbe Underwriters, in lots of 5,000 cases per week. These sales had a most demoralizing effect upon the entire trade. As yet we can hear of no contracts for next season? Canners will not name a price, and exporters will make no offers. The fewer contracts, tbe smaller will be tbe pack, is the opinion of most in the trade. One thing is certain, which is, that we will not again soon see the low prices ruliug in August and Septemher.

Quicksilver.—On Saturday last, very unexpectedly and quite unlooked for, the Chinese entered the market and purchased several hundred flasks for shipment to Hongkong, per the Gaelic, to sail hence on the 5th of Decemher. One lot of, perhaps, 200 flasks was bought at 36c, the balance in lots at 37, 38@38½c. Some small lots realized 39@39½c, but now that the Chinese have secured some 1,500 flasks, the market has relapsed into dullness, with a declining tendency, and as the following steamer, City of Tokio, does not sail until December 27th, at a time of the year when the Chinese, like all others, are setting their accounts in order for the New Year. Receipts for the week, 1,127. The Quicksilver exports by sea, from November 24th, are as follows:

To New Zealand, per City of Sydney, hence 24th instant—

	Flasks.	*Value.*
Hugh Craig	25	$804
Totals	25	$ 804
Previously since January 1	48,475	1,406,611
Totals since January 1, 1879	48,500	$1,407,415
Totals, same period 1878	31,592	1,065,194
Increase in 1879	16,908	$342,221

Bags and Bagging.—The Gaelic, from Hongkong, brought us 106 bales Gunnies and 800 bales Jute for the Oakland Bag Factory. The prospective market for Grain Bags is very firm at 10c@10¼c for May and June delivery. Stocks here and to arrive are large, but being held in strong hands, it is believed that with average grain crops next season high prices for containers will rule.

Coal.—The market is well supplied with coast kinds of bituminous, as well of same from British Columbia. The former sells from $4 to $6 for Steam Screenings and screened respectively, and for House Coals of latter, $7@$9. Sydney Steam, $6 50@$7. Antbracite is dull of sale at prices that will not cover cost.

Coffee.—There is no stock in first hands. The price of Greens, 18c@21c. An invoice of 3,500 bags Ceylon is now looked for every day. Some parcels of Brazil, via New York and the Isthmus, continue to reach us, selliug at 16c to 18c.

Metals. - The market is flat; no stocks in first hands, and the jobbers have things all to themselves. The recent speculative prices are barely maintained.

Oils.—Sales of Walrus, ex Whaler, are reported at 35c.

Sugar.—We note the arrival of two vessels from the Sandwicb Islands, the Bonanza, with 3,381 bags, and the Ada May, with 1,612 bags and packages, all chiefly for the refiners. Prior to these arrivals, both the Bay and California Refiuers were ou short allowance, their stocks of raws about exhausted. These receipts, with others due, will, it is to he hoped, keep them supplied until the new crop reaches us. Prices of all kinds of Refined remain as last noted, say 14c for White and 13c for Golden; Yellows rule from 11 to 12c.

Syrups.—The Refinery prices are, to the trade, 70c in 5 gall. kegs, 62½@65c in bbls. and hf. bbls.

Salt.—We know of no sales to record. Market firm for all descriptions.

Freights and Charters.—Tbere has been quite a revived interest in Grain charters during the week, resulting in quite a number of engagements to the United Kingdom, upon the basis of 65s@67s 6d for wood and iron sbips, leaving a fleet of only 12 disengaged vessels iu port. Tbe freight market closes quite strong at the figures given.

Domestic Produce.—We have now to note quite an active Wheat market at the close, by reason of Callao orders for immediate shipment. It is said that several cargoes for this destination have been secured at $2 10@$2 15 per cental. Tbese are the bighest rates paid tbis season. Prior to the receipt of these orders English shippers secured several cargoes at $2@$2 02½@$2 05 per cental. Since July 1st we bave dispatcbed for Europe a fleet of 151 vessels, carrying 5,819,797 cts. Wheat, valued at $10,857,310; July 1, 1878, 149 vessels, carrying 5,378,197 ctls. Wheat, valued at $11,241,672. We have now on the berth a total of 30 vessels, of a registered tonnage of 38,000 tons. It is hardly to be expected that we will dispatch all these prior to January 1st, but we will try. At current prices holders now seem willing to sell of their surplus, but there will be no outpouring of stocks until we bave another heavy rainfall to secure a crop for next year.

Flour.—The outgoing steamer Gaelic, hence the 5th of December, will carry about 1,000 tons of Flour, about half of tbis Shipping Extras bought at $6; Superfine Standard at $5; Common ditto, $4 50; Best Extra Family and Bakers, $6 25@$6 75 ₱ 196 lb, all in cloth.

Barley.—The market is sluggish for all kinds. The Alameda, for Liverpool, carried 4,887 centals. We quote Chevalier, which is very scarce, at $1 70@$1 75 ₱ ctl; Brewing, 85@90c; Feed, 65@75c. We have exported this season, July 1st to date, 366,623 ctls, against 287,515 ctls same time last year, and we bave sent East, overland, about 100,000 ctls, to this date.

Beans, Corn and Oats.—The supply of Beans is large, witb a great want of a shipping outlet. Small White, $1 65@1 70 per ctl.; White Pea Beans, $1 75@1 80 per ctl.; Colored Beans, $1 25@1 50 per ctl. Corn is in fair request at $1@1 05 per ctl. Oats are slow of sale at $1 25@$1 50 per ctl.

Hops.—The market is firm at 22½@37½c, according to quality.

Hides.—There is a good demand for Dry at 20@21c.; Salted, 9@10c.

Tallow is in good demand at 5½@5¾c for Crude, and for Refined 7⅞@7¾c, latter for export.

Wools.—Stocks are in few hands, less than 2,000,000 lhs., and held strongly within the range of 15@30c as extremes.

Fruits.—Our markets are even now supplied with Strawberries, Raspberries, Peaches, Plums, Figs, Pomegranates, Apples, Grapes, Cranberries, Oranges, Lemons, Limes, Pineapples, etc.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES AT THE PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO, FOR THE WEEK ENDINO NOV. 27, 1879.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSEL.	MASTER.	WHERE FROM.	CONSIGNEES.
N'v 22	Ship Thurland Castle..	Valentine ..	Shangbai.....	Rodgers, Meyer & Co.
.. 22	B'k Ampara Revoredo.	De Rolo....	Callao	Parrott & Co.
.. 23	St'r Dakota	Morse	Victoria.....	Williams, Blanchard & Co.
.. 23	Ship Angerona.....	Harwood....	Newcastle	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
.. 23	Ship Thalia.....	Kohn	Hamburg.....	Hy. Balzer.
.. 24	St'r Newbern.....	Metzger	Guaymas.....	J. Bermingham.
.. 24	Ship Imperial	Crosby	New York....	Williams, Blanchard & Co.
.. 25	Sch'r Bonanza.....	Miller	Honolulu.....	J. C. Merrill & Co.
.. 26	St'r City of Panama...	Connolly ...	Panama	Williams, Blanchard & Co.
.. 26	Bark J. W. Seaver....	Melander....	Honolulu.....	A. Crawford & Co.
.. 26	Bark Cordillera.....	McAllister..	Sydney	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
.. 26	Sch'r Ida May.....	Thomas.....	Hilo	J. C. Merrill & Co.
.. 26	Sch'r Isabel.....	Walker.....	Fiji Islands...	Wm. Blackwood.

CLEARANCES.

DATE.	VESSEL.	MASTER.	WHERE BOUND	BY WHOM CLEARED.
N'v 22	Ship Alameda	Otis	Liverpool.....	Parrott & Co.
.. 21	St'r City of Sydney....	Dearborn...	Sydney.....	Williams, Blanchard & Co.
. 24	Ship Sterlingshire	Thyne.....	Cork	G. W. McNear.
.. 24	Bark Aglaia	Jack	Cork	G. W. McNear.
.. 2	Brig Nautilus.....	Sweet	Tahiti	Freeman, Smith & Co.
.. 25	Ship Duke of Argyle..	Davidson ...	Queenstown ..	Hy. Lund.
.. 25	Ship C. Thompson....	Murray.....	Liverpool.....	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
.. 26	Ship Florida	Sparks	Queenstown ..	Robert Sheehy.
.. 26	Sch'r W. H. Meyer	Jordan	Honolulu.....	Welch & Co.

FOR PORTLAND AND ASTORIA, OREGON.

The Oregon Steamship Company and Pacific Coast Steamship Company will dispatch every five days, for the above ports, one of their new A1 Iron Steamships, viz.: OREGON, GEORGE W. ELDER, and STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Sailing Days

Oct. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, and 29. | Nov. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, and 28.

At 10 o'clock A. M.

Connecting at Portland, Oregon, with Steamers and Railroads and their connecting Stage Lines for all points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories, British Columbia and Alaska.

K. VAN OTERENDORP, Agent O. S. S. Co.,
No 210 Battery street, San Francisco.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Agents P. C. S. S Co.,
No. 10 Market street, San Francisco.

Oct 4.

CALIFORNIA AND MEXICAN S. S. LINE,

For Cape St. Lucas, La Paz, Mazatlan and Guaymas, touching at MAGDALENA BAY should sufficient inducement offer.—The Steamship NEWBERN (Wm. Metzger, Master) will leave for the above ports on FRIDAY, Dec. 5th, at 12 o'clock M., from Folsom-street Wharf. Through Bills of Lading will be furnished and none others signed. Freight will be received on Friday, Nov. 28th. No Freight received after Thursday, Dec. 4th, at 12 o'clock M., and Bills of Lading must be accompanied by Custom House and Consular Clearances. For freight or passage, apply to J. BERMINGHAM, Agent,
Nov. 29. No. 10 Market street.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Recorded in the City and County of San Francisco, California, for the Week ending November 24.

Compiled from the Records of the Commercial Agency, 401 California St., S.F.

Saturday, November 15th.

GRANTOR AND GRANTEE.	DESCRIPTION.	PRICE
Harry W Taylor to J P Jndge	E Michigan, 200 n Sierra, n 25x100	$1,000
L Weglebner to C Weglebner	S Hill, 130 e Guerrero, e 25x114—Miss'n Block 74	Gift
Camilo Martin to La Soc Francaise	N Pacific, 136:10 e Kearny, e 8 inches x 137:6—50-v 37	5
Ln Soc Francaise to Jos Cnneo	N Pacific 89:8 e Kearny, e 47:10x137:6—50-v 37	10,500
H L Dodge to U S of America	S Broadway, 114:6 e Powell, s 77:6 w etc to commencement	1
Albert A Sohn to Joseph Getz	N Bush, 55 e Octavia, e 30x120	3,900
Amalia Hartenstein to Ida Kurtz	N Jersey, 101:9 w Sanchez, w 50:11x114	Gift
W H Benson to Lawrence Gottig	E Folsom, 65 s 23d, s 30x90	50
Masonic Sav & Ln Bk to H Hinkel	Sw Washington and Webster, 68:9x77:8	3,650
John Center to Max Morgenthan	Sw Bryant and 21st, 100x260	5
Theresa Scho to Chas B F Scho	Lots 6 and 9, blk 5 and blks 10 and 19 West End Map 2	10,000
Jas M Haven to Jno A Snook	Ne 8th, 225 se Bryant, se 50x60—100-var 212 subject to mortgage	2,000
Jno Jameson to Thos Jameson	Undivided ½ sw Mission and 7th, etc	5,000

Monday, November 17th.

Chas C Lyons to Patrick Doyle	E Cupp, 195 n 26th, 65x115—M B 182, lot 7, blk 325 S S F Hd and R R Assn	$ 5
Hugh Flynn to W C Flint	S 19th, 155 e Sanchez, e 100x114, subject to mortgage for $1,000, and also lots 76, 78, 80, 82 and 84 Holladay Map A	1,000
E W Burr to Saml Cowles	N Vallejo, 82:6 e Gongh, n 137:6x171:2, n Vallejo, n Vallejo, 110:4 w Franklin n 275, e 110:4 s 207:6, w to com	15,000
H P Fletcher to Isaac Fletcher	Se Pine and Broderick, e 23x29	7,000
Wm Alvord to Mary Barden	Lot 31, blk 211, O'Neil & Haley Tract	100
Caroline Hawes to J Lowney	Ne Dore, 229, nw Bryant 21x85	900
Jno Landers to A P Hotaling	Sundry Outside Lots subject to mortg for $9,000	21,000
Saml Rea to Jno Graff	Undivided ¼—100-v 114	1
Jos Wores to Louise Ullmann	Nw Market, 113:11 ne 14th, 25x100 -also ne 2d, 137:6 nw Harrison, nw 68:9x125	2,450
Charles L Kemp to Mary R Kemp	W Leavenworth, 62:6 a Union, s 75 x w 25:6—50-v 1202	Gift
C Dorris to Nellie T Maloney	W Leavenworth, 137:6 n Turk, n 27:6 x 137:6—50-vara 168	6,250
Jas Brannon to City and Co of S F	Streets and highways	1
A Van Den Bergh to M McAvoy	Undivided 3-5ths, s Vallejo, 137:6 e Montgomery, e 36x57:6	750
Julia Van den Bergh to same	Same	1,250
Same to same	Same	250

Tuesday, November 18th.

Jos Clement to Amelia W Coffin	E Van Ness, 77:8 s Pacific, s 50x100	....
Saving and Ln Soc to A J Christie	S Day, 55 w Church, w 25x114	$ 375
Louisa Schaadt to Fredk Muller	N cor Schaadt Tract thence sw to center Cole st, s 243:9, e 287:6 nw to com	3,600
J S Jones to L Gottig	S Cal st, 34:4 w Steiner, w 34:4x137:6—W A blk 389	4,162
J B Southard to Albert Tackard	Nw Cala and 11th ave, n 600x240	....
W J Gunn to Thos Day	Lot 21, blk 71, R R Av Ex Hd	200
City & Co S F to Jubish Clement	N Bulton, 70 w Parker Ave, n 120, w 322 se 130 e 294 to com	....
Cassins Morton to Anna E Banks	Lot 5 blk 167 University Ex Hd	400
Chas E Edwards to Hannah Lewis	W Clara ave, 304 n 18th, n 24x136	1,100
Geo McWilliams to Peter Dean	Se Guerrero and 27th, s 26:6x91:4	325
M Murray to Daniel Lydon	W Polk, 72 s Fulton, 25x82:6	2,959
Chas Meyer to Jas Gibb	Ne Fillmore and Geary, n 25x91:3	3,000
M O'Connor to Thos O'Connor	E Folsom, 185 n 22d, n 62:6, e 80, n 25, w 80, n etc to com	3,000
M L Meeter to Michl O'Donnell	S 17th, 125 e Castro, e 23x100	850
Benj Collins to Benj Healey	S Cala, 19:6 w St Marys Alley, 19:6x60—50-v 143 subject to mortg	12,000

Wednesday, November 19th.

Elijah Case to Jos D Sunol	Lots 25, 26, blk 330 Case Tract	$1,000
Fredk Steinfort to C H Hancock	Sw Butte and Florida, 69x50	5
John Tewhill to Mary A Tewhill	Leasehold interest, n of Turk, 81:3 e of Pierce, e 25x112	Gift
Max Popper to Veit Popper	E De Haro, 100 s Sooma, 33:4x100	1
Patk Blake to Bridget Prantz	W Hampshire, 175 n Augusta, 50x100	225
L F Binder to Ellen E Hughes	S Geary, 374 w Steiner, 22x82:6	3,500
A L Sohey to George Edwards	Se Chattanooga and 23d, e 54x100—Harper's Addition blk 65	5
Thos Bell to Jas Harrower	Nw 24th and Hampshire, n 104x25	1,025
T G Sullivan to J Callaghan et al	Com at cor Ridley, Missioo and West Mission streets, n 87:6, w 21:6 to West Mission, s to commencement	300
Claus Spreckels to Claus Mangels	Nw Everett, 220 ne 4th, ne 27:6x80—100 va 36, se Everett, 225 ne 4th, ne 25x80 100-v 36	1
Cluns Mangels to F Hageman Jr	Undivided ¼ nw Everett, 170 ne 4th, ne 71:6x80; se Everett, ne 4th, ne 75x80, nw Howard, 200 ne 4th, ne 50x80	8,000
F C Dietterle to A Jonns & Co	Ne 15th ave, 175 nw H st, 25x100, sub blk 285, S S H & R R Asn; also lot 59, blk 496, Bay City Hd	150

Thursday, November 20th.

Jas Keane to J S Alemany	Nw Church and Dale, n 101:6x100	$ 5
S Brignardello to Jas Keane	Same	1,125
Patk Cahill to E J Healey	S Pine, 82:6 e Larkin, e 40x137:6	4,525
Margt Campbell to Alex Campbell	N Tyler, 137:6 w Jones, w 68:9x137:6—50-v 1108	5
W J Gunn to Dallas A Kneass	Lots 3, 6, blk 35 Excelsior Hd	480
Daniel Rogers to Geo Toole	Nw Fillmore and Lansdat, w 81:3x24—W A 372	1,000
M P Ledesma to Jacqnes Menu	Lots 91, 202, 203, West End Hd	300
Same to same	Lot 200 same	1
Jacques Menu to J C Meussdorffer	Four lots to West End Hd	500
Jno A Stanly to Grace Bowland	W Noe, 255 n 17th, n 25x80	600
Mary Hayes to same	Same	5
Nath Hunter to R G Horn	W Bartlett, 80 n 23d, n 40x125	2,000
City and County S F to Jas Thom	E Alabama, 208 n 23d, n 26x100	....
Wm S Cook to W J Gunn	S Pine, 231:3 w Webster, 25x127:6	10

Friday, November 21st.

Saml F Sinclair to Ellen Sinclair	Tax Titles	Gift
Jane L Case to Edwin G Case	Lots 23, 24, blk 290, Case Tract	$1,000
Chas Horwood to M F S Hopkins	W Pierce, 50 s O'Farrell, a 25x87:6—Western Addition 430	3,800
Geo Edwards to Jno W Fulton	E Chattanoogn, 100 s 23d, s 25x117	2,100
Same to Cath Turner	S 24th, 80 w Castro, w 25x114	1,500
Same to D Killeen	S 23d, 32 e Chattanooga, e 22x100	1,800
W F Nelson to H McCormick	Und half, n Filbert, 30 w Taylor, w 30 x 60, w Taylor, 60 n Filbert, n 22:6x90—50-v 447 subj to mortgage	200
Mary A Thomas to J H Thomas	Und 1-8th, e Missinn, 190 s 18th, 30x122	1,200
S F Savs Union to Dan R McNeill	Nw Market, 473 sw Church, nw 116:1, s 20:8, sw 11:3, se 100, ne 25 to com	1,425
Jno E A Helms to S A McClintock	Lots 7, 8, blk 30, lot 25, blk 5, City Land Association	50
Elizth Murray to R Benkelmann	W R R av, 55 s 8th av, s 131:8, ne 49, se to beginning; snb blk 167 O'Neil and Haley Tract	800
Bd Tide Ld Comrs to J Lanahan	Se Clarey, 250:1 ne 22:11x75	6
B Roy et al to Janet Thom	Lot 194, blk 34 Missinn and 30th St Hd	Gift
Michl Dalton to Geo W Frink	N Haight, 247.6 w Webster, n 276, w 4, sc of a point, w 6, s 137:6 e 22 to com	25

Saturday, November 22d.

N Hottna to Geo D Shadburne	Se 24th and Ellen, e 125x110	$2,300
Mary Kirwin to Delia Fahey	N Alta, 112:6 e Montgomery, e 25x60—50 vara 1483	450
D Fahey to Johanna Armstrong	Undivided half of same	150
Daniel Jones to Edward M Ashdin	N Ferne ave, 59 c Van Ness, e 25x60	1,000
Horace Kelham to Anna Riley	Ne Dolores and Day, n 28:6x100	450
T W Voll to Jno E Miller	Sw Sutter and Buchanan, w 137:6x137:6 W A blk 275	451
Same to same	Nw Post and Buchanan, n 137:6x137:6—W A blk 275	483
Peleg Bumpus et al to S C Harding	Lots 3, 4, blk 27, University Md Survey	650
L H Nolte to Wm Hollis	E Stevenson, 151 n 21st, n 22x75	5
Mich Conway to Hunnah Conway	Ne Gilbert, 200 se Bryant, 25x80, being in 100-v 213	Gift
Jas K Rhoades to Dennis Dalton	All int in estate of J P Rhoades deceased, 166:6x200 on Indiana st, and also property in Sacramento County	200

Monday, November 24th.

Letitin Cordy to Max Brooks	Lot 4, blk 162, University Ex Homestead	$ 50
Bd Tide Ld Coms to N Dillon	Nw Clary, 183:4 ne 5th, ne 22:11x80	7
John E Miller to W Hollis	Nw Post and Buchanan, 137:6x275	5
Horace Kilham to Geo Leoffler	E Dolores 76:6 s 29th, 75, s 12:6 w 100 n 50 to commencement	592
Emma C Davis to Mariah N Marsh	W Capp, 230 n 25th, n 30x115	1,000
La Soc Francaise to Vic B Masso	Sc Howard, sw 3d, sw 43, se 160, nw 22:6, sw 20, nw 137:6 to com	35,000
David Wooster to Jas K Byrne	N Broadway, 137:6 e Buchanan, e 105, n 127:6, n 10, w 137:6, s, 137:6 to com	12,000
H Kilham to Henry McGuire	W San Jose ave, 122:6 ne Day, w etc, in Harper's Addition blk 39	250
Same to Jno Gillogley	W San Jose ave, 38:8 ne Day, w 70:11, n 27:, e 81 etc, to com	235
Kath Horstmann to H Horstmann	Lots 30 and 31, Spring Valley Hd	5
W B Van Boren to A G Carver	Lots 26 to 39, blk 47 City Land Assn	5

AVERILL MIXED PAINT,

The Best, Most Durable and Beautiful of All Paints.

PREPARED READY FOR USE,

AND OF ANY SHADE OR COLOR DESIRED.

O. S. ORRICK, General Agent,

Sept. 27. *329 Market st., Opposite Front.*

TREASURER'S OFFICE,

City and County of San Francisco, September 9, 1879.

Redemption of San Francisco Bonds, ISSUE OF 1858.

Holders of Bonds of the City and County of San Francisco, issued under "An Act to provide for the Funding and Payment of the outstanding Unfunded Claims against the City of San Francisco, and against the County of San Francisco, as they existed prior to the first day of July, A D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six," approved April 20, 1858, are hereby notified that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the above named Bonds will receive sealed proposals for the surrender of any portion thereof, at the City and County Treasurer's office, New City Hall, San Francisco, until 12 o'clock noon,

Wednesday, December 31st, 1879.

The amount to be applied to the Redemption of these Bonds is more or less, One Hundred and Eighty Thousand Dollars ($180,000).

Bidders will state at what rate they will surrender their Bonds, for payment in United States gold coin.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent. of the Bonds offered, or their equivalent in coin, or certified checks, and should the Bonds tendered not be presented within ten days after the award, the next lowest bid will be accepted.

No proposal above par will be entertained.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for surrender of Bonds, issue of 1858."

A. J. BRYANT, Mayor,
COLIN M. BOYD, Auditor,
CHAS. HUBERT, Treasurer,
Commissioners of the Funded Debt.

Sept. 13.

SCHWAB & BREESE,

New Art Gallery, 624 Market street, opposite Palace Hotel.

Oil Paintings, Engravings, Wax and Artists' Materials.

☞ ADMISSION FREE. Sept. 13.

SNOW & CO.,

No. 20 Post street, opposite Mechanics' Institute, Importers and Manufacturers of Pictures, Frames, Mouldings, and Artist's Materials. Established 1849 Sept. 20.

W Morris. **MORRIS & KENNEDY,** J. F. Kennedy.

Importers and Dealers in Moldings, Frames, Engravings, Chromos, Lithographs, Decalcomanie, Wax and Artists' Materials, 21 Post street, nearly opposite Masonic Temple, San Francisco. Feb. 4.

CRADLE, ALTAR, AND TOMB.

CRADLE.

BOYLE—In this city, November 15th, to the wife of Peter Boyle, a son.
BLAKE—In Fresno, November 15th, to the wife of L. Barks, a son.
GIBSON—In Vallejo, November 16th, to the wife of Seth T. Gerow, a son.
HORRIGAN—In this city, November 21st, to the wife of D. Horrigan, a daughter.
HOLE—In Sacramento, November 21st, to the wife of D. Hole, a daughter.
KOCH—In Oakland, November 24th, to the wife of Wm. P. Koch, a son.
OTTEN—In this city, November 20th, to the wife of John Otten, a son.
SHARP—In this city, November 23d, to the wife of Wm. J. Sharp, twin daughters.
TOBIN—In this city, November 21st, to the wife of T. D. Tobin, a daughter.
TOASPERN—In this city, November 24th, to the wife of Wm. Toaspern, a daughter.
WALSH—In this city, November 21st, to the wife of Ed. Walsh, a son.

ALTAR.

ARMSTRONG-SMITH—In this city, November 18th, Wm. H. Armstrong to Lucy Smith.
BELLNOW-TERRY—In this city, November 17th, Louis Bellnow to Fannie Terry.
BOTTANZINI-RICE—In this city, November —, L. A. Bottanzini to Annie M. Rice.
EATON-LIGHTE—In this city, November 19th, Frank E. Eaton to Pauline Lighte.
KERMODE-ADAMS—In this city, November 20th, Edward Kermode to Louise Adams.
RUGGLES-SHIPWAY—In this city, November 21st, J. R. Ruggles to Miss J. Shipway.
SANDERS-HOLDEN—In this city, November 13th, S. F. Sanders to Charlotte Holden.
SMITH-NELSON—In this city, November 19th, Charles E. Smith to Caroline Nelson.

TOMB

CROWLEY—In this city, November 24th, Mary Ann Crowley, aged 50 years.
CHAMBERLAIN—In this city, November 21st, Henry W. Chamberlain, aged 53 years.
DUNNE—In this city, November 22d, Patrick F. Dunne, aged 46 years.
EHRLICH—In this city, November 25th, Mrs. Johanna Ehrlich, aged 79 years.
FLETCHER—In this city, November 20th, Captain A. T. Fletcher, aged 65 years.
GREEN—In this city, November 25th, John Green, aged 58 years.
HILLMAN—In this city, November 30th, Isaac Hillman, aged 82 years.
HUTTON—In this city, November 23d, Julia A. Hutton, aged 30 years.
HEWES—In this city, November 22d, Daniel Hewes, aged 58 years.
KELLY—In this city, November 24th, Wm. H. Kelly, aged 56 years and 6 months.
LENHARDT—In this city, November 22d, Adam Lenhardt, aged 57 years.
MACKINTOSH—In this city, November 21st, Lavinia Mackintosh.
MCNAMARA—In this city, November 22d, James McNamara, aged 30 years.
MAASS—In this city, November 23d, Henricke Maass, aged 26 years.
O'DONNELL—In this city, November 21st, Ellen O'Donnell, aged 40 years.
ROBERTSON—In this city, November 23d, Mrs. Margaret Robertson.
ROBERTS—In this city, November 24th, David H. Roberts, aged 41 years.
STAMPER—In this city, November 22d, Joseph W. Stamper, aged 32 years.
WATTSON—In this city, November 24th, Samuel B. Wattson, aged 54 years.

THE BRETON "PARDON."

Every town, village or hamlet has its annual "Pardon," when the sins of the past year are washed away; and as each comes as nearly in rotation as is practicable, the reader may imagine that they are of frequent occurrence. Sometimes two or more occur unavoidably on the same day, but it is so arranged as to make them follow one another from Sunday to Sunday if possible, because Pardons are for everybody, and are days of jollification. They begin in the morning and last all day. The peasants are dressed in their best apparel; it is, in fact, the most favorable time to see the Breton costume, because at such assemblages we see the costumes not only of the town where the Pardon is held, but those also of the adjoining country. And costumes in Brittany differ materially from town to town. Villages not more than twelve miles distant from each other will sometimes use totally different costumes. The narrow collar takes place of the broad one, a simple white cap instead of the protruding coiffe, dresses of plain black without ornaments, etc. Then, on the other hand, costumes become richer. The embroidery and ornamentation is carried to excess, the colors more striking and richer. This diversity in costume identifies the people, so that strangers to each other can tell what villages others are from by their costumes alone.

The grounds about the churches where the Pardons are held are filled with tents or awnings under which tables are spread, also the finery of merchants, and the people eat, drink, buy, sell, and amuse themselves in various ways. Coffee, cider, wine and stronger liquors are furnished, together with bread, cakes, galettes, etc. The stands of the merchants are strewn with breastpins, rings, beads, necklaces and all manner of cheap jewelry and trinkets, and usually do a thriving trade. The articles offered are all of Breton wear, and to a stranger are both interesting and beautiful. The pins are especially unique and graceful in design. The beads, made of different colored woods, are oftentimes highly carved, and very pretty.

In the morning at eleven o'clock begins a service in the church, lasting an hour or two, after which a procession forms, led by the older men, followed by six girls robed in white, who bear a gilded figure of the Virgin upon their shoulders. Banners, candles and all the paraphernalia of the church is comprised in this procession, the men leading, the women following. They make the tour of the church and continue a little distance up the road, all the while chanting or singing. Usually a brass instrument, some antiquated baritone, leads the singing, while the men sing treble continually, bass being unknown to them.

Our party brought dinner with us, and, notwithstanding the day was unpropitious, we found a sheltered spot. Soon there comes along a beggar woman and, knowing us to be foreigners and millionaires, immediately begins saying prayers. We offer her a plate of meat, whereupon she retires a little distance, kneels upon the ground and begins devouring it with a rapacious appetite, rubbing her stomach, lifting her hands in prayer and muttering continually. Probably the poor woman hadn't tasted meat for a month. There, in the open field, she continued kneeling, praying and eating, regardless of the slight rain, until she had devoured every morsel.

The Pardon over, the cider barrels all empty and the wine barrels not much better off, the happy Bretons reel homewards, most of them in carts, or light wagons, the sins forgiven for one year, the future bright and hopeful. A pardon so easily obtained, however, is held lightly, and the jolly Breton takes advantage of it to punch a disagreeable neighbor, or to square off old scores.—*C. J. B. in "The Republic."*

For close confinement, want of air, sedentary habits and brain and nerve-tire, trust in Hop Bitters.

An elegant assortment of Gold Watches and Chains at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

E. M. Fry. **FRY, WATTLES & CO.,** J. B. Wattles.
Stock Brokers,
303 Montgomery Street, S. F., Under the Nevada Bank.
☞ Money to loan on active accounts. Nov. 8.

GEO. C. HICKOX. E. C. MCFARLANE.
GEORGE C. HICKOX & CO.,
Commission Stock Brokers (San Francisco Stock Exchange, No. 230 Montgomery street, San Francisco. May 4.

J. A. RUOKIN,
Member S. F. Stock and Exchange Board, 423 California street. STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Active Accounts. Oct. 26.

E. E. EYRE.] Members S. F. Stock and Exchange Board. [J. H. JONES.
EYRE & JONES,
Stock Brokers,
320 PINE STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. [Sept. 27.

ANDREW BAIRD,
Negotiator of Loans and Commercial Paper,
Broker in Local and State Securities,
No. 312 California Street.....San Francisco.
[*P. O. Box 1,208.*] July 19.

D. V. B. Henarie. Edward Martin.
E. MARTIN & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Wines and Liquors.
Proprietors of Miller's Extra Old Bourbon and J. F. Cutter Extra Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies.
April 5. *408 Front Street, San Francisco.*

HIBERNIA BREWERY,
Howard Street, Between Eighth and Ninth.
Dec. 7.] *M. NUNAN, Proprietor.*

TABER, HARKER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,
108 and 110 California St., S. F.
[April 19.]

Henry B. Williams. Henry B. Williams.
WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 218 California st., S. F. [July 27.

NEWTON BOOTH, C. T. WHEELER, Sacramento. [J. T. GLOVER, W. W. DODGE, S. F
W. W. DODGE & CO.
Wholesale Grocers, corner Front and Clay streets, San Francisco. April 1.

CASTLE BROTHERS,
ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1850.
Importers of Teas and East India Goods, Nos. 213 and 215 Front street, San Francisco. Jan. 13.

J. M. Neville. **REMOVAL.** Geo. H. Bryant.
BAGS, TENTS AND HOSE.
NEVILLE & CO.,
No.'s 31 and 33 California Street, S. E. corner of Davis,
SAN FRANCISCO. [Aug. 2.

L. H. Newton. **NEWTON BROTHERS & CO.,** M. Newton.
Importers and wholesale dealers in Teas, Foreign Goods and Groceries, 204 and 206 California street, San Francisco, Cal May 25.

WM. F. SMITH, M.D.,
Oculist and Aurist, 313 Bush Street.
Aug. 16.] *Office Hours, from 12 M. to 3 P.M.*

J. C. MERRILL & CO.,
Shipping and Commission Merchants, Agents for the Sandwich Islands Packet Lines, 204 California street, S. F. April 13.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
Gold Medal, Paris, 1878.
Sold by all Stationers. Sole Agent for the United States: MR. HENRY HOE, 91 John street, N. Y. Jan. 5.

DOGS.
G. Everill, the Celebrated Canine Doctor from London, can be consulted for treatment or purchase. Fee, $1. Address,
G. EVERILL, 528 California street.
☞ Sure cure for worms, distemper, canker and mange sent free by mail on receipt of $1. Oct. 18.

D. HICKS & CO.,
Bookbinders and Blank Book Manufacturers,
NO. 543 CLAY STREET.
☞ Blank Books Ruled, Printed and Bound to Order. [Nov. 8.

COKE CHEAPEST FUEL.
Reduction in Price: Wholesale Price, 50 cents per barrel; Retail Price, 60 cents per barrel, at the works of the SAN FRANCISCO GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, Howard and First streets, and foot of Second st. Jan. 12.

$777 a year and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address, June 7.] P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Free Public Library has now been open long enough to give us a taste of its quality. It is the creation of an Act of the Legislature, passed at the instance of ex-State Senator Rogers, which empowers the Board of Supervisors to levy a special rate for its maintenance. It is governed by a Board of Trustees, consisting of gentlemen selected because of their known interest in the matter of their trust. We regret to say that we fear they are affected hy the section of the New Constitution, which provides that "no special commission shall perform any municipal functions whatever." As they expend taxes belonging to the city, it would seem to follow, as a matter of course, that they "perform a municipal function." We have dealt with that section of the Constitution in another article, and for another purpose. If we are right in our construction of the law, the Supervisors, and not the Board of Trustees, are at this moment the legal managers of the Free Puhlic Lihrary. We hope that in regard to the Lihrary, at the least, we are wrong. It would he a misfortune to change the present very competent and most zealous Trustees for indifferent and half-hearted Supervisors, in whose hands the institution would inevitably fail. Of the Lihrary as it exists to-day, it may with truth he said that the results arrived at are eminently satisfactory, considering the amount of money that has been available, and the briefness of the period that has elapsed since the Lihrary was established. Mr. Albert Hart, tbe present Lihrarian, has accomplished as much as could he reasonahly expected of him, in the circumstances in which he has heen placed. He has made a classification of the books, which, if it be not the very best that might have heen made, is at least a very fair heginning, and certainly will suffice until the number of volumes is considerahly increased. We know not what progress has heen made in the important matter of preparing a catalogue, nor whether the modern methods of compiling so essential a puhlication have heen duly considered, hut they can hardly have escaped the attention of so competent a Board of Trustees. Of cataloguing a large library, a very great deal may he said. Much has been said. Some two years ago a congress of librarians was held in London. Most competent and experienced men attended, from various parts of the world, but so varied were the opinions held that, if our memory serves us, no definite conclusion was reached. For the present purposes of our local lihrary, we should say that a catalogue which gave the name of each author in alphahetical order, witb the title of his work added, and the whole arranged under heads agreeing exactly with the classification of the Library, would suffice until a more thorough work should be called for hy the increased proportions of the institution. Tbe question of loaning the books out is an important one, not altogether free from difficulty. The hest lihraries in the world are those whicb ahstain from circulating their volumes, but then it is a question whether such libraries are not more ornamental than useful. Their Directors are liahle to value the appearances of a well preserved, because little read, lihrary rather than to calculate the greater results flowing from home-reading. The rate-payers of this city would hardly remain content to pay taxes to sustain a lihrary which a vast majority of them could not use, unless they were allowed to take the hooks home. Our own view is that there should he two divisions, one for reference and the other for circulating. The classification should he carried out with great care, and each division should he made with a clear and intelligible apprehension of what literature, in its varied branches, is capable of teaching. In a well classified lihrary, the visitor ought to he able to put his hand upon any particular work he may require, without resorting to the aid of a catalogue and without calling into requisition the services of an official assistant. Above all, the qualtity, rather than the quantity, of the books should ever he kept in mind. The making of trashy books has become an art, and the world is heing filled with them. Every book should he of recognized merit. The library defeats its purpose when it disseminates meretricious or unreliahle hooks purporting to be works of authority. We have no doubt, however, that the Committee have gone deeper into these essential points than we can do in the space of a brief article. We merely throw out these hints to help cultivate a useful puhlic opinion as to what rate-payers may expect to obtain for their money.

Having witnessed the growth of prohahly the very best free public lihrary in the world, we have large ideas of what such an institution is capahle of. Of course, tbe thorough estahlishment of a great library is a work of years. But hefore starting out on a journey it is well to determine the point at which you finally desire to arrive. If you keep marching on toward a great purpose, you are very likely to reach it in the end. We helieve that the free library ought to he in one of the central parks helonging to the city, that it should he made highly attractive in every respect, that it should he a light set upon a hill that cannot he hid, and, ahove all, that it should allure thousands within its walls, to profit by its educational advantages. The aim of making it such an institution is a nohle one, that may well inspire the Ttrustees with a deep sense of the responsibilities they have assumed. Our experience teacbes us that very much depends upon the manner in which the views of the honorary officials are carried out hy their paid officers. If the chief executive officer is a man of energy, whose soul is in the husiness, who takes pride in the institution, and is willing to work in harmony and sympathy with those associated with him, then an important element of success is assured. We shall watch the Free Public Library with iuterest, aud shall not fail to make a note of its progress.

UNLUCKY GENEVA.

The late Duke of Brunswick (one of the most profligate and vain old rascals that ever lived) left the Swiss city of Geneva hy will the whole of his fortune, amounting to a very pretty number of millions. His will stipulated that a very elahorate monument of himself and his ancestors should he erected in the city which was his sole legatee. Whether it stipulated also for an opera house we are not informed. But he tbat as it may, hoth monument and opera house were erected with the dead Duke's money. Now, while the fat and sleepy old town is congratulating itself upon its prompt performance of the Duke's wishes, and pondering how it can spend the rest of the legacy, suddenly the "tribunal of Brunswick" decides that the deceased Duke "had heen legally deprived of the right to dispose of his fortune." It will now be in order for Geneva to refund the money spent for monument and opera house, which will he a necessity not altogether agreeahle. The inhahitants could scarcely be hlamed if they stood the Duke's statue on its head and turned the opera house into a pawn-shop; but whether they cut their noses off to revenge themselves on their faces or not, the fact will still remain that the action of this "tribunal of Brunswick" looks a little like "sharp practice."

"COMMISSIONS SHALL PERFORM NO MUNICIPAL FUNCTIONS WHATEVER."

The new Constitution has at least one section that is entirely free from doubt as to its meaning. That section declares that no special commission shall perform any municipal functions whatever. That language is clear, intelligihle, and altogether free from ambiguity. The only question that remains in douht is as to when that section takes effect. The Constitution says: "The provisions of all laws which are inconsistent with this Constitution shall cease on tbe adoption thereof, except that all laws which are inconsistent with this Constitution as require lcgislation to enforce them shall remain in full force until the first day of July, 1880, unless sooner altered or repealed hy the Legislature." That all laws which create the existing commissions are inconsistent with the Constitution is plainly apparent, the only question which remains is to whether we shall have to wait for legislation to enforce this constitutional enactment. We think that no such legislation is required, and that the enactment in question is now in full force and effect, and has heen so since the fourth day of July last, and that, as a consequence, every act performed hy the various special commissions since then is illegal. We think so because the provision in question is enforcible without further legislation. It is provided that "any county, city, town or township may make and enforce within its limits all such local, police, sanitary and other regulations as are not in conflict with general laws." It follows that the Board of Supervisors may make all the necessary regulations to supercede the Police Commissioners, the Board of Health, and all other hodies exercising functions conferred upon them hy special laws. This clearly abolishes the Fire Department, the Park Managers, and all other commissions performing municipal functions. We therefore assert with some confidence that a considerahle portion of our city government is illegally constituted, and that many acts that are being performed are illegal and void. We feel assured that every one of the existing commissions can be estopped from "performing any municipal functions whatever," if the Courts are resorted to for that purpose. This is a matter of serious moment to the city, and ought to be looked into at once.

MR. GLADSTONE'S BILLINGSGATE.

In a speech at Edinburgh, made while *en route* to the Scottish constituency which he hopes to represent in Parliament, Mr. Gladstone is accredited with having said some very extraordinary things. These extraordinary things the telegrams call "epithets." We suspect that they mean epigrams, hut nevertheless in the sentences quoted we have epithets enough. Mr. Gladstone stoops to call his successful rival a "fire-work diplomatist," a "veteran huckster," and a "political posturer." There is an American savor ahout this kind of "cheap talk" which we ought to like, hut which we don't. A man who is an English statesman never should use such language. A man who is an English scholar (as Mr. Gladstone undoubtedly is) must pander to the moh when he gihhers thusly. A man who is an English *gentleman* would find such "epithets" impossihle to utter. Were Mr. Gladstone an outsider it would be different. If he had no office to hope for by traducing or abusing the Premier, we might believe that his language, however strong and ill-bred, was honest. But when we find him catching up the cat-calls of the ignorant for the purpose of picking up votes in an outlying borough, and vulgarly vilifying the Prime Minister of bis country, that he may climh into place over that Minister's shoulders, then it becomes necessary to regard the aforesaid Mr. Gladstone as a sneak of the first water.

It is unfortunately the custom in our own country for political aspirants to say everything bad they can ahout their competitors. But we had always helieved that in England it was sufficient for the candidate to say what good things he could for *himself*. It is sad—very sad—to see how cruelly people are deceived sometimes. But really Mr. Gladstone ought to have spoken in Billingsgate instead of at Edinburgh.

THE CORNER OF KEARNY STREET.

If there is one corner rather than another of this fashionable promenade, where tbe eyes are always regaled with rich and beautiful colors and fahrics artistically disposed, and with a delicate sense of the suhtle harmonies of complement and contrast, it is the corner of Post street, occupied by the White House. Nothing loud or glaring finds its way into those spacious windows, the natural home of whatever is hest in keeping and refined in taste. The light and brilliant surfaces of silks and satins are toued down and relieved in exquisite style hy masses of the graver and richer shades. Everything here has the *cachet* of true distinction, and among all the changes of fashion and style from season to season, and almost from month to month, there is one kind of goods always *a la mode*, and sure to command the admiration of ladies, as it adds to their grace and dignity in public. It is never out of place for a gentleman to present his wife with a set of furs. It is true that there are modifications in the trimming of these, such as may he seen, for instance, at the White House, where the windows display some superb Dolmans in seal-fur, lined with Silver Fox, aud Kamtschatka furs. These are singularly appropriate for the holiday time. By the side of these are Silk and Satin Circulars aud Trimming Goods to fascinate a critical eye. This estahlishment makes a specialty of trousseaux, and their choice importations are sent, carriage free, tbroughout the coast.

IN MEMORIAM.--MISS SALLIE HARRISON.

"**Leaves** have their time to fall
And flowers to fade, and stars to set;
But thou hast all seasons for thine own
Oh! death."

Tbe sudden and fatal illness of the eldest daughter of James V. Harrison, Esq., Deputy Sheriff of this city and county, will cause many an eye to moisten when they read the sad announcement. For there are many who knew and loved her. Her's was the most gentle, sweet and amiable of dispositions. She was one of the most beautiful girls in San Francisco, and noted for modest, winning ways. She was a natural lady, gifted and kindly. May He who said: "I am the Resurrection and the Life," he the comforter to her hereaved parents in this the terrible hour of their great affliction. The choicest fruit is the first gathered. Angels had need of her; and so she stopped singing here and went singing on to Heaven. Yet a little while—just a little while—and those she has left behind will meet her again, in that country where, it is said, no enemy ever enters and no friend ever goes away.

E. C.

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SAN FRANCISCO NEWS LETTER AND California Advertiser.

DEVOTED TO THE LEADING INTERESTS OF CALIFORNIA AND THE PACIFIC COAST.

Vol. 30. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, DEC. 6, 1879. No. 21.

Office of the San Francisco News Letter, Merchant Street, Nos. 607 to 615, San Francisco.

GOLD BARS—890@910—SILVER BARS—5@15 ₱ cent. disc. Mexican Dollars, 4@5 per cent.

☞ Exchange on New York. ¼@1-5 per cent.; On London, Bankers, 49⅞@49⅞; Commercial, 50⅛@50⅛. Paris, sight, 5 francs per dollar. Telegrams, 3-10@¼ per cent.

☞ Latest price of Sterling, 482½@485.

☞ Price of Money here, ⅝@1 per cent. per month—bank rate. In the open market, 1@1½. Demand active.

THE STOCK MARKET.

The week opened with a very discouraging outlook, hut rose-colored reports from Union soon changed the complexion of things, and a rapid advance took place in North-end shares. A sharp reaction followed, however, under the realizing of turn-buyers, and at the present writing the market still exhibits a downward tendency. The withdrawal of the Bonanza firm from the management of Yellow Jacket and Hale & Norcross (two of the honanzas located hy Coll Deane) has had a very depressing effect upon these stocks, and a well-circulated rumor that a change of management will shortly take place in others of the leading properties, has a further depressing effect upon the general market. Union, however, holds firm under the most flattering news from the mine, and among well-informed operators the stock is considered a perfectly safe investment at present figures. Outside stocks are dull and without demand.

Domestic Produce.—During the week under review we have heen favored with copious rains; up to this date nearly double that of a corresponding period of last year. This is very assuring to agriculturists generally, and they have therefore shown a disposition to part with more freedom their surplus stock of Wheat, and, in consequence, prices have undergone some decline, while shippers have embraced the opportunity to purchase more freely, and have, under more favorable advices from Liverpool at the close, secured nearly all the availahle tonnage on the spot, with some vessels to arrive. We cannot with good reason place the price of good shipping Wheat at less than $2@2 05 per ctl., although a few sales are reported less. Millers have had to pay as high as $2 10 ₱ ctl. during the week for extra choice lots of No. 1 White. Our Grain fleet for the season to Europe, dating from July 1st to Decemher 3d, inclusive, numhers 158 vessels, against 156 vessels same period of last year. These vessels carried:

	Wheat, Ctls.	*Value.*
1879	6,049,016	$11,328,125
1878	5,658,252	11,717,308

We have now on the herth for Europe 30 vessels, of 40,000 tons register. Our total exports of Flour and Wheat from July to December stands thus:

	Flour, Bbls.	*Wheat, Ctls.*
1879	193,176	6,181,028
1878	231,633	5,723,075

Our combined exports of Wheat and Flour for the season aggregate 336,500 tons, which is, no douht, more than one-half of our total surplus for the year.

Latest from the Merchant's Exchange.—NEW YORK, Dec. 5th, 1879. United States Bonds—4s, 103; 4½s, 105½; 5s. 102⅜. Sterling Exchange, 4 83@4 85. Pacific Mail, 36. Wheat, 146@150. Western Union, 107¼. Hides, 23@24. Oil—Sperm, 100@101. Winter Bleached, 110@118. Whale Oil, 50@52; Winter Bleached, 60@65. Wool—Spring, fine, 28@30; Burry, 18@22; Pulled, 30@40; Fall Clips, 20@25; Burry, 22@30. LONDON, Dec. 5th.—Liverpool Wheat Market, 10s. 7d. @ 11s. 6d.; Club, 11s. 6d.@11s. 10d. U. S. Bonds, 5's, 105⅝; 4's, 106⅝; 4½'s, 109. Consols, 98 17-16@97½.

Joseph Fraser.—It is with a sense of personal loss that we record the death of this gentleman, at Brooklyn, N. Y, on Sunday last. The bare announcement is all that has yet reached us, and we are left to surmise what sudden stroke it could have been that took away, in his full vigor, the genial, pleasant friend, the manly heart we had learned to respect and to cherish. There are many in this city upon whom the news of this event must fall like a blow; for Mr. Fraser had attached to himself, during the years of his residence among us, a great numher of genuine friends. Peace he with him!

PRICES OF LEADING STOCKS AND GOV. BONDS.

San Francisco.....December 5, 1879.

Stocks and Bonds.	*Bid.*	*Asked*	*Stocks and Bonds.*	*Bid.*	*Asked*
Cal. St. Bonds, 6's,'57, (nom)	100	102	Home Mutual Ins. Co	85	90
S. F. City & Co. B'ds, 6s, '58	Nom.	Nom.	State Investment Ins. Co	105	108
S. F. C. & Co. B'ds, 7s (nom)	Nom.	Nom.	Union Ins. Co	114	116
Montg'y Av. Bonds (nom)	65	70	City R. R	35	40
Dupont Street Bonds	80	90	Central R. R. Co	55	60
Sacramento City Bonds	26	28	Clay Street Hill R. R	20	22
Stockton City Bonds, 6's	90	95	Market Street R. R	6	—
Yuba County Bonds, 8's	103	106	N. B. and Mission R. R	66	70
Santa Clara Co. Bonds, 7's	105	107	Omnibus R. R	30	32
C. P. R. R. Stock	85	90	Potrero and Bay View R. R.	30	35
C. P. R. R. Bonds	108	110	Giant Powder Co	155	165
Oakland City Bonds, 8's	112	115	Atlantic Giant Powder	95	105
Bank of California (old st'k)	72½	75	S. F. Gaslight Co (ex div)	89¾	90¼
First National	95	97½	Oakland Gas Co	34½	35
Pacific	115	120	California Powder Co	95	98
California Ins. Co	108	112	S. V. W. W. Co (ex div)	85	85½
Commercial Ins. Co	75	80	Nevada Co. N. G. R. R. Bds	93	95
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co	115	120	Virginia & Truckee " "	100	102½

There is hut little change in our quotations this week. We may look for slightly lower prices for the balance of the year, as investors usually wait for their January dividends before entering into new operations. Money continues to he offered at very low prices.

ANDREW BAIRD, 312 California street.

Capt. Swasey is, with perhaps one or to exceptions, the oldest continuous resident of San Francisco, having lived here almost constantly since 1845. He was the Assistant Commissary of Fremont's Battalion, was the first U. S. Marshal of the Territory, was a member of the first Legislative hody in the Territory; was a Captain and A. Q. M. during the Rebellion, and filled every position with honor and credit to himself. We are sorry to know that such a pioneer needs an appointment, hut, knowing it, we are glad to learn that he has received an important position from the new Superintendent of Streets.

Quicksilver.—The outgoing steamer for Hongkong will, it is said, carry upwards of 2,000 flasks. The present spot market is quiet at 39c. Our receipts for eleven months of 1878, 56,539 flasks; 1879, 65,146 flasks. Exports same time, other than shipments Eastward overland: 1878, 31,492 flasks; value, $1,665,194; 1879, 48,500 flasks; value, $1,407,414, showing an increase this year of 17,008 flasks, of the value of $342,221.

Freights and Charters.—At this writing our fleet of disengaged vessels in port is not to exceed five ships. Quite a numher of Grain ships have been chartered this week at full prices to Liverpool direct, 62s. 6d.; to Cork, U. K., 65s.@67s. 6d., and to the Continent, 67s., 68s.@70s. The Tonnage to arrive here the next five months is placed at 141,500 tons, against same time last year of 93,500 tons.

Sir Harry Parkes, C. B., British Minister in Japan, has arrived in New York, via San Francisco, from Japan, and may be expected in London in a few days. We regret to say that Lady Parkes is still in a dangerous state of health. Mr. John Gordon Kennedy, the First Secretary, will act as Charge d'Affaires during Sir Harry's ahsence.—*London and China Express.*

Teas from Japan.—We have now to note the arrival of the hrig *Levi Stevens*, 40 days from Yokohama, to Messrs. Macondray & Co., with a full cargo of Japan teas—say 16,000 packages; also, for hallast, 404 quicksilver flasks. These latter are now in good demand at $1 50 each.

Metals.—The active trade of the season is over, and the late advance in prices of Pig and other Irons is now only nominally maintained. By the "Australia," from Sydney, we received fresh supplies of Block Tin, upwards of 700 ingots, the price of which is now quite nominal at 20c.

Barley.—The market continues sluggish. The stock of Chevalier ahout exhausted. Good Bay Brewing is held at 95c to $1; Feed, 75c to 85c per ctl.; stock is excessive.

Oats.—The steamer City of Chester, from Puget Sound, hrought 13,000 sacks. The market is flat at $1 25@$1 37½ per ctl.

The News Letter will issue a grand Douhle Number, beautifully illustrated, for Christmas.

Printsd and Published by ths Propristor, Frederick Marriott, 607 to 615 Merchant Strsst, San Francisco, California.

IRISH BALLAD.

Often I dream of the day, asthore,
With secret sighs and laughter,
When you went reaping the oats before,
And I came gathering after.
And tenderly, tenderly, with the corn,
Looks of love you threw me;
Till I stood up with looks of scorn
And withered your hopes to woo me.

Often and often I'm dreaming still,
With tears and smiles together,
Of the month I stretched so weak and ill,
In the wild and wintry weather;
While tenderly, tenderly, you would tap
To know the news of Nora;
Till I grew fonder of your rap
Than my father's voice, acora!

But most I remember the plan concealed
That through the spring amused you:
To watch till you found me in the field
Where in autumn I refused you.
Then earnestly, earnestly, in my eyes
To gaze, till I returned you
The look of looks and the sigh of sighs,
On the spot where once I spurned you.

—*Graphic, London.*

SKELETON SKETCHES.--No. 14.

[BY T. A. HARCOURT.]

A Woman's Sacrifice.

When I first knew Bertie Dundonald he was a Captain in a hussar regiment—I forget its number—and was the life and pride of his mess. There was nothing strange about that, however, for he was well-born, rich, handsome, honorable, talented, brave and generous, and though every army-man of his acquaintance probably possessed at least one of these advantages, and some several of them, *he* possessed them *all*, and that in a very eminent degree.

Every man in Bertie's position, and of Bertie's temperament, oscillates in two social circles—or, rather, whirlpools. There is the whirlpool of his peers, in which, however giddy it may be, he oscillates becomingly, flirting and dissipating mildly; and there is another whirlpool—carefully concealed from the former—in which his ship of life eddies madly, without heeding or needing decorum.

Mind, I do not mean any offense. Let it be distinctly understood that we are not all Berties.

Well, it was in this nether whirlpool that Bertie met a certain woman and fell in love with her. Why should he not? She was fairer than the day, educated, gifted, and in every way lovable. Why should he? Her star glittered only in the baleful firmament of the *demi monde*, and it was a notorious fact that she had broken more hearts and fortunes than any siren of her time.

However, Bertie *did* fall in love with "The Daffodil"—as she was called in her particular whirlpool—and what was more, he married her. Society, of course, was extremely horrified, and very properly sent its darling Bertie to the —— well, to Coventry. That is to say, Captain Dundonald was incontinently relegated to the limbo of social corpses. Of course he resigned his commission and went to live abroad.

II.

It is all very well to say that the harder adversity presses on a man the braver he should become; but there are burdens which are heavier than the most resolute spirit can bear up under without showing—more especially to eyes that love him—that he is sick at heart and exceeding weary. When a man is cut off from all that he has learned to hold dear—from home, country and friends—and suddenly finds himself an exile among strangers, with at best a very distant hope of ever regaining what he has lost, then he must be a good masker indeed if sooner or later his temper and manner do not show that he is brooding on these things.

Now, Bertie Dundonald suffered in this way and was *not* a good masker. He loved his wife very dearly, and his love was returned with interest. He split his great fortune in two and gave her half, which she accepted without demur, merely saying, with a smile, that she might need it to keep his love. There was nothing under the sun that he did not do to show his affection and make her happy. And she *was* happy—happy to be able to adore her idol and bask in the sunshine of his love. But there was one thing that sorely troubled her; she saw that Bertie was growing weary of his exile.

They lived in a little out-of-the-way, Continental town, where foreigners rarely came, for Bertie was too considerate of his wife's feelings, and too proud on his own account, to subject her to the criticism of his former friends. The place had no society of its own—that was why they had gone there—so they really seemed to live quite out of the world. Now, when Bertie grew tired of his exile, he did not grow tired of his wife, or her company. On the contrary, he seemed to love her more every day. But although, according to all the laws of sentiment and romance, he ought to have been perfectly content under the circumstances, the fact remains that, as time went on, he became more and more restless and moody. He fell into a habit of recalling his brilliant past, and contrasting it with the future that seemed inevitable. Above all things, he pined for his home in Scotland, the stately home that had belonged to his family for centuries. During the last few years before his marriage he had not lived there much himself, as his military duties kept him away, but now he longed to take his wife there and install her as queen of his beautiful domain. Alas! he well knew how impossible that was. In that home lived his widowed mother, a proud and stern old woman, whose mind was divided between four things only, namely—religion, pride of ancestry, love for Bertie and hate for the woman who, she believed, had entrapped her only son. Had he gone back alone, she would have forgiven him for nearly breaking her heart, but, had he taken his wife with him, I believe the unrelenting old lady would have died of grief and shame. Yet neither she, nor any of the quiet Scotch society in which she moved, had ever seen young Mrs. Dundonald, though they were perfectly willing to believe all and more than they heard. Had they known how lovable she was, how bitterly she repented her former life, and how purely devoted she was to her husband, perhaps their judgment would have been less severe.

Of course, Bertie's wife was not blind to this state of affairs. He never complained to her, and he never had a disloyal thought towards her; it was for her sake quite as much as for his own that he lamented his banishment. But she did not know this, and she believed that in spite of all his protestations her husband had grown weary of her, and from motives of honor was sacrificing his happiness in remaining with her. She took the blame for his misery, and, at a cost to herself which it is unnecessary to dwell upon, she resolved to restore him his freedom. Her plans were laid carefully, and one day, on returning from a few hours' fishing in a lake near the town, Bertie found her gone. On his dressing table was a letter, in which she told him in a few words why she had left him. She did not reproach him; on the contrary, her farewell breathed nothing but love and tenderness, but her decision, she said, was irrevocable.

III.

For nearly three years Bertie Dundonald scoured the civilized world in a vain search for his lost wife. If she thought to give him happiness, she was sadly deceived. He had never looked upon his mother's face since his bereavement, not even when she sent for him upon her death-bed. And since her death he had never gone home. Toward the close of the third year, the Russo-Turkish war broke out. Desperate and eager for death, he offered his sword to the Turk, and it was accepted. In the third or fourth engagement he was severely wounded, while leading his troops forward with a valor even exceeding that of the soldiers who believe that "Paradise lies under the shadow of swords."

At that time there were with the Turkish army a host of English ladies acting as nurses, and among the most famous of them was a widow named Mrs. Mannering, a woman renowned throughout Europe for her heroic and untiring devotion to the sick and wounded. This lady was with the regiment to which Bertie belonged. When she came to the wounded man's bedside he had found his wife again. It is only my intention to suggest the outline of the facts which make up this true story, so I will leave to the reader's imagination the details of the meeting, and simply add that there was great rejoicing among Bertie's friends and tenantry in Scotland when, six months later, it became known that he was coming home with a second wife, having discovered that his first was dead. But they never found out that the marriage ceremony had been performed years before, or that Mrs. Mannering was "the Daffodil."

TAXES! TAXES!
1879-80.

Notice is hereby given that a certified copy of the Assessment Book of the Taxable Property of the City and County of San Francisco, Real Estate and Personal Property (subsequent Assessment Book included), for the Fiscal Year 1879-80, has this day been received; that the State, City and County TAXES for said Fiscal Year are now due and payable at the office of the undersigned, first floor, New City Hall, and the Laws in regard to their collection will be strictly enforced.

TAXES will become delinquent on the **First Monday in January, 1880,** and unless paid prior thereto, five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof.

CHARLES TILLSON,
Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco.

San Francisco, October 27th, 1879. Nov. 1.

ASSESSMENT OF LANDS
BENEFITED BY
WIDENING DUPONT STREET.

Notice is hereby given that a certified copy of the Assessment Book of the Real Estate which is subject for the Payment of Principal and Interest upon "Dupont-street Bonds," as directed by an Act of the Legislature of California to authorize the Widening of Dupont street, in the City of San Francisco, "Approved March 23d, A.D. 1876," has this day been placed in my hands for collection. The Laws in regard to the collection of the same will be strictly enforced.

CHARLES TILLSON,
Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco.

San Francisco, October 27th, 1879. Nov. 1.

MONTGOMERY AVENUE ASSESSMENT.

Notice is hereby given that a certified copy of the Assessment Book of Real Estate, which is subject to assessment to defray expenses incurred by the Opening of Montgomery Avenue, has this day been placed in my hands to collect the Assessment thereon.

Said Assessment is for the Fiscal Year of 1879-80, and is now due and payable at the office of the undersigned, first floor, New City Hall. All Assessments remaining unpaid on the FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1880, will have five per cent added thereto.

CHARLES TILLSON,
Tax Collector for the City and County of San Francisco.

San Francisco, October 27th, 1879. Nov. 1.

WAKELEE'S AUREOLINE
Produces the Beautiful Golden Hair so Much Admired.

SUPERIOR TO THE IMPORTED ARTICLE

—BY REASON OF ITS—

FRESHNESS AND CARE USED IN ITS PRODUCTION.

PRICE, LARGE BOTTLES. $2.

Manufactured by H. P. WAKELEE & CO., Druggists, corner Montgomery and Bush streets, S. F. [Aug. 2.

ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY,
No. 310 Sansome street, San Francisco, Wholesale Dealer in Furs. Sept. 21.

MADAME WALDO COHEN,
Finishing Lessons--Piano. $3 Per Lesson.

Sept. 20. *507 Hyde Street, San Francisco.*

NOVEMBER.

No sun—no moon—
No morn—no noon—
No dawn—no dusk—no proper time of day—
No sky—no earthly view—
No distance looking blue—
No road—no street—no "t'other side of the way"—
No end to any row—
No indications where the crescents go—
No top to any steeple—
No recognitions of familiar people—
No courtesies for showing 'em—
No knowing 'em—
No traveling at all—no locomotion—
No inkling of the way—no notion—
"No go"—by land or ocean—
No mail—no post—
No news from any foreign coast—
No park—no ring—no afternoon gentility—
No company—no nobility—
No warmth—no cheerfulness—no healthful ease—
No comfortable feel in any member—
No shade—no shine—no butterflies—no bees—
No fruits—no flowers—no leaves—no birds—
No-vember! —*Thomas Hood.*

THE CENSUS NEXT YEAR.

The general rate of increment in the population of California between 1860 and 1870 was 4 per cent. per annum. At this rate the population, according to the Federal Census which is to be taken in 1880, will amount to about 830,000, and this figure will compare with that of previous dates as follows: 1850, 165,000; 1860, 379,994; and 1870, 560,247. This shows a slow rate of increment compared with the growth of population in some of our Westeru States.

The population of the United States in 1850 was 23,000,000; in 1860, 31,500,000; in 1870, 38,500,000. In 1880 it will probably he 50,000,000.

The population of the European world, that is, Europe, America, Australia and European settlements, excluding in all cases the aboriginal population, is, at the present time, about 400,000,000. It is estimated to have amounted to 60,000,000 during the Augustan era; to have fallen to less than 30,000,000 during the Dark Ages; to have increased to 40,000,000 at the period of the discovery of America; to have heen 86,000,000 in 1675; 90,000,000 in 1700; 110,000,000 in 1776; and 388,000,000 in 1877.

Voltaire, writing about the middle of the last century, said that the population of Europe had "tripled" since the time of Charlemagne; that France had a population of 600 to the square league; Spain, 150; Russia, 15; and Tartary, 10. He credited Russia with a population of 24 millions; Germany and Hungary, 24; Spain (after Ustariz), 7; Great Britain and Ireland, 9 to 10; and France, 16 to 20. Employing these and other data, Europe was credited with 105 to 110 millions. These numbers were so alarming that essays and books without number were written to account for the evil of over-population, and to suggest a means of repressing it. Among these works, the most notable were hy Hume, Wallace and Malthus. These authors clearly perceived the principle that population augmented and diminished with the means of subsistence and their just distribution according to effort and merit. But since they had no devices to offer whereby production could he increased or distribution improved, they were contented with showing how the growth of population might he repressed. However, things soon took a widely different turn from what they expected. A studious little man had rightly comprehended the difficulty, and discovered the proper remedy. The man was James Watt, and the remedy the steam engine. This remedy, however, only related to increased production. It could not bring about just distribution. This was done hy the American and French Revolutions, the establishment of paper money systems, and the abolition of the feudal system in Contineutal Europe, all of which happened within a few years. It was these events which have enahled the population of the European world to increase from 110 to 400 millions iu a single century.

California may take a lesson from these pages of history. Our population advances slowly; there are many unemployed in our midst; the wealth of the State is not diffused. Our rich men should assist in developing the magnificent physical resources of the country; our poor men should eschew agitation, and apply themselves to the work of improving the laws and administration. Our population will then enjoy hetter opportunities of living, and under such circumstances, no one can douht that it will rapidly increase in numbers.

INHERITED TERRORS.

Mr. Editor: In Europe, when a hoy, I found a wild-duck's nest, and placed the eggs under a hen in a nice box near a pond of water. The moment the young ducks hroke through the eggs they made for the water, and were so terrified at the surroundings that they were all dead within a few hours: they kept diving until they expired. This last summer, a friend of mine, living near San Jose, brought home some wild-duck eggs and placed them much in the same way that I had done. Seven young ducks came out, and they hehaved like tame ducks. I have three of them in my yard, and they are very quiet and tame. In the first instance, the young of ducks that had heen shot at for many generations, came from the eggs wild and untamable; while in the second instance the the young of wild ducks that had not heen shot at until very recently, came from the eggs docile and tamable. The young inherit many of the attributes of the parents; and hence it is desirahle to chop off the heads of all hlood-thirsty ruffians, and so spare our own children from being murdered hy their descendants. Yours, Q. E. D.

A Hungarian entered the studio of a portrait painter and said: "I want you to paint a portrait of my late father." "With pleasure, sir. Have you a photograph of the lamented deceased?" "No; but you don't want any photograph. Just paiut a wild-looking Hungarian about 60 years old and 6 feet high, with a big white mustache." Four weeks later the family came round to see the picture. "Bravo," says the Hungarian, warmly; "it's a speaking likeness, only the old gent seems to have changed a good deal since his death."

Artistic Novelties, manufactured from California quartz, at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Nearly all the gold and a large portion of the silver produced in the United States last year was coined at the mints or used in domestic manufactures, the arts and ornamentation. The surplus was exported to non-producing countries. The annual consumption of precious metals in the United States in all forms of manufacturing now averages $7,000,000 of gold and $5,000,000 of silver. The gold coin in the country on the 30th of last June was estimated at $286,490,698; silver $112,050,985, the gain in the past six years being $151,490,698 gold and $107,050,985 silver. Since the close of the last fiscal year and up to November 1st, the imports of coin and bullion and the domestic coinage have increased these amounts to $305,750,467 gold and $121,456,355 silver, a total of $427,206,852, or about $9 per capita. It is estimated, should the flow of gold continue from foreign countries, that the metallic circulation of the country at the end of the present fiscal year will have swollen to over $600,000,000. The world's production of gold has declined in the past few years from $131,000,000 in 1853 to $86,000,000 in 1879. As general prices have not advanced above those of 50 years ago, the annual supply of precious metals, although increased five-fold, is not excessive, nor more than sufficient to satisfy the world's present needs for coinage and manufacture. —*From Mint Superintendent Burchard's Report.*

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital.....$3,000,000.
WM. ALVORD.....President.
THOMAS BROWN, Cashier | B. MURRAY, Jr., Ass't Cashier

AGENTS:

New York, Agency of the Bank of Calfornia; Boston, Tremont National Bank Chicago, Union National Bank; St. Louis, Boatman's Saving Bank; New Zealand, the Bank of New Zealaud; London, China, Japau, India and Australia, the Oriental Bank Corporation.

The Bank has Agencies at Virginia City and Gold Hill, and Correspondents in all the principal Mining Districts and Interior Towns of the Pacific Coast.

Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world. Draw direct on Londou, Dublin, Paris, Berlin, Bremen, Hamburg, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Antwerp, Amsterdam, St. Petersburgh, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Christiaua, Locarno, Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama. Nov. 4.

FIRST NATIONAL GOLD BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Paid up Capital $2,000,000, Gold. President, R. C. Woolworth; Vice-President, D. Callaghan; Cashier, E. D. Morgan.

DIRECTORS:—R. C. Woolworth, D. Callaghan, C. G. Hooker, C. Adolph Low, Peter Donahue, Isaac Wormser, Edward Martin, James Moffitt, N. Van Bergen.

CORRESPONDENTS—London: Baring Bros. & Co. Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China. Dublin: Provincial Bank of Ireland. Hamburg: Hesse, Neuman & Co. Paris: Hottinguer & Co. New York: National Bank of Commerce. Boston: Blackstone National Bank. Chicago: First National Bank. This Bank is prepared to transact a general Banking business. Deposits in Gold, Silver and Currency received subject to check or on special deposit. Exchange for sale on the principal cities of the United States, Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Commercial Credits issued available iu Europe, China and Japan. Collections attended to and prompt returns made at the lowest market rates of Exchange. Jan. 19.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.---Capital paid up, $1,800,000, with power to increase to $10,000,000. Southeast corner California and Sansome streets. Head Office—28 Cornhill, London. Branches—Portland, Oregon; Victoria, New Westminster and Carihoo, British Columbia.

This Bank transacts a General Banking Business. Accounts opened subject to Check and Special Deposits received. Commercial Credits granted available in all parts of the world. Approved Bills discounted and advances made on good collateral security. Draws direct at current rates upon its Head Office and Branches, and upon its Agents as follows:

New York, Chicago and Canada—Bank of Montreal; Liverpool—North and South Wales Bank; Scotland—British Linen Company; Ireland—Bank of Ireland; Mexico and South America—London Bank of Mexico and South America; China and Japan—Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and Oriental Bank; Australia and New Zealand—Bank of Australasia, Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, and English, Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank.

May 18. FREDERICK TOWNSEND, Manager.

LONOON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

Capital, $5,000,000, of which $3,000,000 is fully paid up as present capital. Reserve Fund, $360,000. San Fraucisco Office, 424 California street; London Office, 22 Old Broad street. Manager, ARTHUR SCRIVENER; Cashier, WILLIAM STEEL. London Bankers, Bank of England and London Joint Stock Bank; New York, Drexel, Morgan & Co.; Boston, Third National Bank. This Bank is prepared to transact all kinds of General Banking and Exchange Business in London and San Francisco, and between said cities and all parts of the world. March 30.

THE NEVAOA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital Paid Up.....$3,000,000.
Reserve, U. S. Bonds..... 3,500,000.

Agency at New York, 62 Wall street.
Agency at Virginia, Nev.

Buys and sells Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers. Issues Commercial and Travelers' Credits. This Bank has special facilities for dealing in Bullion. Nov. 8.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

GUARANTEE CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $300,000.
Officers: Vice-President, Jerome Lincoln; Secretary, W. S. Jones; Attorney, Sidney V. Smith. Loans made on Real Estate and other Approved Securities. Office: No. 215 Sansome street, San Francisco. Oct. 14.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.

Deutsche Spar und Leihbank, No 526 California street, San Francisco. OFFICERS: President, L. GOTTIG. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—Fred. Roeding, Chas. Kohler, Edw. Kruse, George H. Eggers, N. Van Bergen, H. L. Simon, Peter Spreckels, Ign. Steinhart. Secretary, GEO. LETTE; Attorney, JOHN R. JARBOE. May 18.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, LIMITED.

422 California St., San Francisco.

London Office, 3 Angel Court; New York Agents, J. W. Seligman & Co., 21 Broad street. Authorized Capital Stock, $6,000,000. Will receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.

FRED. F. LOW, IGN. STEINHART, Managers.
P. N. LILIENTHAL, Cashier. Sept. 13.

"PLEASURE'S WAND."

"We Obey no Wand but Pleasure's."—*Tom Moore.*

Baldwin Theater.—Notwithstanding all the interest that is created and maintained hy clever and witty dialogue, a forcible delineation of a strong character and general good acting, the play of *Forget-Me-Not* is not one that improves on acquaintance. It is full of weak points, from hoth natural and dramatic points of view, which at first pass unnoticed under the many good features, hut subsequently force themselves upon one's appreciation. The total collapse of such a character as "Stephanie's," with its dogged fixity of purpose, npheld hy a mind of wonderful intelligence and unlimited determination, is ahsurd and inexplicahle when effected hy any such cause, as the one portrayed. That the recollections of a night of horror should momentarily npset the Marquise is a natural result of the sensitiveness and impressionahility of a woman's delicate nervous organization. But the durahility of any such weakness as portrayed by the author, indicates a total ignorance of the existence of that wonderful reserve force which the female possesses, which gives her courage, hoth physical and mental, and which is a matter of admiration to all students of human nature. If this alone should be insufficient to recall "Stephanie" to herself, her clear head and wealth of experience would furnish her with the means to protect herself. There is an inkling that the authors have thought of this, for they have felt compelled to holster their ideas up hy the introduction of that monk's dirge, which, though highly melodramatic, is an ahsnrd episode from a prosaic point of view. The manner in which the revengeful Corsican is introduced at first is also too forced, it hecoming immediately evident that no matter what the undeveloped plot may he, that character will surely he the *deus ex machina*. The principal characters are well played, with, perhaps, the Corsican excepted. Morrison makes too prominent the servility and ahjectedness, thereby destroying the plansihility of his vendetta. As well, as admirahly, as true to the character, full of wonderfnl changes and phases of character, as Miss Lewis plays "Stephanie," she lacks in her own mind a distinct conception of the character. She does not play evenly on different evenings. The same thoughts and feelings are expressed with different intonations, accompanied by different gestures. These changes, while never inconsistent with what is sought to he portrayed, indicate carelessness. It is trne they are evidences that Miss Lewis has a wealth of resources in the delineation of human emotions; hut when she has adopted a certain manner of portrayal consistency requires an adherence to it. *Forget-Me-Not* will he continued next week.

Bush Street Theater.—All things considering, the attendance at this theater during the week has heen fair. The beauty and sprightliness of the pretty girls, and the comicalities of the comedians, enable one to pass a pleasant and agreeahle evening. When one has laughed to heart's content, and eyes have heen dazzled hy female loveliness, there is little disposition to he critical. The shapeliness of Miss Ada Lee is only equaled hy the rare taste and delicious ahandon with which it is clad. Miss Lewis has hardly received the praise her conscientious efforts deserve, and the same may he said of Miss Rose Leighton. Next to Miss Chapman, who is hrimful of cuteness and vivacity, the honors are due to Miss McHenry. This charming hody is a very intelligent actress. She throws more life and individuality into her acting than all the rest of the troupe comhined. She enters into the true spirit of hurlesque, enjoys it, and delights all with the sparkle of her eyes and the true ring of her laugh. Miss Roseau introduces this week two songs of a more amhitious sort than those she has so far sang. She sings them more seriously, and from that reason hetter than anything yet. The voice is all right; it is the manner and style of singing that is so objectionahle in Miss Roseau. In the hands of a good teacher this voice could undoubtedly receive artistic cultivation and hecome effective for use, hut in other spheres than that of hurlesque. This actress wears an exceptionahly pretty costume in the last act. The little ones who do the *Who Killed Cock Robin?* business, are very clever. This Jenny Wren is not as cute as little May Edouin was, but there is a little "Tot" who plays the Policeman who is too ridiculously funny for anything. Next Monday another amusing burlesque will be produced—*Robinson Crusoe*—with new costumes, properties, etc. This troupe is lucky in the possession of two efficient requirements—an ahle Stage Manager and a talented *chef d'orchestre*.

California Theater.—*The Streets of New York* has heen nightly played during the week to a sparsely filled dress-circle and an overflowing gallery. The enthusiasm that conventional contests hetween vice and virtue excite in "the gods," is a thing as old as drama itself. It is inexplicable and unanalyzahle. Mr. Mayo's "Badger" is too well-known an impersonation to require comment. It is a rather nnæsthetic piece of acting; the grosser sides of human nature heing too disgustingly prominent. The cast was a very inferior one, as compared to former ones. Mrs. Saunders deserves a word for her rendition of "Mrs. Puffy." Miss Rellie Deaves, who it seems as hut yesterday was a child, is developing rapidly as an actress. Little Gus Pixley, as the newshoy, can lay claim to great naturalness. In the Union Square scene, Roller Skating and Bicycling were introduced, and so indifferently done as to render more noticeahle the inconsistency of such displays. On Monday evening the thrilling drama, *Lady Thornhurst's Daughter*, will he produced. In the cast will he Mr. Geo. D. Chaplin and Miss Louise Beandet. The latter will he remembered from her connection with the Aimée Troupe. She is a young, pretty girl, with undouhted comedy abilities. The Christmas spectacle, the *Seven Sisters*, is in active preparation.

Standard Theater.—John E. Owens' *Dr. Pangloss* is an exquisite hit of character-acting. It is a portraiture drawu in delicate and minute lines, like one of Meissonner's or Vibert's genre gems. It is a thoroughly artistic creation, a perfect realization of the autbor's idea—a pedantic, vain, fussy old professor, full of knowledge, quaint in manner and possessed of the *chevalier d'industrie* ahility to live hy his wits off the ignorance of others. John E. Owens owes his celehrity and his position on the American stage to just such impersonations, and it creates pity that at times he should he so careless and indifferent of his reputation, as evidenced by his indulging in personal amusement while on the hoards. The *Heir-at-Law*, as a whole, was exceedingly well acted. *Our Boys* was revived for a few evenings. On Monday, Messrs. Thorne and Darwin, Illusionists and Exposers of Spiritualism, will appear, of whom more helow.

German Theater.—Last Sunday's performance was hut slimly attended, the unpleasant weather naturally interfering with a turnout of our German population. *Das Bemooste Houpt* is a standard piece on the German stage, not so much from any extraordinary inherent merit, as from the popular helief that, in describing the woes and wrongs of the old student, "Benedix," had his own collegiate life in mind. Mr. Kadelhurg was admirahle in this character. As "Strahel," the student's factotum, Mr. Freeman gave one of his talented and finished character impersonations. Miss Fiehach looked pretty as "Hempel," the "Fnchs," (Pleh), and that is all that was required of her. The usual intelligent, minute stage direction showed, on this evening, some laxity, as the studeuts evidenced inconsistency in dress, and the musical requirements of the performance were sadly fulfilled. To-morrow evening Miss Mundt-Muhlhack, a former leading lady, will make her appearance. The hill will he *Sodom and Gomorrah*, a comedy hy Schonthau.

Schmidt Quintette.—The third concert was strongly attended; this, in face of the raging elements, indicating the popularity and attractiveness of those series. The different numhers were played in the nsual admirable manner of this family, although, at times, a slight want of finish was noticeahle. The gem of the evening was Louis Schmidt, Jr.'s solo, Praludium, Romanza, Scherzo Burlesque, hy F. Ries. This was executed with all the artist's talent, and received a storm of applanse. The soloist of the evening was Mr. Johnson, tenor. He was fairly received, with the courtesy due a new comer. His rendition of Ruhinstein's "Du hist wie eine Blume" was elahorated hy some little ideas of his own, wbich failed to enhance the heauty of the song, and did not seem to please the audience, seemingly well acquainted with the composition. His voice lacks force, and has a strong tendency to flat. The next concert will he on the 16th inst.

Henry Heyman's concert was a success in all respects. The house was filled, and the audience an appreciative one. The different numhers were excellently rendered. Mr. Hinrich's violoncello solo was, perhaps, the most enjoyahle feature of the evening. Brahm's Hungarian Dances, arranged for two violins hy F. Herrman, were played with taste hy the heneficiary and Mr. Edgar Coursen. Mme. Zeis Dennis was received with great applause. An expression of opinion as to her merits is deferred until some future occasion. It will suffice to say now that she is undouhtedly the hest local dramatic singer. It is a pleasure to state that, from a financial point of view, the concert was a thorough success.

Thorne and Darwin, who open at the Standard Theater, are illusionists of high rank, performing all the intricate and curions tricks of modern magic with rare skill. They left England six years ago, and have since heen all over the world, with the exception of the United States. This will he their first appearance in this country. A most interesting part of their entertainment is their *expose* of Spiritualistic seances, in which they are said to he very clever. The Australian papers praise tbese conjurors very highly.

Grand Opera House.—The complimentary henefit tendered to Manager M. A. Kennedy has heen postponed until Sunday evening, Dec. 21. The programme is a varied and interesting one, comprising comedy and hurlesque, *The Honeymoon*, and that very best of all hurlesques, Brougham's *Pocahontas*. There will also he an Olio, to enahle many other friends of the heneficiary, for whom there is no room in the regular entertainment to contrihute their services. Reserved seats are heing rapidly sold.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association will give an amateur dramatic entertainment at the Standard Theater, to-morrow (Sunday) evening. *Our Boys* will he presented, with a cast drawn from the memhers of the society, aided hy some charming young ladies. The hox-office is at Messrs. Sherman & Hyde's, where seats can now he reserved.

Little Bee McNamar, who wins the hearts of all, has heen offered a henefit hy the artists of this city and Oakland, at Dashaway Hall, Thursday evening next. It should he a humper, for all the children in town must see her.

Woodward's still ahead! To-day and to-morrow the Specter Cross, the troupe of athletes, Yankee courtship hy the Allen Sisters, the Lone Fisherman, Billy White, the great Ethiopian, and the phonograph. No extra charge.

Chit-Chat.—The Meinigen Actors give Schiller's *Robbers* in the original form, with two exceptions. In the first act the third scene is joined immediately with the monologue of "Franz." In the fourth act the meeting of "Franz" and "Herrmann" and the subsequent monologue are horrowed from the stage copy of the Manheim Theater.——It is said that Charlotte Thompson, heing unsuccessful in drawing houses in the play of *Jane Eyre*, at Buffalo, hit upon the plan of changing the hero's name from "Lord Rochester" to "Lord Buffalo," with astonishingly satisfactory results.——*Mignon* was recently sung in St. Louis with three American girls in the cast, but all three appearing under foreign stage names—Signora Ricci, Bertha Schumacher, Mlle. La Blanche—Blanche Davenport, Mlle. Litta, Marie von Elsner!——Ferd. Dulcken, who was here with Remenyi, is traveling in the West as accompanist to the Carlotta Patti Concert Troupe.——Frank Queen, of the *Clipper*, has a large hump of henevolence, and of the true stripe. His henefactions are as modest as tbey are munificent.——The handsome haritone, Del Puente, receives many love letters, which he hands over to his wife, who answers them faithfully in the hest possihle English. But does she really see all he receives? What say you, ladies?——Levy, the cornet-player, has had a row with Gilmore.——Ada Gilman is said to be engaged to Steele Mackaye.——Mlle. Belveen has pleased the Cincinnati musical people. Not hard to please!——Magda Irschick thinks of having her voice cultivated for the operatic stage, and taking dramatic roles like "Fidelio" and "Donna Anna."——Di Murski is laid up with neuralgia in the toe. It is supposed this was caused by the success of her debutante at a recent performance, a Miss Lido.——Levy, with his wife and sister-in-law (Minnie and Lilian Conway), is organizing a Trouhadonr troupe.——Burdette, the *Burlington Hawkeye* man, out on a lecturing tour, writes: "The day I arrived at Denver the Indian outhreak occurred." And yet he does not take the hint hut continues his tour!——John McCullough says he has been trying to forget what he has seen in other actors.——The Mendelssohn Quintette Clnh of Boston are traveling in Ohio.——Thursby is going to be married, and the happy man's name is Gillig. This lady had a grand reception at her first concert in New York on her return from Europe.——The production of *Pinafore* hy the anthors' tronpe, and under their supervision, has achieved but a *success d'estime*.

SPORTING ITEMS.

Bicycling.—The three-days match at the Mechanics' Pavilion terminated Tuesday, 11 P. M. Eggers 543 1-6 miles, Merrill 512 1-6 miles, Bennett 480½ miles, Boyston 422 1-6 miles, Dunbar 400 miles. Barnes retired on the second day. The contest was remarkable for the speed and endurance shown by the winner, Eggers, who has had but nine month's experience as a rider. He was handicapped in the match with a heavy bicycle, a bad track and the presence of the lady riders, whose efforts at speed were disastrous to the men and machines they caromed against. The generally received opinion before the race was that 400 miles would not be made. That goes to show Eggers is a phenomenal rider, able with practice to compete with the best men in America. His machine had a 48-inch wheel, and weighed about 50 lbs. The machines used in England and the Eastern States, for racing, measures from 52 to 56 inches, and weigh from 26 to 28 lbs. Of the lady riders, Lizzie Baymer is by odds the best, in fact the only one of them fit to appear in public. She rides a 50-inch wheel at an average speed of 10 miles an hour. The advertised 50-mile race commenced Wednesday evening. Before the riders had made one mile it was evident to every observer of average intelligence that there was no race in it, and that it was simply an exhibiteon advertised as a race to draw the easily gulled public. The preliminaries were all right, but the riders gave the business away by trick-riding and stage antics incompatible with a trial of speed. One of the riders informed us that he received $20 to ride for three hours (distance no object), and that he supposed the others were paid on a similar scale. We are convinced, however, that the three-days race was a genuine match won by the best man. The fastest mile in the races was credited to Bennett in 3:50, good time, considering the track, etc.——We hear rumors of a six-day bicycle contest, to take place at the Mechanics' Pavilion early in January.

Pedestrianism.—Last week we warned our readers to fight shy of the McIntyre-Hedley race. We are now of opinion that the whole business is merely a gate money scheme. The stake is too large for ordinary men to put up on themselves for a quarter-mile dash. Money may be staked, but there is nothing to prevent a preconcerted division of it after the match. The fact that other races are to come off on the grounds the same day, and that the quarter-mile match is made a leading attraction in the advertisements, gives a circus-like tint to the whole business. Of course, if the race is for blood and money, the principals can easily prove it, to which end we will render any assistance in our power.——We bear that McIntyre will not enter in the six-day "go-as-you-please," under the auspices of the Pedestrian League. The names published were not entries for the race, but merely a list of the league's members. J. W. Griffiths, of Victoria, B. C., is willing to name a man to run any one on the coast ten or twenty miles, for $250 a side and gate money. He assures us that any one making the match can get a lot more coin in bets, as the Victoria people are some on the sport, and have a few dollars with which to back their fancy.

Football.—Owing to the rain, there will be no game played to-day.——The Olympian and St. George's Club met at the Occidental Hotel last Monday. It was decided to amalgamate the two clubs under the name of the "Wanderers." The following officers were elected: Peter Donohue, President; J. Sanderson, Vice-President; Wallace, Captain; Theobald, Secretary; Sanderson, Treasurer; Page and Okell, Committee. The club's uniform will be a dark-blue jersey and dark-blue stockings. They will use the Recreation Grounds for matches if suitable. Gentlemen desirous of joining the club must send in their names to the Secretary, or any member of the committee.——The *Call* is authority for the statement that our amateur players are of the opinion that football, under the Rugby Union rules, is mere child's play. If the *Call's* venerable proprietor should ever lose his eye-glasses in a scrummage, and find that the perspiration had made his hair-dye lose its efficacy, he would find out that it takes a man, and a good one at that, to play football under the Rugby Union rules.

Archery.—Those who thought us premature in closing the archery season are now forced to ackuowledge that we were right. The damp weather puts an end to the sport, even in halls.——The Chicago Club have been unable to shoot against the Bow Club's score, on account of bad weather.——Some fine split bamboo bows, made by Conroy & Co., of New York, have been received here.

Coursing.—The Pacific Coast Coursing Club announce their first open meeting to take place the last week in February.——Should the weather prove fine, the matches at Point of Timbers to-morrow will be well worth seeing. Spectators can take the train at 8 A.M. Sunday, arriving at Byron Station in time for the sport, and return by the down train at 2:17 P.M.

Baseball.—The Star and Union Clubs will play at the Union Baseball Grounds to-morrow (weather permitting.) At present the betting is 2 to 1 on the weather.

The finest assortment of Ornamental Silver at Geo. C. Shreve & Co.'s.

Christmas Number of the *News Letter!* Illustrated.

CALIFORNIA SUGAR REFINERY,

Manufacturers of the Standard Syrup, a superior article put up in barrels expressly for home consumption. Also, Extra Heavy Syrup in barrels for Export. Refined Sugars at lowest market rates. Office, 215 Front street, up stairs Dec. 21.

SEEDS.

R. J. Trumbull & Co., 419 and 421 Sansome street. Kentucky Blue Grass, Alfalfa, Mosquit, Timothy, etc., etc. Vegetable Seeds of all descriptions. Nov. 29.

ROOFS

Of Tin or Asphaltum Repaired. Tin Roofs Painted. Send orders early to the OLD STAND, No. 819 Market street, opposite Stockton. Estimates furnished free of charge. [Dec. 6.] H. G. FISKE.

CUMBERLAND MINE,

Yavapai County, Arizona. Office: No. 417 California st., San Francisco, California. President, GEORGE M. CIPRICO. Secretary, J. H. GRIFFITHS. Office Hours: 2 P.M. daily. Oct. 11.

STANDARD THEATER.

M. A. KENNEDY.....Manager.

This (Saturday) Evening, December 6th,
AND MATINEE AT TWO P.M.,
Positively the Last Appearances of
MR. JOHN E. OWENS!
Our Boys!

MONDAY EVENING.....DECEMBER 8TH,

First Appearance in America

—OF THE—

World's Greatest Illusionists,

THORNE and DARWIN.

☞ Reserved Seats for Y. M. H. A. Entertainment next Sunday evening, for sale at Sherman, Hyde & Co.'s Music Store, between 1 and 4 P.M. daily. Dec. 6.

CALIFORNIA THEATER.

W. B. Barton, Manager; Barton Hill, Acting Manager. This (Saturday) Evening, Dec. 6th, Last Night of MR. FRANK MAYO, in his great character of BADGER, in Boucicault's Great Drama,

The Streets of New York!

Introducing "Union Square in the Snow," and the "Great Firs Scene." Only "Streets of New York Matinee" Saturday. Monday, Dec. 8th, the Great Success,

Man and Wife!

MR. MAYO as "Geoffrey Delamayn." Re-appearance of MISS ROSE OSBORNE. First Appearance of MISS LOUISE BEAUDET and MR. GEO. D. CHAPLIN.

BUSH-STREET THEATER.

Charles E. Locke, Proprietor and Manager---Fifth Week of the Successful Engagement of the Famous COLVILLE OPERA BURLESQUE COMPANY, and Last Representations this (Saturday) Afternoon and Evening of

Babes in the Wood!

With all its wealth of Scenery, Effects, Music and Variety. Seats may be secured one week in advance. Sunday, December 7th—First Representation of

Robinson Crusoe!

With New Scenery, New Music, New Costumes. Friday Evening, December 12th—MISS ROSEAU'S First Benefit in California. Dec. 6.

THE BALDWIN THEATER.

Thomas Maguire, Manager.--Second Week and Continued Success of the Strongest Play Ever Acted,

Forget Me Not!

Evening and Saturday Matinee. This (Saturday) Evening, Dec. 6th, Benefit of the Orphan Children of GEN. J. B. HOOD. Monday, Dec. 8th, Benefit of MR. LEWIS MORRISON, "Forget Me Not" and "Don Cæsar de Bazan." Tuesday, Dec. 9th, Benefit of MISS JEFFREYS-LEWIS. Wednesday Afternoon, Dec. 10th, Benefit of MME. DURET. Dec. 6.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Unavoidable circumstances compel the Postponement of the Testimonial Benefit to MR. M. A. KENNEDY until SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 21st, upon which occasion such a bill will be presented as will amply compensate for all disappointment caused by this unavoidable delay. Parties holding Tickets can have them exchanged on and after Monday, Dec. 8th, at the Standard Theater Box Office, where Reserved Seats can also be secured. Dec. 6.

FOR PORTLAND AND ASTORIA, OREGON.

The Oregon Steamship Company and Pacific Coast Steamship Company will dispatch every five days, for the above ports, one of their new A1 Iron Steamships, viz.: OREGON, GEORGE W. ELDER, and STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Sailing Days

Dec. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, and 28. | Jan. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, and 27.
At 10 o'clock A. M.

Connecting at Portland, Oregon, with Steamers and Railroads and their connecting Stage Lines for all points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories, British Columbia and Alaska.

K. VAN OTERENDORP, Agent O. S. S. Co.,
No. 210 Battery street, San Francisco.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Agents P. C. S. S. Co.,
Dec. 6. No. 10 Market street, San Francisco.

DIVIDENO NOTICE.

Office of the Standard Con. Mining Company, San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 2d, 1879.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above-named Company, held this day, Dividend No. 10, of Fifty Cents per share, was declared, payable on FRIDAY, December 12th, 1879, at the office in this city, or at the Agency of the Nevada Bank of San Francisco, in New York.
WM. WILLIS, Secretary.
Office—Room No. 29, Nevada Block, No. 309 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California. Dec. 6.

SONOMA VALLEY RAILROAD.

The Steamer "Sonoma" leaves Washington-street Wharf daily (Sunday excepted) at 2 P.M., for Norfolk, connecting with cars for the town of Sonoma and way stations, arriving 6 P.M.; returning, leaves Sonoma 7 A.M., arriving at San Francisco 11 A.M. For further particulars apply at General Office, 426 Montgomery street, or at Washington-street Wharf.
Dec. 6. JAMES M. DONAHUE, G. P. and T. Agent.

PROF. JOS. JOSSET,

Graduate of the University of Paris; Ex. Professor of De la Mennais' Normal, France; late of Point Loma Seminary, San Diego. Private Lessons in the French Language. Residence: Post street, between Powell and Stockton, next to Red Men's Hall. At home from 12 to 2 P.M. Private Lessons given at the residence of the pupil. Dec. 6.

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN PATENT OFFICES.

C. W. M. Smith, Counselor and Advocate in Patent Cases, 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco. Established 1862. Specialty: Patents, Trade-Marks, Patent-Law. Sept. 20.

R. R. LLOYD,
Attorney-at-Law, Room 13, Nevada Block.

"The World," the Flesh, and the Devil.

[By a Truthful Penman.]

The "Scotsman" says that Mr. John Allan, of Galashiels, a devoted apiarian, had a young hive, the condition of which he wished to improve. Owing to the had season the skep did not contain enough of boney to keep the bees over winter. Mr. Allan filled a fumigator with burning fungi—blind man's snuff is the popular name—and having secured the bees inside, inserted the pipe of the box, and blew in the fumes of the fungi. In a short time the bees were unconscious, and were shaken out on to a clean board. Full combs taken from another hive were then fixed in the skep, and the still unconscious hees were returned to their now well plenished house, and in a short time they were as lively as ever.——An Engagement Ring—A lot of match-making mammas.——Dr. Tripe, public analyst of the Hackney district, London, reports "that all the samples of cocoa he examined, excpt one, were sold as mixtures of cocoa, arrowroot and sugar, the exception being Cadbury's Cocoa Essence, which was genuine. The quantity of starch in the other samples varied between sixty-seven and eighty per cent., so that, allowing for sugar, there was not in some of them more than ten per cent. of cocoa. An article like this was comparatively valueless as a food.——Mark Twain says of Love: Love without money is something like leather boots without soles.——At a dinner-party in St. Petersburg, at which the Turkish Ambassador was present, the conversation turned on the social morality of different nations, and a young diplomatist rashly ventured a pleasantry on the subject of Turkish harems. The ire of the Ottomau representative was immediately aroused, and he dumbfounded the company by a tirade against Christian immorality in general. In conclusion he said, with a bluntness which does not bear literal translation: "I have four wives, and I have never paid attentions to any other females. Which of the company dares tell me that bis relations with the fair sex have been similarly restricted?" Some rather noted Lovelaces who were present with their spouses felt a little awkward.——With powder on her face and bullet-buttons on her gown, the girl of the period is a dangerous character.——In a letter to a friend, a young lady states that she is not engaged, but she sees a cloud above the horizon about as large as a man's hand.——It is becoming the fashion, at distinguished weddings in Paris, for page-boys to be substituted for bridesmaids. They are all dressed alike, mostly in red or blue velvet or satin, with silk stockings and gold buckles; and, for their business, have to attend on the bride, carry her prayer-book and bouquet, support her train and veil, and generally be at her bidding all the day.——"Motber," said a little square-built urchin about five years old, "why don't the teacher make me monitor sometimes? I can lick every boy in my class but one."——Justification.—Magistrate: "You are charged with having emptied a basin of water over the plaintiff." Irishwoman: "Shure, yer honner, ye must forgive me—in the dark I took the gentleman for my husband!"——If I buy a dog at the Lost Dogs' Home, and pay for him, and get a formal receipt for my money, can the recognized previous owner of that dog reclaim him on refunding the amount to me? A recent magisterial decision says not. As a purchaser of a valuable dog at a nominal price, I would certainly concur with the magistrate; but as the loser of a canine favorite I am afraid I should be found to question the strict legality of the decision if I chanced to meet my poor dog Tray walking about with somebody else.—*Atlas in the World.*——The Chelsea philosopher says: Why should the most delightful of colors be associated with so many disagreeable things? We have Blue-Beard, blue bottles, blue books, blue ruin, blue stockings, blue pills and blue devils.——The Supreme Court has decided that the United States statute providing for the registry of trade-marks is unconstitutional, thus upsetting an extensive system of mercantile rights at home and abroad. This decision, however, does not leave trade-marks entirely unprotected, for the right to them is recognized in common law.——A Clarksville (Tenn.) correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* reports an increasing mortality among the negroes of that section, which he traces to consumption brought on by high living and careless exposure after sweating through a long evening in a revival meeting. It paid masters to look after the health of their property in slavery days, but now there is no check upon their dissipation and carelessness, and the negroes are dying more rapidly and are more liable to disease, so that yellow fever seems to be almost as fatal among them as among the whites. This correspondence also notices that pound-cake and sweetmeats are ruining the white teeth for which negroes have been so famous, as well as their digestion. Intemperance is invariably the reactiou from slavery, whether among southern blacks or Russian serfs, but this correspondent is candid enough to admit that there are industrious, thrifty negroes, and they are undoubtedly the salt that will prove the salvation of the race in the ultimate survival of the fittest.——A telephonic story of American life has just been repeated to me, with an assurance of its truth. A proud grandmamma, who has only just been promoted to the honors of that happy relationship, is awakened in the dead of night by the inexorable bell. "Mamma, dear," comes the frightened voice of her beloved but inexperienced daughter, "I'm sure baby has the croup. What shall I do with it?" Grandmamma replies that she will call the family doctor, and be with her anxious daughter in a moment. She awakens the doctor and tells him the terrible news. He in his turn requests to be put in telephonic communication with the anxious mamma. "Lift the child to the telephone and let me hear it cough," he commands. The child is lifted, and it coughs. "That's not the croup," he declares; and he declines to leave his house on such small matters. He advises grandmamma also to stay in bed; and all anxiety quieted, the trio settle down happy for the night.—*Liverpool Mercury.*——There was quite an ornithological wedding at Statesville, N. C., the other day, Rev. Dr. Robin marrying Col. John Buzzard to Eleanor Crow.——Governor Seymour will he seventy years old next May.

INSURANCE.

HUTCHINSON & MANN,

INSURANCE AGENCY,

No. 322 & 324 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Fire Ineurance.

GIRARD..... of Philadelphia.	LA CAISSE GENERALE..... ..of Paris.
HOME..... .....of Columbus.	ST. PAUL .....of St. Paul.
NEW ORLEANS ASSOCIATION.....	TEUTONIA .....of New Orleans.
PEOPLES.....of Newark.	BERLIN-COLOGNE.....of Berlin.
REVERE ....of Boston.	LA CONFIANCE.....of Paris.

Marine Insurance.

PARIS UNDERWRITING ASSOCIATION.....of Paris.
LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.....of London.

Capital Represented.....$23,000,000.

All Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. OF CALIFORNIA.

Principal Office, 406 California Street, San Francisco.
Cash Assets, January 1, 1877, $595,291; Liabilities, $5,952; Surplus for Policy Holders, $589,339. J. F. Houghton, President; L. L. Baker, Vice-President; Charles R. Story, Secretary. R. H. MAGILL, H. H. BIGELOW, General Agents.

Directors.—San Francisco—L. L. Baker, John H. Redington, J. F. Houghton, R. B. Gray, Robert Watt, John Currey, L. L. Baker, W. F. Whittier, C. C. Burr, E. M. Root, W. H. White, J. L. N. Shepard, W. M. Greenwood, George S. Mann, Cyrus Wilson, W. T. Garratt, C. Waterhouse, A. P. Hotaling, A. Block, A. K. P. Harmon, G. S. Johnson, W. O. Wilson, A. W. Bowuan, H. L. Dodge, Charles R. Story. Alameda County Branch—V. D. Moody, Chauncy Taylor, A. C. Henry, Robert S. Ferrelly, Joseph B. Marlin, W. B. Hardy, T. B. Simpson. San Diego—A. H. Wilcox. Sacramento—Mark Hopkins, D. W. Earl, Julius Wetzlar, James Carolau. San Jose—T. Ellard Beans, B. D. Murphy, A. Pfister, J. H. Dibble, J. S. Carter, Jackson Lewis, Jacob Rich, John Auzerais, John Balbach. Stockton—H. H. Hewlett, Chas. Belding, J. D. Peters, A. W. Simpson, H. M. Fanning. Marysville—D. E. Knight. Grass Valley—Wm. Watt, T. W. Sigourney. Portland, Oregon—W. S. Ladd, C. H. Lewis, P. Wasserman, B. Goldsmith, D. Macleay. Virginia City, Nevada—John Gillig, Isaac L. Requa.
March 17.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.--UNION INS. CO. OF S. F.

The California Lloyds.---Established in 1861.---Nos. 416 and 418 California street. Cash capital $750,000 in Gold. Assets exceed $1,000,000 Coin. Fair Rates! Prompt Settlement of Loses!! Solid Security!! DIRECTORS.—San Francisco—J. Mora Moss, N. G. Kittle, M. J. O'Connor, R. S. Floyd, Moses Heller, Adam Grant, Daniel Meyer, Antoine Borel, Charles Kohler, E. L. Goldstein, I. Lawrence Pool, A. Weill, Joseph Brandenstein, Charles Baum, James Moffitt, Benjamin Brewster, L. Cunningham, W. M. Hoag, Nicholas Luning, John Parrott, L. A. Booth, Julius Baum, Myles D. Sweeney, Jas. M. Goewey, Edward Cadwalader Bartlett Doe, Gustave Touchard, J. H. Baird, J. G. Kittle, George C. Hickox, C. Ducommun, Wm. Scholle, John Conly, Jg. Steinhart, W. B. Stone, J. O. Eldridge, A. B. Phipps.

GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, President. N. G. KITTLE, Vice-President.
Charles D. Haven, Secretary. Geo. T. Bohen, Surveyor. Aug. 31.

THE STATE INVESTMENT AND INSURANCE CO.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Cash Assets, $450,000.---Principal Office, 218 and 220 San-some street, San Francisco. Officers:—A. J. Bryant, President; Richard Ivers, Vice-President; Charles H. Cushing, Secretary; H. H. Watson, Marine Surveyor. Board of Directors:—Peter Donahue, James Irvine, C. D. O'Sullivan, A. Bocqueraz, R. Harrison, A. H. Rutherford, R. Bailey, E. W. Corbett, George O. McMullin, A. J. Bryant, Frank M. Pixley, E Burke, H. H. Watson, Dr. C. F. Buckley, P. J. White, E. M. Root, M. Mayblum, Richard Ivers, John Rosenfeld, Daniel Callaghan. P. H. Russell, Sacramento. John G. Downey, Los Angeles. Wm. Hood, Sonoma County. H. W. Seale, Mayfield. Geo. Rutherford, San Jose. Feb. 16.

THE MARINE INSURANCE CO. OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

[*ESTABLISHED 1836.*]

Whole Amount of Joint Stock and Guaranteed Capital..$5,000,000.
Whole Amount of Capital paid up..... 900,000.
Cash Assets December 31, 1876..... 3,710,000.

The undersigned have been duly authorized to issue Policies at current rates on Freight and Shipments to or from England, Europe, New York, Japan, China, Australian Colonies, Sandwich Islands, and Northern Coast Ports. If desired, policies made payable at port of termination.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., Agents,
Aug. 10. 218 California street.

THE SWISS MARINE INS. COMPANIES COMBINED.

Switzerland, of Zurich, Capital 5,000,000 francs; Helvetia, of St. Gall, Capital 10,000,000 francs; Baloise, of Basle, Capital 5,000,000 francs. These three Companies are liable jointly and severally for all losses that may be sustained. Losses made payable in all the principal seaports of the world. In the settlement of all claims under an English policy, these Companies will strictly adhere to the conditions and customs adopted at Lloyds, and submit to Euglisb jurisdiction.
June 9. HARRY W. SYZ, Agent, 225 Sansome st., S. F.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSUR. CO. OF BOSTON.

Has transacted the business of Life Insurance for nearly thirty-five years. Its assets amount to over Fourteen Million Dollars. The law of Massachusetts makes all its Policies nonforfeitable. It is a Purely Mutual Company, dividing every cent of surplus among Policy-holders. This is the Only Company on the Pacific Coast governed by the Massachusetts Lapse Law. This company has complied with the new Insurance Laws of California.

WALLACE EVERSON, General Agent.
Sept. 22.] 323 Montgomery street.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INS. CO. OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital $5,000,000.---Agents: Balfour, Guthrie & Co., No. 316 California street, San Francisco. Nov. 18.

AGGREGATE ASSETS, $38,789,065.

Imperial Fire Insurance Co., of London..... .....Instituted 1803.
London Assurance Corporation, of London.... .....
.....Established by Royal Charter 1720.
Northern Assurance Corporation, of London.....Established 1836.
Queen Insurance Company, of Liverpool.....Established 1857.

A JOINT POLICY ISSUED BY THE FOUR COMPANIES.

ROBERT DICKSON, Manager.

W. LANE BOOKER, Agent and Attorney.

317 CALIFORNIA STREET, S. F. [Oct. 11.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Recorded in the City and County of San Francisco, California, for the Week ending December 1st.

Compiled from the Records of the Commercial Agency, 401 California St., S. F.

Tuesday, November 25th.

GRANTOR AND GRANTEE.	DESCRIPTION.	PRICE
R E Row and to Thomas Patten..	Lots 5, 6, blk E, R R Hd, No 2.....	$ 150
S A Gordon to Marks Tobias	N Fell, 165 w Octavia, w 27:6x120.....	400
Mary A Church to J H Church....	S Green, 275 w Powell, n 137:6, w 41, n 51:3, e 11 etc, to com.....	Gift
Chas Land to M E W Hickox.....	S California, 130:3, e Van Ness, 25x75..	3,333
A Morganthal to Wm A Nygh	W 35th ave, 175 n K st, n 25x110, Outside Lands.....	250
Nancy Gallagher to Joanna Tessler	Lots 1, 2 blk 4, Belle Roche City, and lots 91, 93, Gift Map 1.....	500
A J Le Breton to E J Le Breton..	Ne Jackson and Fillmore, n 127:8, e 108:4, sw etc to beginning.....	3,500
W S Reynolds to Oliver Emerson.	N Vallejo, 137:6 e Hyde, e 25x137:6	2,500
Henry Buckholz to Minnie Wegner	Lots 33, 34 University Mound, and lots 13 and 36 blk 503 Haley Parchase	1,500
G G Barnett to W B Seabury.....	N Sacramento, 90:6 w Fillmore, 28x128	5,250
H E Osborn to G G Barnett	Com 128 n Sacramento, 90:6 w Fillmore, w 28:3x126.....	1
A Drayeur to P B Berges	Se Market, 375 sw 3d, 25x100.....	10

Wednesday, November 26th.

Horace Kilham to Michael Loftus	W San Jose ave, 67:8 ne Day, w 81:6, n 26, e 91:9, s 27:11 to com H A 39.....	$ 275
Anne Finck to Martin Lammers ..	Sw Union and Montgomery, s 26:3x70—50-v 381.....	2,000
Sampson Tams to Sol Heydenfelt..	Ne Stockton and Pacific, n 16:9, e 50, n 16, e 18, s 52:9, w 68 to commencement and subject to mortg $4,500.....	8,000
Pierre B Berges to D Cazcanx	S Jackson, 78:10 e Stockton, e 61:4x70:6 in 50-varas 59 and 76.....	10
H Kilham to Michael A Dolan....	Se Dolores and 29th, e 75x26.....	420
A T Fletcher to Cath D Fletcher..	N Pine, 137:6 e Jones, e 37:6x137:6	Gift
J Schneider to Peter Denner.....	Sw Raasch, 125 nw Folsom, 50x113.....	6,448
Sol Heydenfeldt to P W Cohen....	Undiv half, se Irwin, 275 ne 7th, ne 275 x 240, South Beach blk 32.....	6
P W Cohen to Ferd Rels.....	Same.....	6,000
La Societe Francaise to S F Hiller	W Kearny, 48:6 s Broadway, s 89, w etc to com; also nw cor Kearny & Broadway, n 63x75.....	39,000

Friday, November 28th

Jas McCoy to Maria C de Laveaga	Sw Spear, 183:4 se Market, se 45:10x137:6—B & W 602.....	16,000
B R Grimm to E L Billings	S Sacramento, 40 w Stockton, w 20x40.	1,484
Mary Lyons to Patk Malloy	Sw Bryant ave, 200 nw Bryant st, nw 25 x 80—100-v 293.....	2,400
Wm Scholle et al to Edward Hall.	E cor 7th and Market, ne 125x165.....	110000
Chas P Massey Jr to B A Wiener.	N Post, 197 e Fillmore, e 26x137:6	3,000
Elisa Mury to Louise Mury.....	N Page, 165 w Franklin, w 54:6x120—W A blk 142.....	2,000
Chris Kerrins to Chas Bogan.....	Se Folsom, 137:6 ne 11th, 53x150.....	10
J Williams to Frances C Howard.	W Vermont, 100 s Yolo, s 25x100.....	650
P B Nagle to L Gottig.....	S Pacific, 155 e Webster, e 30x117	3,941
Wm F Hubrick to F Stand et al..	Lot 5, blk 220, Golden City Hd; also sndry lots in Silver Terrace Hd	1,500

Saturday, November 29th.

S Warbarton to E K Knight.....	N Greenwich, 66 e Steiner, e 71:5, n 120 w 59:2, s to com—snbj to mortg $1,300	$1,750
H P Wakelee to Chas W Randall.	N Ellis, 175 w Taylor, 25x137:6.....	11,000
Jno Roach to Elizth G Welsh	Se Bryant, 125 sw Zoe, sw 60x80.....	1,594
J D Farnsworth to Aug Schmitt.	W Buchanan, 47:6 s Satter, s 22:6x87:6—W A blk 275.....	4,000
Mary P Ledesma to Julie Brnlon..	S Sacramento, 67 w Dupont, 22:2x68:9—50-v 134.....	Gift
Same to same	S Pacific, 76:10 w Stockton, 21:3x72:10..	Gift
A Kronberg to Marcus Rosenthal.	Sandry lots Outside Lands	200
Michl Welch to City & County S F	E Adams, 125 s Precita ave, n 17, e 78, s w 81 to commencement.....	250
W A Aldrich to same.....	E Old San Jose Road, 292:1 s 26th, n 44:1, e 130, s 50:1 to com.....	600
Jas McDonough to same.....	S Precita ave, 240 w Cal av, etc, P V 237	10
Peter Dean to same.....	E Cala ave, 24 s Precita, s 23, e 56, ne 10d, n 22, w 164:1 to commencement..	1,200
Patk Cummings to same.....	E Folsom, 316:9 n Precita Place, n 8:11, e 100, s 13, sw 100:1 to com.....	850
Jno Malcahy to Peter Dean.....	E Cala ave, 25 s Precita ave, s 25:8, e 154 n 25:7 w 113:10 to beginning	1,200
M Mauseau to E M E Mauscan....	All property of whatsoever nature and wheresoever the same is or may be located in the World.....	Gift
Elizth Jamieson to M B Jamieson.	S O'Farrell, 137:6 c Mason, e 37:6, s 57:6 F 20, s 40, w etc to com.....	Gift

Monday, December 1st.

Jas Moffit et al to Francis Blake..	W Diamond, 190 s 19th, s 55x125, s 18th, 75 e Howard, e 25x75.....	$1,338
Chin Yuen to Yee Sne Kwai.....	W Prospect Place, 82:6 s Clay, s 25x56—50-v 100.....	2,200
Jas M Ellis to Felix Stewart.....	Lot 8 blk 104, University Hd.....	600
City and County S F to A W Stone	N Bash, 177 w Polk, w 1 x 120.....	75
N Greene Curtis to Sarah Ayers..	Lot 42, blk 227 Gardenville Hd	100
Lau Hill Cem Asen to F Clancy..	Lot 2290.....	43
Michl Lottis to Jno Gillogley.....	N Valley, 203 e Dolores, e 25:8114—Harper's Addition blk 37	800
Wm Cronan to Wm S Lawton....	Nw Clay and Devisdo, n 27:10x120—W A blk 498.....	2,400
Jno T Jeffress to same.....	Same.....	6
Helena Gumpel to J M Green.....	W Leavenworth, 137.6 n Cal, w 137:6 x s 56:3—50-v and n Hnnt 255 e 3d, nw 110 x ne 20—100-v 33.....	6,000
Thos Wilkinson to D P Quinlan..	N Tyler, 110 e Scott, e 21x120.....	175
Jereh Sheehy to E A Williams....	W Noe, 101:6 n 23d, n 25 x 105.....	25
S L Peasley to Sarah E Palmer....	N Liberty, 105 w Church, w 100x114 subject to mortgage $500.....	1
Daniel T Mitchell to A Bereling..	N 19th, 105, w Sanchez, w 25x114—Miesion Block 106.....	600
Elijah Case to E G Chase.....	Lots 23, 24, blk 290 O'Nei land Haley Tract.....	1,000
L Godchaux to J A Albertson.....	W Powell, 115:6 n Ellis, 22x93:5.....	13,000
Jos O'Keefe to Savs and Loan Soc	Sw 3d, 137:6 nw 68,9x275.....	10,000
J P Fianalt to same.....	Lnt No 26 South Park.....	1,500

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

Bullion Mining Company.—Location of Principal Place of Business, San Francisco, California.—Location of Works, Gold Hill Mining District, Storey County, Nevada.—Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the first (1st) day of November, 1879, an assessment (No. 12) of Fifty (50c.) Cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Company, payable immediately, in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 3, Safe Deposit Building, 328 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on WEDNESDAY, the THIRD day of DECEMBER, 1879, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-FOURTH day of DECEMBER, 1879, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors. [Nov. 8.]

J. M. BRAZELL, Secretary.

STOCK DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Office of the Gila Silver Mining Company, Room 7, Safe Deposit Building, 328 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California, October 21st, 1879.—At a special meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company, held this day, a Stock Dividend of twenty per cent. was declared, payable immediately, out of the Capital Stock owned by the Company. All Stockholders are requested to send their Stock to the office of the Company before November 24th, 1879, and receive the dividend due thereon.

Nov. 8. WM. W. PARRISH, Secretary.

A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF PHOTOGRAPHS FOR SALE,

Comprising Views of Palestine, Egypt, Rome and other parts of the World. The Collection was made by a gentleman, for many years a resident of Europe and Asia, at an expense of over $3,000. It comprises about 500 views in perfect condition, having suitable Portfolios, Albums, etc., together with a very large and powerful Magnifying Glass. Will be sold as an entirety.

SNOW & CO.,
Nov. 15. (Successors to Snow & May), 20 Post street.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Steamers of this Company will sail from Broadway Wharf for PORTLAND, Oregon), every 5 days, direct, and for LOS ANGELES, SANTA BARBARA, SANTA CRUZ, SAN DIEGO, SAN LUIS OBISPO and other NORTHERN and SOUTHERN COAST PORTS, leaving SAN FRANCISCO about every third day.

For Day and Hour of Sailing, see the Company's Advertisement in the San Francisco Daily Papers.

Ticket Office, No. 214 Montgomery Street, near Pine.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Agents,
March 15. No. 10 Market street.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF CAL.

Attendance, daily, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., by the under- signed, to receive subscriptions and donations, and to furnish all information relating to the Society. J. P. McCURRIE, Secretary,
Oct. 23. 730 Montgomery street.

GEO. STREET, Agent News Letter, 30 Cornhill, E. C., London.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS OF

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, which are calculated to deceive the public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their signature, "LEA & PERRINS," which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see name on wrapper, label, bottle and stopper. Wholesale and for export by the proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, etc., etc., and by grocers and oilmen throughout the world. To be obtained of
Nov. 16. MESSRS. CROSS & CO., San Francisco.

ROWLAND'S

MACASSAR OIL strengthens the Hair and prevents it falling off. The bottles have a glass stopper, and *not* a cork.

KALYDOR beautifies the Complexion and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Prickly Heat, Eruptions, etc.

ODONTO whitens the Teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

EUKONIA is a new and delicate toilet powder.

Ask for ROWLAND'S articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid cheap imitations. Sold by Druggists, Bazaars, etc., all over the world. May 3.

Asthma, and difficult breathing arising from affections of the Respiratory Organs, promptly relieved and paroxysms averted by

Datura Tatula Inhalations, for which purpose the plant is prepared in *all* the usual forms for smoking, and also as pastilles and powder for burning on a plate or censer. In

Asthma and Analagous Diseases the superior efficacy of this plant, prepared as above mentioned, has been for the last 40 years recognized by the Medical Profession and the public in all parts of the world. Prepared only by

Savory & Moore, 143, New Bond-street. Testimonials accompanying each box of Cigarettes, Cigars and Pastilles. Tins, in the economical form of tobacco, and also in powder for burning, from 2s. 6d. to 21s. Of chemists, etc., everywhere.
[June 21.]

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

Finest and Cheapest Meat-flavoring Stock for Soups, Made Dishes and Sauces. March 2.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grate- ful. See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," etc.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

Caution—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature, in blue ink, across Label. "Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years." March 2.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

To be had of all Store-keepers, Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only), O. David & Co., 43, Mark Lane, London, England. March 2.

CHARLES LANGLEY & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

Importers of Pure English, French and German Drugs,

PATENT MEDICINES, Etc.,

100 and 102 FRONT STREET,
San Francisco. [Sept. 6.

THE NEW BROOMS.

It is proverbial that new brooms sweep clean. The City Hall is almost full of new brooms just now. They will no doubt be as effective as was Mrs. Partington when trundling her mop in a small puddle, but we fear that some of them will be as impotent as she was against the rising ocean tide of corruption. Of the new Supervisors we are not able to speak fully. Whitney we know, and Stetson and Litchfield, and perhaps two or three others, and believe them to be above the average in point of competency. How the majority, that nearly always is tempted to form a ring of seven, will act is a matter that excites some curiosity. We are not on the inside and do not pretend to speak with authority, yet we think hazard but little when we say that there *will be* a ring as usual, and that the critics will be the members who are not in it. It will, however, by no means follow that they are the only honest men in the Board. Honesty in talking is cheap; in those who have to do it is another matter, which we do not despair of obtaining from the present Board. Of the Mayor we have spoken at length in another column. Of the District Attorney, from whom the public expect great things, we spoke two or three weeks ago. He promises to make an officer of more than average efficiency. He has surrounded himself with most able assistants. Of the City and County Attorney we know but little, and that little is not calculated to impress us with his ability to successfully conduct the litigation in which the city is engaged. The Treasurer is a plain, unassuming, business man, whose integrity stands high. His qualifications for the office are not above criticism, but what he lacks are fully found in his chief deputy, ex-State Senator Donovan, whose capability and honesty are beyond question. J. P. Dunn bids fair to make a reasonably good Auditor. Stuart, for County Clerk, is beyond reproach. Alexander Badlam's election for a third term is the best evidence that the people think him a capable Assessor. Patterson, the Superintendent of Streets, begins well, and those who know him predict that he will continue to do well. Of Dietrich, the Recorder, we know scarcely anything. He follows so capable an officer, in the person of Stuart M. Taylor, that it will be a marvel if he gives entire satisfaction. It will be our duty to keep our weather-eye, and criticize the new brooms from time to time as they may deserve.

THE NEW STATE PRISON MANAGERS.

The new Constitution intrusts the management of the State Prison to a Board of Managers, who are soon to be appointed by Governor Perkins. The selections will need great care. The appointees ought to be men of enlarged and philanthropic mind, who do not see in every prisoner a confirmed rascal, for whom there is no future, and no possibility of reform. In other countries they have carried the principles of prison improvement to great lengths. Sir William Crofton may be said to be the father of the system. The prisoners are taken step by step from their reception until their discharge. Every step is along a march that tends to final improvement. A condition of solitary confinement is the beginning, a period of solitary confinement with light labor follows, then the prisoner is allowed to associate with his fellows, and a trade, to which he appears adapted, is taught him, and, finally, before his term ends he is allowed to visit the nearest village, a little money is given him, and he is put upon the world for a short time, in order to test his capacity of self-control. When he leaves for good, money sufficient for a start in life is furnished him. The percentage of reforms under this system is marvelous, and ought to set our prison reformers thinking. There is a fine field of usefulness open to them. We know not who the candidates are for positions on the Board of Management. We have heard two admirable names mentioned, but it is very questionable whether their other engagements would permit them to accept the trust. A. S. Hallidie, who for so long a period has ably filled the position of President of the Mechanics' Institute, is a competent gentleman, who, it is stated, could receive the office if he would accept it. His acquaintance with the mechanic arts would be useful, while the knowledge picked up during recent travels would stand him in good stead. Ex-Judge E. D. Sawyer is too actively engaged at the Bar to make the position a desirable one to him. Still, if he could he induced to take it, he would be the right man in the right place. No more genuine lover of his race, and no more philanthropic gentleman exists in our midst. This is a case in which the office should seek the man, and not the man the office. We believe it will.

CHIEF CROWLEY AND THE POLICE.

We are glad to welcome Patrick Crowley to the head of the Police Department again. The retiring Chief meant well, but he was not firm enough nor strong enough for the place, and his fellow Commissioners evidently had found out the fact, as they unanimously voted for his successor. Mr. Crowley filled the office for two terms, and proved himself a remarkably efficient officer. He will be the Chief in fact as well as in name. We know how difficult it will be for him to regain thorough control of the upper office. One Captain has been credited with being the Chief *de facto*, though not *de jure*. More people than are to be found in the Workingmen's Party will be glad to see proper subordination maintained in that respect. Counsellor Clarke has been reappointed to the onerous position he has long held, and we are glad of it. The Counsellor is but human, and he is not altogether without enemies; but, take him all in all, it would be difficult to replace him with advantage. His knowledge of the Department is unsurpassed, and his experience is invaluable. We judge from the new Mayor's remarks that he means to have something to do about the management of the police. If the present Commissioners are to retain office it is difficult to see what the Mayor can do, especially as his friends are not in a majority in the Legislature. The present Commission is an admirable one. Than R. J. Tobin, ex-Mayor Alvord and Captain Hammond better men could not be found. Yet we fear there is a section in the new Constitution which may be to them one of evil omen. It provides that the city and county may make all necessary regulations for the management of the police, and that the Legislature shall not create any "special commission to perform any municipal functions whatever." If the Supervisors after July next may make the necessary police regulations, they may reappoint the present Commission, and certainly they could not do a better or a more popular thing.

He is a brave candidate who refuses to run when he knows the chances are against him.

Grand Christmas Number of the *News Letter*.

MRS. SMALLMAN'S SCRIBE.

That evil eye of Amelia's has got many a fellow into trouble before now. We had supposed that it was about to take a rest for a while. When persons are convicted of felony, and are sentenced to State Prison, they usually go there. But it seems they have better use for her in the County Jail, where she and Smallman occupy comfortable but separate apartments. She is doing mighty well, considering that twelve men have found her guilty of felony and a most righteous judge has sentenced her for a period of years to the Penitentiary. That irresistible eye still stands her in good service. With it she conquers even in a jail. She has won all male hearts there, but she needed a scribe, and has succeeded in finding one that just suits her fancy—indeed, she affects to believe that he is her affinity. They met, and rejoiced in their mutual acquaintance. Her name and calling is well known. His are both among the obscurities of our city. We hasten to announce them. He is called Bassett, and his occupation is that of a writer.* He contributes to a weekly sheet that might as well be published out on the Farallones for anything our readers know about it. It is called the *Golden Era*, and what its characteristics are may perhaps be best understood from the fact that it is Amelia Smallman's organ. Free things in general, and certainly very free subscribers, are about all of its stock in trade with which we are acquainted. It has been in a decline for some time, and when we last saw it, a week ago, it had all the appearances of an early dissolution. Well, Bassett and Amelia recently entered into a treaty, offensive and defensive. What she, on her part, was to do, we may imagine, but do not know. His part of the bargain was plain enough. He was to stick to her until he proved her to be as innocent as a sucking dove. He says his only desire was to help "a friendless woman," and to do that he had engaged with himself, and with her, to endure to the end, and finally live to write the obituaries of certain Bonanza Princes. * * * * * *

Quickly there came a marvelous change o'er the spirit of his dream! He lived, but for a very different purpose. He endured just long enough to drop Amelia's case like a hot potato, and he lived to make the open and shameless confession that he had accepted a bribe, and from the very Bonanza Prince whose alleged wrong he was to denounce, and whose obituary he was to publish in dark colors. He tells his own version with the shamelessness of an unconscionable trader in doubtful wares. He admits that he accepted five hundred dollars, and then ceased to defend the "friendless woman," and thought no more of writing the rich man's obituary, but preferred to live for the better purpose of extolling his good deeds. But, in a short time, Bassett said the agreement was to receive two hundred dollars more. As the party of the other part did not see it in that light, Bassett was dismissed to carry out his threat to "resume the discussion of the Smallman affair." That is his own story. We believe the true version to be a very different one. But take it as he tells it, and even then it stands forth as the most shameless confession we ever knew to emanate from a person claiming to be a journalist. He was to abandon the "friendless woman," he was to fail to "denounce wrong," as he claimed it to be, enduring to the end what proved to be all moonshine, and, when he could not get money a second time, he went back upon the man whose money he had accepted, and failed to give the consideration for which he alleges he was paid. Get thee gone, Bassett! Thou stinketh!

SPEED THE PARTING GUESTS.

The city has just parted with a number of officials, several of whom will be greatly missed, whilst others can very well be spared. Among the former is ex-Mayor Bryant. He has filled two terms most acceptably. Numerous duties have been thrust upon him—indeed, they were altogether too numerous to be pleasant. He has been Mayor, City Hall Commissioner, for a long time Police Commissioner, Water Supply Commissioner, a member of the Registration Board, and heaven only knows how many more public offices he held. He has left office with a record that is unsurpassed, and we believe unequaled, if the amount of work is duly considered. The *Bulletin* has indulged in its usual system of lying by innuendo, but it has been defied and defeated. Its suspicions have been proved to be ill-founded, and it stands to-day before the citizens of San Francisco as a vituperating Journal, whose allegations have been clearly disproven, without inducing that reparation for its errors which all honest men freely and cheerfully accord to those whom they have injured. Ex-Mayor Bryant's valedictory was an able document, that thoroughly proved the efficiency and economy of his administration. Of the majority of the Supervisors who have retired we can say but little that is good. There are exceptions, of course; but the nine men who made that corrupt bargain with Atcheson will yet have to be dragged to the light of day. We know them, and mean to name them ere long. They are rascally thieves, who should be pilloried as such. Of the retiring officers, a good word may be said for the ex-County Clerk, Thomas H. Reynolds; for Mr. Humphreys, who has long proven himself a most efficient City and County Surveyor, and for Mr. Burnett, the retiring City and County Attorney. Mr. Colin M. Boyd made an admirable Auditor during the short time he served in that office, and it is to be regretted that he was not elected to the position. He ran far ahead of his ticket, and under more favorable auspices his election would have been beyond a peradventure. But he has made a name that will yet stand him in good stead. Few more popular men are to-day in public life.

The Health of the City.—There has been a very considerable improvement in the public health during the last four weeks, especially as compared with the last two weeks of October. Although the total mortality average 82 per week, there has been a steady decrease of zymotic diseases, which have declined from 18 to 10. As compared with October, the mortality under 1 year is reduced one-half, viz., from 30 deaths per week to 15. It is to be anticipated that the late heavy rains have cleansed the sewers, and that zymotics will decline still more. Some scarlatina exists, and 2 deaths from it have been registered this week.

The following is an extract from a private letter to the *News Letter*, Nov. 15, 1879, regarding the electric light now introduced into the *London Times* office: "Within the last few days the electric light has been introduced into the 'making-up room,' a large apartment on the ground floor of the east side of the quadrangle in Printing House-square. The illuminating-power is most effective, 'artificial daylight' being shed over the whole interior. The electric light has for some time past been in operation in the machine department of the establishment."

THE TOWN CRIER.

"Hear the Crier!" "What the devil art thou?
"One that will play the devil, sir with you."

"He'd a sting in his tail as long as a flail,
Which made him grow bolder and bolder."

Even the practiced eye and massive brain of a '49 Peter Funk auctioneer are deceived sometimes. Such an instance happened at the snide auction of oil paintings by Strauss, Hamilton, Bush et al., held on Market street, between Kearny and Dupont. Attracted by the crowd, an old-time sport, who is aware of the various dodges, strolled into the aforesaid trap last Wednesday evening. He was recognized by one of the proprietors, who asked him to bid on the pictures, etc., to give the sale a genuine appearance. The first lot put up was a magnificent marine by Hamilton (?) for which the artist had previously refused $1,000. As an additional attraction, six or seven fine gilt photograph frames were thrown into the lot. The bidding lagged till, at a wink from the iron-jawed hero on the office stool, our friend suggested $2. No one raised it, so, to keep up the sale, the auctioneer knocked down the lot. "What name?" asked the auctioneer, expecting, of course, the Smith or Brown usual in such cases. "Cash. And here is your money!" fairly yelled the sport, who paid his coin and actually walked off with the lot before any one could stop him. A study of that auctioneer's face, in oil, would bring a fortune to any of the artists whose (presumed) works were on sale.

Thursday's "Bulletin" had two thrilling stories of battles with rats. One of these beasts of prey bit an esteemed physician of this city and died soon after, while the other succumbed after a spirited encounter with a crockery shop, having ruined wares to the value of $59 75. The *Town Crier* has had his own experiences in the imminent, deadly breach with these vermin. One of them took him by the whisker one night, lugged him out of bed, carried him to a Spiritualist meeting and exhibited him as Katie King. On another occasion, as he returned home from a convivial surprise party, he was stopped at the corner by three full-grown rats and forced to sit down on a door-step, where two of them held him while the third, reaching up to his mouth, aspired the fumes of Heidsick. They took turns at this entertainment till they all got extremely high, and the *T. C.* was completely sobered, when he went home and jotted down the facts.

Man is a curious animal. Here is Beecher, who outraged public decency and the most simple rules of cleanly living for two years, at least, in a noisy, obstreperous fashion, so that nobody could pretend not to know it; and the public left decency and cleanliness, which can do nothing to protect themselves, to get along as they could, and talked Beecher, and wrote Beecher, and ran to hear Beecher, paying money for the fun. Now this same nuisance, at his wits' end for a sensation to give his people, gets into his pulpit and blackguards the God that made him; and the public cry out to suppress him. Patience, good public; God can protect Himself. So much heat is needless. Go quietly about your business, if you have any; try to be less like Beecher yourself, and stop reading those nasty papers you take home on Sunday to edify your family with.

The N. Y. "Tribune" publishes a column of chatter by G. W. Smalley, all to show what a thunderbolt of war Gen. Hooker was, and how nothing but the interposition of Fate preveuted his eating Lee and his army for an early dinner, and how *grimly* he drove in Lee's skirmishers, the terrible man! Presumably this kind of thing delights the readers of the *Tribune*, and it gives one a singular opinion of them to think so. Gen. Hooker was a brave soldier, but vain and pompous and wholly unfit to command an army; and the *Tribune* should set its Smalleys to work, and refrain from gulps and spasms of ecstasy over the "grimness" and "energy" and "splendid confidence" of a man, whom all the writing of all newspapers cannot make a hero of.

A dispatch from Silver City says that idle men abound in that region. At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, it was unanimously resolved to ask Silver City to send down a few, so that we might see them. The Mechanics' Pavilion will be hired to exhibit them in; admission 50 cents. The great disadvantage of a life in California is that our children grow up in total ignorance of the want and destitution unhapily prevalent in other communities. The sight of a few poor men will give the luxury, described by Lucretius, of contemplating evils from which they themselves are free; and this will higbten tbeir moral elevation above the rest of mankind.

There is a feeling of suppressed indignation among the New Englanders of the city at the announcement in last Sunday's *Call* that Forefather's Day is to occur on the 31st December this year, and they want to know if this is the way things are to work under the new Constitution. The wit of the N. E. Society says that the *Call* is excusable because, never having had a father of its own, it can't be supposed to know very much of forefathers in any direction; but the Society thinks the statement rough on Plymouth Rock, and means to have revenge.

The joke, last week, about Roland Reed's nose, turns out to be more serious than at first anticipated. He was a corporal, during the war, in the 3d Illinois Infantry, and at Shiloh was struck by a splinter of a shell, which necessitated the amputation of the *nares*, and left him disfigured for life. As it is generally known that the organ he now wears is an artificial one, and all comments regarding it are a source of pain to him, we have only to say that we regret that in a thoughtless moment allueion should have been made to Mr. Reed's nose in this column.

It is with extreme regret that we observe the foolhardy persistence of M. De Leeseps in his Panama Canal scheme. He seems to have all the money he wants, and to know something about cutting isthmuses; but, if he seriously goes on with the work, he will certainly offend some of the editore in this country, and God knows what may happen. We shall mail to him a marked copy of to-day's *News Letter*, and we solemnly bid him remember that Cæsar, when he crossed the Rubicon, rushed upon his fate. There is yet time to withdraw!

A most enjoyable surprise-party was tendered to Miss Shinkins, 1634 De Boom street, on Monday last, by her numerous friende. Dancing was begun in the street, contiuued through the passage-way and down the back-stairs, to the music of a most recherché band. The surprise of everybody wae extreme at finding everybody else in full fig and ready for the agony. For particulars see small bills in any Tueeday's *Call*.

Now Hector A. Stuart turns green and yellow with palo Envy's tooth remorseless flowing, causeless going, dark bestowing, anguish wild; for May N. Hawley, of North Columbia, writes and prints tbis delicious autumn song:

"In the mellow autumn-time when the fruits are red,
And the rustling yellow leaves flutter crisply down,
There are watch-fires kindled on every mountain head,
And the ivy flames moronly 'mid the oak's pale brown."

We should like to give the other three stanzas, but the compositor's head sympathizes with the mountain, and he flames moronely at the bare idea.

The telegraph is indignant with the Methodist Missionary Society, which appropriates $600,000 for annual work, and allows only $700 of this sum for use among the Indians of the Far West. There is a misapprehension somewhere. If any one principle is accepted by the people it is that a man's money is his own, and to whom should Methodist money go but to Methodists? The Indians of the Far West are very poor Methodists, if we remember rightly, and there is no record of tbeir contributing anything beyond an occasional drunk to the cause of Christianity. We don't see where the indignation comes in.

A relentless thinker in the Los Angeles *Herald* says that we must have Mexico because "there is an irrepressible conflict between civilization and the forces which point backward. Inactivity means the dry rot and decay; and besides, it is better to fight Mexico than to fight among ourselves, as we shall have to do." It's a little mixed, but one thing is clear—our friend of tbe Angels thinks too hard. He must have had a gigantic intellect when he began life, but all Mexico could not cure him now. That dry rot fetched him.

A gentleman, with a name six syllables long, has just patented a safety pocket, but before the public rushes to buy the article it might be as well to try our pocket, which is not patented, but freely offered for inspection as the safest ever known or beard of. We have never lost anything out of it, and it's proof against wear and tear. When the rest of the garment comes to resemble a disembodied spirit, that wears the bloom of early youth. It's safer than the bank and temptation stands abashed before it.

Her R. H. Winnemucca, and her princely brotber, H. R. H. Natchez, have expressed this week, in mingled Winnemucca and English, their loathing and contempt for the Chinese. Natchez felt so strongly on the subject tbat he had to be supported hy two men before he could get out the epithets he had prepared for the Mongolian slaves. At the same time we are authorized to declare that his engagement as editor-in-chief of the *Morning Call* has been prematurely announced.

A ninny, who is very patriotic, suggests that the Quakers, witb all their horror of bloodshed, support Grant because they tbink he made quakers of the rebels. We are happy to say tbat when this atrocious pun had fairly spred its wings upon the ambient air, that young gentleman thought there was an earthquake in the neighborhood; and we have not yet found his corpse.

The "expert" business has been reduced to a science in New York, and pays almost as well as swearing in court. The future of this science is unlimited, and fairly takes away one's breath. Think of exnerts in *Alta* editorials, in *Call* "Letters from the People," in Sand-lot rhetoric, in the Second-street cut, in Limburger, in sourkrout, in Ellis street gas lamps, in examination questions, in Supervisors' oaths!

A celebrated lawyer in this city was recently presented with a cameo ring, on the face of which was a bas-relief of Shakespeare's head. The recipient responded very gracefully, and said tbat, although he would in future wear the immortal dramatist on his finger, he hoped he would not be, in consequence, "Bard of Avon" any fun. Pull out your smelling salts!

Chenowith, the Oakland pedestrian, is far bebind in the walking match at Virginia City. He is threatened with pneumonia. The effect of that great elevation on the system is very curious. If Chenowith had been a tenor he would have been taken with a sprain in the bind leg—the organs of gab and go being united by the closest sympathy.

The Santa Rosa Times reports that, on Sunday last, the Russian River *raised* three feet, but it does not say why. It might bave been thought that one foot was enough to raise, or that at most two would suffice; hut the Russian River evidently considered that the grammar of the *Times* called for a threefold kicking.

A late number of the *Gardener's Magazine* has a long, superfluous article on the art of "Making a Rustic Box." It's just as easy as winking. Stand in front of the rustic, and give him one, two, on his nob. A friend, who has tried, says it's infallible, but he don't recommend it.

Nevada City calls for a chain-gang for tbe benefit of tramps, and everyhody applauds. Any tramp who is content to waste his time at Nevada when he might be in San Francisco reforming society ought to be put in chains.

The vocal solo given at a literary entertainment last Tuesday, "Somebody's Coming when the Dew-drops Fall," was most disagreeably cut short by the vulgar remark from one of the guests: "You bet! The old huffer weighs more than two hundred."

The ex-President of the Board of Education says that one "can't make the turns on Utah stocks *like* he can on the Comstock." Which it is a wonder that he left the Board; for whom, think you, a more senselese and fit man to be President?

The "Newspaper Reporter" says, concisely enough, that a dealer in the neighborhood has printed cards lying on his counter. It's just the same in 'Frisco; only here we write it "lying printed cards on his counter."

Jones came across tbe statement tbat some of the mines in Idaho were at an altitude of 8,000 feet above tbe sea. "Ah, just so," said he, "that's why they hoisted me higher than a kite." But Jones' head is level.

The Harvard Lampoon is hard on the Chinese Professor when it puts in his mouth the criticism of his laborious dutiee: "Muchee loafee, no teachee," and forgets to add: "All same 'Melican man."

The man who lent money to Tilden without eecurity has expressed the opinion that he made a mistake. Tilden takes very much the same view of the business, wbich is queer.

C. P. R. R.

Overland Ticket Office: Ferry Landing, foot of Market street.--Commencing Monday, May 19th, 1879, and until further notice, aine Boats wil leave SAN FRANCISCO:

7.00 A.M. (daily), Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Landing — Connecting with Trains for Napa (Stages for Sonoma), Calistoga (the Geysers), and Sacramento. Connecting at Davis (*Sundays excepted*) for Woodland and Knight's Landing, and at Woodland for Williams and Willows.
(Arrive San Francisco 3:10 P.M.)

7.00 A.M. (daily) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) and via Livermore arriving at Tracy at 11:30 A.M. and connecting with Atlantic Express. Connects at Niles with Train arriving at San Jose at 10:15 A.M.
(Returning, train from Tracy arrives at 6:05 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (daily), Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland (Or.), Colfax, Reno (Virginia City), Palisade (Eureka), Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Galt with train arriving at Ione at 3:40 P.M.
(Arrive San Francisco 5:15 P.M.)

Sunday Excursion Tickets to San Pablo and Martinez at Reduced Rates.

10.00 A.M. (daily) via Oakland Ferry, Local Passenger Train to Haywards and Niles.
(Arrive San Francisco 4:05 P.M.)

3.00 P.M. (daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry and Niles), stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 5:20 P.M.
(Arrive San Francisco 9:35 A.M.)

3.00 P.M. (daily) Northern Railway Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to San Pablo, Martinez and Antioch.
(Arrive San Francisco 9:35 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (daily) Arizona Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) for Lathrop (and Stockton), Merced, Madera, Visalia, Sumner, Mojave, Newhall (San Buenaventura, and Santa Barbara), Los Angeles, "Santa Monica," Wilmington, Santa Ana (San Diego), Colton and Yuma (Colorado River Steamers), connecting direct with Daily Trains of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Arizona for Maricopa (Daily Stages for Phœnix and Prescott), and for Casa Grande (182 miles east from Yuma), and end of Track (Daily Stages for Florence and Tucson).

"Sleeping Cars" between Oakland, Los Angeles and Yuma.
(Arrive San Francisco 12:35 P.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Landing), connecting with trains for Calistoga, (the Geysers), Woodland, Knight's Landing and Sacramento; and at Sacramento with Passenger Train, leaving at 9:35 P.M. for Truckee, Reno, Carson and Virginia.
"Sleeping Cars" between Vallejo and Carson.
(Arrive San Francisco 11:10 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Wash'n St. Wharf), for Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.
(Arrive San Francisco 8:00 P.M.)

4.00 P.M. (daily), Through Third Class and Accommodation Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) connecting at Lathrop with Train arriving at Los Angeles on second day at 11:55 A.M. (Arrive San Francisco 9:05 A.M.

4.30 P.M. (daily) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to Haywards, Niles and Livermore. (Arrive San Francisco 8:35 A.M.)

5.00 P.M. (daily) Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland Ferry and Northern Railway) to Ogden, Omaha and East.

Public conveyance for Mills Seminary connects at Semnary Park Stat.on with all trains, Sundays excepted.

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS

From "SAN FRANCISCO." Daily.

TO OAKLAND.		TO ALAMEDA.	TO FERNSIDE.	TO EAST OAKLAND.	TO NILES.		TO BERKELEY	TO DELAWARE STREET.
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M	A. M.	A. M.		A. M.	A. M.
B 6.10	12.30	7.00	B7.00	B 6.10	7.00		7.30	B 6.10
7.00	1.00	8.00	n9.00	7.30	10.00		8.30	8.00
7.30	1.30	9.00	B10.00	8.30	P. M.		9.30	10.00
8.00	2.00	10.00	P. M.	9.30	3.00		10.30	12.00
8.30	3.00	11.00	B5.00	10.30	4.30		11.30	P. M.
9.00	3.30	12.00	.....	11.30			P. M.	1.30
9.30	4.00	P. M.	.....	P. M.			1.00	3.30
10.00	4.30	1.30	.....	12.30			3.00	4.30
10.30	5.00	2.00	.....	1.00			4.00	5.30
11.00	5.30	*3.00	.....	3.30			5.00	B 6.30
11.30	6.00	4.00	.....	4.30			6.00	.....
12.00	6.30	5.00	.....	5.30			B 6.30	.....
.....	7.00	6.00	.....	6.30				
.....	8.10	B*7.00	.....	7.00				
.....	9.20	B*8.10	.....	8.10	A. M.		Change Cars at	
.....	10.30	*1030	.....	9.20	7.00			
.....	B11.45	B*1145	.....	10.30	P. M.		West Oakland	
.....	.....	.....	.....	B11.45	3.00			

TO SAN JOSE.

To "SAN FRANCISCO," Daily.

FROM DELAWARE STREET.	FROM BERKELEY.	FROM NILES	FROM EAST OAKLAND.	FROM FERNSIDE.	FROM ALAMEDA.	FROM OAKLAND. (Broadway.)	
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
B 5.40	B 5.40	7.00	B 5.10	B8.00	B*5.00	B 5.20	12.20
B 6.30	B 6.30	8.00	B 5.50	B10.00	B*5.40	B 6.00	12 50
8.00	7.30	P. M.	6.40	B11.00	*6.25	6.50	1.20
10.00	8.30	2.35	7.40	P. M.	7.00	7.20	1.50
12.00	9.30	4.30	8.40	B6.00	8.03	7.50	2.50
P. M.	10.30	.....	9.40	.....	9.00	8.25	3.20
1.30	11.30	.....	10.40	.....	10.03	8.50	3.50
3.30	P. M.	.....	11.40	.....	11.03	9.20	4.20
4.30	1.00	.....	P. M.	.....	12,00	9.50	4.50
5.30	3.00	.....	12.40	.....	P. M.	10.20	5.20
B 6.30	4.00	.....	1.25	.....	1.00	10.50	5.50
.....	5.00	.....	2.40	.....	3.00	11.20	6.25
.....	6.00	.....	4.40	.....	*3.20	11.50	6.50
		.....	5.40	.....	4.00	.....	8.00
		A. M.	6.40	.....	5.00	.....	9.10
Change Cars at West Oakland.		7.10	7.50	.....	6.03	.....	10.20
		P. M.	9.00	.....	B*7.20	.....	.....
		1.30	10.10	.....	B*8.30	.....	.....
		.....	.....	.....	*10.00	.....	.....

B—*Sundays excepted.*
*Alameda Passengers change cars at Oakland.

Creek Route.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*Daily*—B5:40, B6:30, 7.20, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A.M. 12:15, 1:15, 2:25, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6.15 P.M.

FROM OAKLAND—*Daily*—B5:30, B6:20, 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A.M. 12:05, 1:05, 2:15, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05 P.M. —*Sundays excepted.*

"Official Schedule Time" furnished by RANDOLPH & Co., Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St., S. F.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt.
A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.

SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1879, and until further notice, Boats and Trains will leave San Francisco (Washington-st. Wharf) as follows:

3.00 P.M. daily (Sundays included), Steamer "James M. Donahue" (Washington Street Wharf), connecting with Mail and Express Train at Donahue for Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Cloverdale, and way stations. Making stage connections at Lakeville for Sonoma; at Geyserville for Skaggs' Springs; at Cloverdale for Ukiah, Lakeport, Mendocino City, Highland Springs, Bartlett Springs, Soda Bay and the Geysers.

Connections made at Fulton on following morning for Korbel's, Guerneville and the Redwoods.
(Arrive at San Francisco, week days, 10:10 A.M.; Sundays, 11 A.M.

Freight received from 7 a.m. till 2.30 p. m., daily (except Sundays).

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Sunday Excursion Trips are discontinued until further notice.

Ticket Office: Washington st. Wharf.

A. HUGHES, Gen. Manager. JAS. M. DONAHUE, Gen. Pass & Tkt. Agt.

ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE.

Notice.--The Trade and the Public are informed that we receive the genuine LOUIS ROEDERER CARTE BLANCAE CHAMPAGNE, direct from Mr. Louis Roederer, Reims, over his signature and Consular Invoice. Each case is marked upon the side, "Macondray & Co., San Francisco," and each bottle bears the label, "Macondray & Co., Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast."
MACONDRAY & CO.,
Oct. 11. Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

Natural beauty surpasses anything which can be imparted by artificial means. PHOSPHATE SOAP gives health to the skin simply by removing impurities and eradicating the poisons which give rise to skin diseases.

Not only for daily use on the face and hands, but for bathing the entire body, there is nothing equal to PHOSPHATE SOAP. It is a thorcugh disinfectant and removes offensive odors of every kind.

☞ Ask your Druggist for it.

NORTHERN DIVISION SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Friday, Nov. 21st, 1879, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave San Francisco, from Passenger Depot on Townsend street, between Third and Fourth streets, as follows:

8.30 A.M. daily for San Jose and Way Stations. ☞ Stages for Pescadero (via San Mateo) connect with this train only.

10.30 A.M. daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad and all Way Stations. ☞ At PAJARO, the Santa Cruz R. R. connects with this train for Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz. ☞ At SALINAS the M. & S. V. R. R. connects with this train for Monterey. ☞ STAGE connections made with this train. (Pescadero Stages via San Mateo excepted.)

3.30 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose, Gilroy, and principal Way Stations.

4.30 P.M. daily for San Jose and Way Stations.

6.30 P.M.—daily, for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

☞ The Extra Sunday Trains to San Jose and Way Stations have been discontinued for the winter season.

Second-Class Fare.

Between San Francisco and San Jose.....$1.00.

On Freight Trains only, leaving San Francisco at 4:00 A.M., San Jose at 8:30 P.M. (daily, Sundays excepted).

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates

To San Jose and intermediate points sold on Saturdays, and Sunday mornings, good for return until following Monday inclusive.

Also, EXCURSION TICKETS to Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Monterey, sold on Saturdays only—good for return until the following Monday inclusive.

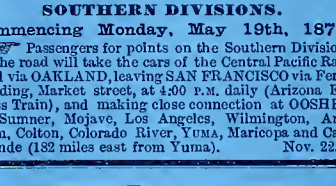
☞ Principal Ticket Office—Passenger Depot, Townsend street. Branch Ticket Office—No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Supt. H. R. JUDAH, A. P. & T. A.

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

Commencing Monday, May 19th, 1879,

☞ Passengers for points on the Southern Divisions of the road will take the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad via OAKLAND, leaving SAN FRANCISCO via Ferry Landing, Market street, at 4:00 P.M. daily (Arizona Express Train), and making close connection at OOSHEN for Sumner, Mojave, Los Angeles, Wilmington, Anaheim, Colton, Colorado River, YUMA, Maricopa and Casa Grande (182 miles east from Yuma). Nov. 22.



Ladies who have injured the skin by the constant use of cosmetics may do much to restore their faces to that beauty which nature alone can give by constantly using PHOSPHATE SOAP.

For chapped hands the constant use of PHOSPHATE SOAP will be recommended by all who give it one fair trial.

If you want a nice article of Toilet Soap and something that is beneficial to the skin, buy PHOSPHATE SOAP.

Ladies who wish to make the skin look beautiful and natural should use PHOSPHATE SOAP.

Manufactured by "Standard Soap Co.," 204 Sacramento St., San Francisco.

$25 to $5000 Judiciously invested in Wall St. lays the foundation for fortunes every week, and pays immense profits by the New Capitalization System of operating in Stocks. Full explanation on application to ADAMS, BROWN & Co., Bankers, 23 Broad St., N. Y.

NOTICE.

For the very best photographs go to BRADLEY & RULOFSON'S, in an Elevator, 429 Montgomery street. Oct. 29.

NOTABILIA.

THE PEDDLER'S SONG.

Lawn as white as driven snow;
Cypress black as e'er was crow;
Gloves as sweet as damask roses;
Masks for faces and for noses;
Bugle-bracelet, necklace, amber;
Perfume for a lady's chamber;
Gold quoips and stomachers,
For my lads to give their dears;
Pins and poking-sticks of steel.
What maids lack from head to heel:
Come buy of me, come; come buy, come buy,
Buy, lads, or else your lasses cry.

WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE.

There has been much fighting with tongue and pen over the contemplated removal of Cleopatra's Needle to New York, and there is much plausibility in the arguments advanced against the removal of such monuments from their original site. At the same time, if an obelisk may be taken to Paris or Rome or London, why should it not be allowed to set one up in New York? There will still he disagreement with regard to the act, but there is entire unanimity on the question of setting up in each house, throughout the Pacific Coast, one of Montanya's Union Ranges, from Jackson street, below Battery.

A recent critic tells us, with great good sense, that the novel has improved in modern days in many ways; that it is more flexible, more natural and easy, and, at the same time, more dramatic; but that, in the main, this form of fiction must always he a device for setting the disorders of life right. Not a mere reflection of what is, but a picture also of what ought to be; and like the novel is the Original Swain's Bakery, 213 Sutter street, at once all that a restaurant ought to be, and the best of all possible devices for righting the discomforts of life.

He blew into his gun to see
If loading up was needed;
The jury to a man agree
That the gun blew after he did.

Merely to look in at the windows of B. Nathan & Co., 130 Sutter street, is a treat worth a trip from Oregon or Southern California. Nowhere this side of Chicago is there to he seen a stock of more precious articles in bronze, porcelain, glass, from the delicate fabric of Murano to the glowing colors of the Bohemian furnaces, faience and the wonders of Sévres and Dresden, old, priceless specimens from Japan and China, and the curious carvings in ivory and rhinoceros horn which tell of the Oriental's supple haud.

One of the indispensahle features of the holiday season in every family is the cheering glow of the fireside, with its warm heart for every comer. The Yule-log we hurn no more in our modern cities, hut the Yule fire we must have, or Christmas is not Christmas; and J. Macdonough, 25 Market street, is now taking in orders for every kind of coal—Scotch, Australian, Pacific Coast, and Eastern, including the favorite and unsurpassed Red Ash. Connected with the American District Telegraph for convenience of those ordering.

It is saddening to look over the records of the men of genius who have perished untimely, with constitutions undermined by the fell destroyer, consumption. Often, in turning over these mournful pages, one comes to notes of the first marked decline in health, when as yet the physical system was strong enough to react, had but the helping hand been given. But, alas! F. & P. J. Cassin had not then invented their Cordial of Old Rye Whisky and Pure Rock Candy, which has now made Consumption a mere traditional memory.

Master Tom: "Stand in the corner? What for?" His Mamma: "Because you are a had hoy." "Master Tom: "Can't I he a had hoy here just as well?"

There is beginning to he a general recognition abroad of the cultivated and thoughtful American; and to all who have faith in the future of mankind it must he gratifying to see that the higher ideals find so many genuine believers and followers among us. The torch of civilization will not go out in the West, we may he sure, so long as the public of this great city show such appreciation of the productions of Herrmann, the Hatter, 336 Kearny street, the very prince of his profession.

It was Josephine's keenest misery that the fading of her once exquisite charms made her imperious and self-willed husband neglectful and unfaithful to her. How many hours of anguish would have been spared if the hot-blooded Martinique beauty, if she had known Wakelee's Camphline, and so preserved the glow of youth upon her cheek and the pearly whiteness of her teeth!

"I am not a sentimentalist, Mr. Wolfgang," said Vivian, "once and for all. I am seasoned wood; I look at the world without blinkers. Every penniless love-match I ever took the trouble to watch, I have seen end in grief—naturally." This is cynical enough for a beautiful young girl, and one cannot but wish that Vivian had been brought up to take Landsberger's Gerke Wine at table every day; the most cheering, inspiriting and generous-hearted table-wine in existence.

To afford immediate relief in Asthma, try Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which acts promptly by overcoming the spasmodic contraction of the wind-tubes, and by causing the ejection of the mucus which clogs them. For Whooping Cough, Croup and Hoarseness, this medicine is equally beneficial; while for all Pulmonary and Bronchial Disorders, it is both a palliative and a curative, and a sure and prompt remedy for all stubborn Coughs and Colds. Sold by Crane & Brigham, San Francisco.

The American girl is described by a thoughtful writer (also American) as exquisitely susceptible and impressed by mild irritation acting upon any of the senses. She dresses in taste, and, where the means are at hand, with elegance, in colors that are quiet and subdued, and noticeable only at a short distance. We make haste to add what this author should not have overlooked, that by none of the sex is Madame Rachel's Enamel Bloom more highly appreciated than by her.

Dr. Beard maintains that the English, and consequently the Americans, their children, though hold in adventure and in hattle, tremhle in the presence of new ideas, and look upon the scientific discoveries of Germany with a kiud of terror. There is truth in this, and yet hut a partial truth. Bradley & Rulofson, for instance, hold their ground triumphantly in the fore-front of the photographic world, let Germany discover what she will.

"Pa," said a little four-year old, "there's a man out there that would give anything to see you." "Who is it, my son?" "It is a hlind man."

The changes in the style of ladies' hats and bonnets are so sudden and so frequent that they require continual attention on the part of those who undertake to furnish the *beau monde*. The true milliner must he full of intelligence, and alive to every sign of a coming change. Mrs. Skidmore, 1114 Market street, has a genius for her profession, and is always in the van with the latest styles in make and taste. No lady in the city can fail to visit her establishment regularly.

The wine of wines for Americans, the very soul of all vintages in the world is the foaming grape-juice of Champagne. Three men out of four profess a decided preference for this; and of all hrands the one most sought after is the Pommery, now the favorite at every Court in Europe. It is clear, full of life, exquisitely flavored, and has not a headache in forty hottles. Wolff & Rheinhold, 334 Washington streets, are agents.

"Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just." These nohle words have strung up the courage of many a good man, fainting in the long and seemingly vain warfare against the manifold oppressions and shames of this hard world. But thrice and four times armed is he who huys his hats at White's, 614 Commercial street, for he has the satisfaction of knowing that his hat recommends him.

The difference between a hen and mouse-trap is that the mouse-trap can't set itself.

No more acceptable present can be sent from this coast to a friend in the East or in Europe, as a Christmas token, than one of those elegant ornaments in California turquoise, made by D. W. Laird, 27 Post street, opposite Masonic Temple. Rings, hrooches, lockets, shirt-studs, sleeve-huttons; the multitude of forms is infinite, and the workmanship in all exquisitely finished.

"I find the Englishman to he the one of all men," says Emerson, "who stands firmest in his shoes." There can he no douht of it; and the perfect halance of intellectual and physical powers which give this firmness come from the care taken in the old island to have the hest underclothing, such as can he had at Carmany & Crosett's, 25 Kearny street.

The N. Y. Tribune says, with patriotic and prodigious fervor, that the *Atlantic Monthly* is superior to any European periodical. There may he an occasional American capable of doubting this, hut every one knows that Napa Soda is actually the hest and most wholesomo heverage on earth.

Price's Carvers.—Send a set East to your friends for Christmas. No. 415 Kearny street. Grinding and Repairing.

Ladies, do you want to he strong, healthy and heautiful? Then use Hop Bitters. Read advertisement.

CUNARD LINE.

British and North American Royal Mail Steamships between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, sailing from New York EVERY WEDNESDAY.

ALGERIA.....November 26th.
SCYTHIA.....December 3d.
ABYSSINIA.....December 10th.
BOTHNIA.....December 17th.
GALLIA.....December 24th.
ALGERIA.....December 31st.
SCYTHIA.....January 7th, 1880.
ABYSSINIA.....January 14th, 1880.

Passage can be secured and all information given on application to
WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,
Nov. 22. 218 California st.

ESSENTIAL OIL OF EUCALYPTUS AMYGDALINA.

Bossito's "Parrot" Brand is the original and only genuine Eucalyptus Oil imported, and used internally under medical prescription, and externally for all rheumatic and bronchial affections, as well as for local pains, bruises, sprains, etc., for which it is an undoubted specific. For sale by all druggists.
W. H. CAMPBELL, Sole Agent,
Nov. 29. 402 Front street, San Francisco.

THE "NEWS LETTER" AND GENERAL GRANT.

Four weeks ago the *News Letter*, in a brief editorial, stated its belief that General Grant had, while in this city and State, showed signs of approaching insanity. We gave reasons for that belief, which we considered sufficient grounds for the statement. Ths article in question has been copied far and near, from Maine to Oregon, and variously commented on. A correspondent of the N. Y. *Sun* (the brightest and largest-circulated paper in the United States) takes up our statement, and gives many additional examples of Grant's weakening mind. The Springfield *Republican*, the most influential newspaper in Massachusetts, also comments on the *News Letter's* statement, and says that "the silent man has acted queerly of late," and that "insanity runs in his family." The *Washington Capitol* (Don Piatt's paper) takes issue with the N. Y. *Sun* ahout Grant's insanity, and attrihutes the General's recent eccentricities to lately formed temperance hahits. It has "eminent authority for the statement that General Grant has not imbibed a drop of spirituous fluid for some months," and then argues that his sudden total ahstinence probahly accounts for the belief of the *Sun* correspondent in "the actual disturhance of the eminent patient's mental halance." The St. Louis *Republican* says of our widely copied editorial:

> We give this story for what it is worth, and to show the spirit of the anti-Grant Republicans. The Sherman partisans are most active in giving it circulation, and it is they whom the Grant supporters must quarrel with, if they want to quarrel at all. One cannot hut he amazed at the resources the Sherman people exhihit in their effort to get their competitor out of the way. Having failed to make him president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and next, to make him engineer of the Nicaragua Canal, they now propose to put him in a lunatic asylum.

This is decidedly amusing, when we consider that the writer of the article in question is not a *Sherman* man at all. But the most deeply agitated of all the army officers, concerning the *News-Letter's* editorial, is Gsneral Rufus Ingalls—Grant's right-hand mau. Poor old Ingalls said to a Chicago friend:

> In reply to my reference to s sensationsl srticle, intimating that Gensrsl Grsnt was crszy, which was published in a morning paper, and founded upon statements msde in a San Francisco journsl, Gensrsl Ingalls ssid that the publicstion wss prohably made to wound General Grsnt, snd he added that if such was the intention, the writer totsly fsiled; for, said he, "General Grant is a man whose equilihrium would not be dsunted hy telling him he wss to be shot to-morrow."

The above remarks hy General Ingalls was thought of sufficient importance to he telegraphed to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of last Saturday. Over and against it we copy the following from the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*, whose editor conversed with General Grant on his way from Omaha to Galena. The *Pioneer-Press* is a Republican paper of high character:

> "Years show their ravages upon Grant, more particularly in certain nervous contractions of the mouth, which remind me of Chief Justice Chase's, after his first attack of paralysis. There is a strange feehleness ahout it, as if the whole man were not tired, hut weary. He looks like some one used to stimulants, who has suddenly cast them aside. His official life was to him a stimulant, and now, not used to find employment and comfort in hooks, the reaction has come. If elected President, I should much doubt that he would live out his term. Like most men of his build, when he does hreak down it will he suddenly."

And now comes the *Chronicle* of this city, which paper went out of its way in its last Sunday's edition to deny the truthfulness of the facts upon which our now celebrated article on Grant's insanity was founded. Charles de Young could have been in hetter business than in taking up his readers' time with lame apoligies for General Grant's hehavior on this coast. Our information of Grant's strange conduct in San Jose, Maderia and Virginia City came from gentlemen of the highest character. Among them we will mention Hon. C. T. Ryland, ex-Speaker of the Assembly, and now President of the Commercial Bank of San Jose; Hon. R. P. Mace, of Maderia, a gentleman who served with General Grant all through the Mexican War, and who has represented Fresno County in ths Legislature three sessions. D. McCarthy, the well-known Editor of the *Virginia Chronicle*, and Judge Rising, of Storey County. Hon. F. A. Tritle, the recent Republican candidate for Governor of Nevada, who was on the Grant Reception Committee, said afterwards "that socially General Grant was a boor, and was utterly destitute of even ordinary politeness."

Mr. Tritle didn't know what was the matter with him. We think we do. We might give many other prominent names as witnesses to General Grant's strange hehavior while on this coast in the months of September and October last. But enough has already heen said to justify us in giving to the world the article which has caused so much commotion and comment.

Oakland is striking for the leadership in hotels, and has almost secured it. The Grand Central, we perceive, has come under the control of Messrs. P. F. Benson & Co., who have leased it for three years, paying the first year's rent in advance. The house, which is magnificent for extent, filling the block between 11th and 12th and Webster and Harrison streets, has been renovated from top to bottom, and is now the most perfectly appointed in the State. All improvements, elevators, bath-rooms attached to each suite, indicators, connection with telegraph and telephone at the service of guests. There are 250 rooms in the hotel; and the announcement that the proprietors have secured the talents of Charles W. Smith, former cook of the Palmer House, Chicago, and of J. H. Reynolds, famous as the Steward of the Fifth Avenue and Grand Central of New York, is guarantee for the table.

No more appropriate holiday present can be made than a picture. A fine engraving or photogravure, and an intelligent direction as to its framing, affords an excellent opportunity for the display of taste on the part of the giver. Snow & Co., art dealers, 20 Post street (formerly Snow & May, of 21 Kearny street), have received all the novelties of the season in their line. Their stock embraces the latest engravings, photogravures and Christmas publications. In ebony and velvet frames, they make a fine display. The manufacture of picture frames and passepartouts is a specialty with Snow & Co., and the quality, as well as style, of these articles cannot he easily excelled. A large assortment of water and oil-color sets, from the most celebrated makers, have also come to hand, together with a fine lot of ehony corner and side hrackets of new styles.

A wealth of literary entertainment in the Grand Douhle Christmas Number. Illustrated througbout.

For Gems and Diamonds go to Geo. C. Shreve & Co., 110 Montgomery street.

THE RECEPTION AT MRS. JNO. McMULLIN'S.

On Thursday evening there was a gathering of society notables at the elegant McMullin mansion, 1,414 California street, the occasion being the *debut* of Miss Rebecca, the third daughter. Ths guest arrived at 9 o'clock, and were received by the host and hostess with their proverbial easy grace. The houss was splendidly decorated for the occasion, and the rooms were a wilderness of flowers and evergreens from the family conservatory and the greenhouses of sympathizing friends in city and country. The new hall-room behind the parlor was consecrated to its uses on this evening, and called forth the admiration of all hyits arrangement and ample proportions—30 feet hy 40. The chandeliers which light it are rare works of art, and were hung with smilax and roses. Dancing was kept up till midnight, when supper was served in a style beyond praise, so rare were the triumphs of culinary skill, so exquisite the ornaments and the confectionery, which had heen imported expressly from Paris. A lordly ease reigned throughout the entertainment. The guests ranged freely through the nohle halls, or broke into groups under the blaze of lights, or in the shadow of perfumed exotics, or joined the gay dancers at their will. Not till after 3 o'clock did the inevitable moment of parting come, and the hright hours pass into memory.

Eastward-bound travelers, who have tried the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, known as the Great Burlington Route, are unanimous in praising it as the most comfortable and satisfactory line, and our husiness men prefer it so decidedly that it has heen called the California Merchants' Favorite. The road is heavily ballasted, and laid with steel rails furnished with the 16-wheel Pullman Palace Dining and Sleeping Cars, and connected at every part with the telegraph. Above all other advantages, passengers by this route place the courtesy, vigilance and untiring good offices of the Passenger Agent for the Pacific Coast, Mr. T. D. McKay, whoss efforts to secure their comfort all most warmly recognize.

Mrs. Lewis's parlors, in Thurlow Block, Sutter and Kearny streets, are now daily crowded with her fair patrons, arbiters themselves in matters of taste and skill in dress, and anxious to enjoy the sight of the marvels produced by this acknowledged artist. The combination of shades and colors, the most difficult and delicate part of the dressmakers' scieuce, is possessed by Mrs. Lewis to the highest degree, and she is able to pronounce, at sight, on the shade and make suitable for a customer. Her orders, even from the inner towns, are coming in at this holiday season so as to tax even her resources and the skill of her fitter and cutter—the most accomplished on the coast.

The taste for porcelain and Chinaware has been cultivated to a high degree within these few years past, as any one may observe by studying the goods exposed in the stores of our leading dealers. The superb products of Sevres, Dresden and Meissen, Copenhagen, Berlin, and the hest English furnaces, ths historical plaques of Sevres, the choicest Japanese and French Cloisonné, the vases and table services to he seen at O. Lawton & Co's, 609 Market street, are not to be excelled in the world, and bear irrefutable witness to the high level of public culture in this line. The new goods, imported hy this great house *direct* from the factories in Europe, are offered at 33 per cent. below former prices, and this is the moment to secure rarities in porcelain and bronze at exceptionally low rates.

The serious objection to manifold writers is that they require too much of preliminary wetting and drying and turning of papers and losing of patience; and every husiness man will hear with delight of a copying process absolutely easy and simple. The Multiplex Copying Tablet, which is exclusively in the hands of the California Novelty Works, 46 St. Ann's Building, opposite the Baldwin, is indispensable. The letter is written, pressed by hand on the surface of the tahlet, and from the impression left 100 copies can he taken by simply laying the paper on the tablet, passing the hand over it, and taking it off. It is like magic.

Tailors abound; it is easy enough to find one, if that is all one wants, but not every tailor can make clothes. Because this statement is paradoxical, it is literally true. When, therefore, a man has been found who is at once a tailor and able to make clothes, his name should be known to the world, for we all need clothes, thanks to Adam. John Reid, 907½ Market street, is one of the genuine makers of the craft, careful, accurate, an admirable cutter and fitter, and a man with a conscience, who gives good work for a modest price.

St. John's Presbyterian Church, Post street, hetween Mason and Taylor. Rev. Dr. Scott, Psstor, will preach as usual on Sunday at 11 A.M. and 7½ P.M. The public cordially invited to attend. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 9½ A.M. Prayer and Praise Service at 6½ P.M.

The Twenty-fourth Anniversary Ball of the Ladies' United Hehrew Benevolent Society takes place next Wednesday evening at Covenant Hall, Eddy street.

Geo. C. Shreve & Co., jewelers, 110 Montgomery street, mark all goods in plain figures and have hut one price.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Company's steamers will sail as follows at 12 M:
CITY OF TOKIO, Dec. 27th, March 20th—CITY OF PEKING, Feh. 7th, May 1st—for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG.

CITY OF PANAMA, Decemher 5th, for PANAMA and NEW YORK, calling at ACAPULCO, SAN JOSE DE GUATEMALA, LA LIBERTAD, PUNTA ARENAS.
Tickets to and from Europe hy any line for sale at the lowest ratcs; also to Havana and all West India ports.

AUSTRALIA, December 22d, at 12 o'clock M., or on arrival of the English mails, for HONOLULU, AUCKLAND and SYDNEY. $10 additional is charged for passage in Upper Saloon.

CITY OF CHESTER, Dec. 10th, for VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, SEATTLE, and TACOMA, connecting at TACOMA with Northern Pacific Railroad for PORTLAND, Oregon. Tickets must he purchased hefore 11 A.M. on day of sailing, at Wharf Office. For freight or passage apply at the office, cor. First and Brannan streets. [Dec. 6.] WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., Agents.

"BIZ."

On Monday, December 1st, at an early hour, Sir Claus Spreckles, President of the California Sugar Refinery, announced, by circular to the Grocery Trade of the city, that prices of all grades of Refined Sugar were reduced 1 cent ₱ lb from rates current the fortnight previous. No reasons are given for this reduction, but it is generally believed by the trade that the advance last month, from 13@14c, was rather arbitrary, but it was caused by the very light stocks of Raws held by the Bay and California Refineries, and that, by making a sharp advance, the large orders daily coming in, that were filled with less promptness than usual, would be sensibly checked. In point of fact, the Bay had stopped melting, and the California Refinery had its entire stock of Raws in process of melting prior to the arrival of the last four or five vessels from the Sandwich Islands. These several vessels, arriving here within the past ten days, furnished a stock of Raws, say 15,000 packages, quite sufficient to enable the California to execute all possible wants of the trade; hence the reduction noted. The Refinery schedule is now as follows. Trade discount, 2½ per cent.:

(A) Patent Cube Sugar, in hbls	13 c
(A) Crushed Sugar	13 c
Extra Powdered Sugar, in hbls	13¼c
Fine Crushed Sugar, in hbls	13 c
Dry Granulated Sugar, in hhls	12⅞c
Extra Granulated Sugar, in bbls	12¼c
Golden C Sugar, in hbls	11½c
D Sugar, in hbls or S. I. kegs	11 c
D Sugar, in hbls or S. I. kegs	11¼c

Half-barrels ¼c more, boxes ½c more for all kinds.

The New York and other Easteru Sugar markets, as well as foreign supply markets, continue firm at the Novemher advance, and are likely to so continue for some time to come. The sales here of Sandwich Island Raws during the week were only 500 packages, from 8@11c, according to quality.

Case Salmon.—Last week we presented to the readers of the *News Letter* a full and detailed review of the Salmon market of the Pacific coast. To-day we have to record the re-sale of 12,000 cases 1-lb tins on Columbia river—a favorite hrand—at a price that nets the seller $1 30 per dozen. This, we helieve, closes out all the Salmon in Oregon. The stock here is all in the hands of one house, that will hold for the present spot price, $1 35@$1 45 ₱ dozen.

Coal.—The receipts from mines in British Columbia, coupled with those from the California Mt. Diablo mines, Coos Bay and Seattle North, are quite sufficient to keep prices in check and to greatly restrict imports from the United Kingdom. Of course, our Gas Company and others will draw their usual quota from Australasia. Cargo prices here rule from $6 50@$7 for Sydney, $7 50 to $8 for Wallsend; Seattle, $5 50 @$6; British Columhia, $6@$8; Mt. Diablo Steam, $4 for screening and $4 50 for coarse. Anthracite is dull and slow of sale.

Coffee.—The market continues to be quite hare of supplies. O. G. Java, 26c; hest Central American Green, 20c@21c; fair to good, 18c@19c; Rio, 16c@18c.

Borax.—The demand absorhs all the receipts. The hark "Brazos," for New York, carried 7,644 lbs, and the "China" for ditto, via Isthmus, 10,080; price, 6c to 7c for the two grades.

Bags and Bagging.—Grain Bags and Hessian piece goods are quiet; 22x36 bags nominal, with occasional sales of five and ten bale lots at 10c to 10¼c. For forward delivery there is considerable husiness reported at from 9⅞c ex ship to 10¼c for May delivery. The market is very strong, and the tendency all upward. Potato Gunnies are closely controlled and have had sales at $14. Wool Bags are nominal, the season being now over. Advices from Calcutta report the market for all Jute fahrics as excited, and prices rapidly advancing.

Oils.—The Arctic whaling fleet to date brings us of Polar and Walrus Oil 16,000 harrels. Of this 68,600 gallons was shipped to New York via Panama, per P. M. S. S. Co's steamer China. Crude Oils sold here at 35c.

Rice.—We have received this week from Honolulu about 3,600 bags of Table; price, 6@6¼c. The stock of China is large. No. 1 sells at 6c; No. 2, 5⅞c; mixed, 4⅝c.

Salt.—We know of no Liverpool in first hands. Market firm.

Spices.—Stocks of all kinds are very light.

Teas.—Supplies light and market firm for all kinds.

Wines.—We remark a growing demand for Native White and Red. Sales of 20,000 gallons Port, 55c—packages extra.

Corn.—Tbe demand is light at ahout 1c per pound for all grades.

Rye.—There is some demand at $1 20 for export.

Beans.—The stock is excessive and prices are lower, say $1 25 per ctl. for Bayos and $1 55 for Small Whites.

Wool.—Our stocks are nearly exhausted and no good parcels left unsold. Tbe range of price, 15@32½c, latter for choice Lamh's.

Hides are in active request, at 20@21c for Dry, and 8½@9½c for Wet Salted.

Tallow.—There is a fair demand at 5½@6c for Crude, 7½@7¾c for Refined.

Hops.—Stocks are waning. Nearly all the surplus sent Eastward and to Europe. Price, 22½@37½c, according to quality.

Krug Champagne.—Private Cuvee, in quarts and pints; Shield—Krug—in quarts and pints; Premiere Qualite, in quarts and pints. For sale by Hellman Bros. & Co., corner Front and Jackson streets.

New Styles of Watch-Cases at Geo. C. Shreve & Co.'s, 110 Montgomery street.

JOHN JENNINGS

Hooper's South End Warehouses, corner Japan and Townsend streets, San Francisco. First-class Fire-Proof Brick Building, capacity 10,000 tons. Goods taken from the Dock and the Cars of the C. P. R. R. and S. P. R. R. free of charge. Storage at Current Rates. Advances and Insurance Effected.

ART JOTTINGS.

It is to be regretted that our local artists did not during the dull season turn their attention to painting small pictures, to supply the demand which always exists at this season of the year, instead of dauhing canvases by the yard for an itinerant peddler of pot boilers, who sought a market for tbe trash throughout this State and Oregon, witb but indifferent success, and, now that Winter comes on, dumps the *queer stuff* upon the San Francisco market, and nightly plays the game of *Peter Funk* with the aid of these same dunhs, serving as foils for the vilest stuff that ever disgraced the auction mart in this city.

At the outset Jottings warned the artists against lending their names to the scheme, and yet, strange to say, many who aspire to bigh position in the profession sold tbemselves to it; and although the price obtsined was low—very—they will find it next to impossible to redeem themselves. It was thought that by withholding their names from the paintings—which, in many instances, tbey did—they could distribnte their vile work with impunity—vain delusion!—for there are but few—very few—painters who can produce anything which does not bear unmistakahle earmarks, and none of these are to be found here. And the worst feature of this business is, tbat the few who, from the first, stoutly refused to aid the scheme, are suffering immeasurably by it, for it throws discredit upon tbe entire profession—all are suspected of contributing anonymously to it.

Tbe auctioneer nightly holds a painting up to the gaze of the motley crowd, and tells them that the artist who painted the picture would not sell one of the size of the book he holds in bis hand for less tban, say a hundred dollars, while the *gem* on the block is eagerly knocked down at one-tentb of the sum. What a spectacle! To wbat low depths a proud profession has been brought.

We write this in sorrow, with no enmity to any member of the profession, and leave the case witb their clients, whether or no it is just or decent to demand, and receive, good value for their works, and then flood tbe market through the medium of the auction block with the vile emanations of their studios.

In legitimate art there is but little to record. The fall term of the School of Design is drawing to a close, and the next exhibition of the punils, it is expected, will he an excellent one.

Brooks is working industriously and waiting patiently for the dawn of better times. The products of his brush, of which he has a large number, will eventually—and before long too—sell at remunerative figures. The dull times of the past year will not last for ever, and the artists who have laid by their honest work will reap their reward. Meantime, the art stores are putting on holiday attire. They are full of good things, and a fine trade is expected.

The Artists' ball comes off on the 8th of next month, and probahly an exbibihition at the same time—though this is not certain. If pictures are exhibited with a view to their sale, a display during holiday month would be in order.

Sterling Silverware.—A large assortment of elegant designs at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,

City and County of San Francisco, September 9, 1879.

Redemption of San Francisco Bonds,

ISSUE OF 1858.

Holders of Bonds of the City and County of San Francisco, issued under "An Act to provide for the Funding and Payment of the outstanding Unfunded Claims against the City of San Francisco, and against the County of San Francisco, as they existed prior to the first day of July, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six," approved April 20, 1858, are hereby notified that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the above named Bonds will receive sealed proposals for the surrender of any portion thereof, at the City and County Treasurer's office, New City Hall, San Francisco, until 12 o'clock noon,

Wednesday, December 31st, 1879.

The amount to be applied to the Redemption of these Bonds is more or less, One Hundred and Eighty Thousand Dollars **($180,000).**

Bidders will state at what rate they will surrender their Bonds, for payment in United States gold coin.

Each proposal must he accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent. of tbe Bonds offered, or their equivalent in coin, or certified checks, and should the Bonds tendered not be presented within ten days after the award, the next lowest bid will be accepted.

No proposal above par will be entertained.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for surrender of Bonds, issue of 1858."

A. J. BRYANT, Mayor,
COLIN M. BOYD, Auditor,
CHAS. HUBERT, Treasurer,
Commissioners of the Funded Debt.

Sept. 13.

AVERILL MIXED PAINT,

The Best, Most Durable and Beautiful of All Paints.

PREPARED READY FOR USE,

AND OF ANY SHADE OR COLOR DESIRED.

O. S. ORRICK, General Agent,

Sept. 27. *329 Market st., Opposite Front.*

SCHWAB & BREESE,

New Art Gallery, 624 Market street, opposite Palace Hotel. Oil Paintings, Engravings, Wax and Artists' Materials.

☞ ADMISSION FREE. Sept. 13.

SNOW & CO.,

No. 20 Post street, opposite Mechanics' Institute, Importers and Manufacturers of Pictures, Frames, Mouldings, and Artist's Materials. Established 1849. Sept. 20.

W Morris. **MORRIS & KENNEDY,** J. F. Kennedy,

Importers and Dealers in Moldings, Frames, Engravings, Chromos, Lithographs, Decalcomanie, Wax and Artists' Materials, 21 Post street, nearly opposite Masonic Temple, San Francisco. Feb. 4.

QUICKSILVER.

For sale---In lots to suit, by Thomas Bell & Co., No. 305 Sansome street, over Bank of California. Nov. 16.

PUBLIC OPINION

---ABOUT THE---

GRAND TOY EXPOSITION!

To open at the MECHANICS' PAVILION

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13th:

"Don't talk to me about Christmas presents! That is just one of the schemes of the merchants, who are doing tbeir best to get rid of their immense stocks at the closs of the year." Such is the opinion of a great many.

"It would be disastrous to me to bs obliged to buy Christmas Prssents for all my children at the ruinous prices asked by the stores," say many others.

"Presents! That is all very well for rich people, but we, workingmen, cannot afford to indulgs in such luxuries." Such is another very commonly expressed opinion.

"Business has been so adverse, and stocks so unlucky, that I am obliged to curtail my expenditures for Christmas Presents," says this man, who ussd to be quite liberal to his friends before.

"I am sure I do not know how to pass the time during thoss Holidays," says another. "Stay at home, or go out with my wife and children, and it is nothing but a continual drain on my pocket-book for Christmas Presents."

Such was the uniform type of the conversation in former years when tbs Christmas Tree was about to blossom. But, on the contrary, so soon as the project at the Mechanics' Pavilion has been made known, the public has enthusiastically applauded the idea.

"That is a capital idea—it is so practical," says one.

"I shall, at last, he able to supply all my children witb both presents and amusement at a trifling expense," says another.

"What 'fine times' we shall have, wandering through thoss immense labyrinths of the Pavilion, adorned with so many marvels and wonders," exclaim all the children.

"What an excellent opportunity it will afford for us to meet our friends during the Holidays! What a charming rendezvous it will be!" repeat tbe ladies.

In giving expression to the foregoing opinions, we make ourselves the echo of the opinion of the General Public; so we must congratulate ourselves upon our enterprise. Before the doors of tbe Pavilion have heen opened, the entire public is unanimous in their approval; and when we shall have closed them, after the feast, we shall enjoy ths conviction that we knew how to contribute to their happiness, and deserve their flattering expressions of gratitude.

LET EVERYBODY COME TO THE GRAND TOY EXPOSITION!

Which Opens at the

MECHANICS' PAVILION

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13TH.

CRADLE, ALTAR, AND TOMB.

CRADLE.

AUSTEN—In this city, November 28th, to the wife of E. Austen, a daughter.
BRUCE—In this city, November 29th, to the wife of Donald Bruce, a son.
BEASEY—In this city, November 27th, to the wife of Wm. H. Beasey, a daughter.
BLACKMAN—In this city, November 30th, to the wife of M. J. Blackman, a son.
FINN—In this city, December 2d, to tbe wife of Thomas B. Finn, a daughter.
JACOBS—In this city, November 30th, to the wife of Jos. Jacobs, a daughter.
KAHRS—In this city, November 27th, to the wife of Henry Kahrs, a son.
MAHLMANN—In this city, November 30th, to the wife of H. Mahlmann, a daughter.
RINN—In this city, November 29th, to the wife of P. H. Rinn, a son.
SCHMIDT—In this city, November 25th, to the wife of G. F. Schmidt, s son.

ALTAR.

CROCKETT-HUGHES—In this city, November 30th, Frank Crockett to Mary K. Hughes.
CAHILL-TIDD—In this city, November 27th, Edward F. Cahill to Matilda Tidd.
CELCICH-HUGHES—In this city, November 26th, Vincent Gelcich to A. D. Hughes.
HANCOCK-SCHMALTZ—In this city, November 25th, S. Hancock to Rosalie Schmaltz.
JENSEN-YOUNG—In this city, Novcmber 27th, Hans P. Jensen to Charlotte Young.
LOUGHRAN-MURRAY—In this city, November 27th, T. F. Loughran to Mary Murray.
MCGREGOR-SHANNON—In this city, November 27th, J. McCregor to Hannah Shannon.
MERITHEW-WRIGHT—In this city, C. H. Merithew to Hattie D. Wright.
REYNOLDS-CRIFFIN—In this city, November 30th, John Reynolds to Maria Griffin.
SUNNEN-LEMKE—In this city, November 30th, Wm. Sunnen to Johanne Lemke.
SCALES-MCDONALD—In this city, December 1st, Frank Scales to Ada M. McDonald.
WICKWIRE-SPERRY—In this city, November 30th, Henry Wickwire to Maria Sperry.

TOMB

BYRNE—In this city, December 1st, Edward Byrne, aged 59 years.
BALDWIN—In this city, November 29th, Henry C Baldwin, aged 41 years.
CHILDS—In this city, November 29th, James K. Childs, aged 15 years.
CARASINI—In this city, November 28th, Naide Carasini, aged 26 years.
EDWARDS—In this city, November 30th, Mary Edwards, aged 45 years.
FINK—In this city, Decemher 1st, John Fink, aged 24 years.
FRASER—In Brooklyn, New York, Novemher 30th, Joseph Fraser.
GRIFFIN—In this city, John Griffin, aged 52 years.
HARTWELL—In this city, December 2d, Julia C. Hartwell, aged 45 years.
JEFFREY—In this city, November 30th, Mrs. Sarah A. Jeffrey, aged 56 years.
MITCHELL—In this city, December 15th, Mrs. Mary A. Mitchell, aged 64 years.
MCGEE—In this city, November 30th, James F. McGee.
MCGINNIS—In this city, November 29th, Fannie McGinnis, aged 50 years.
RADFORD—In this city, December 2d, Michael Radford, aged 53 years.
WAPPEL—In this city, November 30th, Catharine Wappel, aged 44 years.
WHITE—In this city, December 1st, James W. White, aged 37 years and 8 months.

London Punch—(Husband and Wife): "What are you puzzling over, Ponsonby?" "I'm trying to answer a note from the 'dear Duchess,' as you call her. She's done me the honor to writs and ask me if that St. Bernard pup I gave her should he fed on meat or bisquits?" "Well, biscuits, shouldn't it?" "Of course. But she spells biscuits with a K, you see, and I don't like to spell it properly for fear of hurting her Grace's feelings; and yet I don't want it to get about that I spell bisquits with a K." "Say meat, tben!" "But she spells meat with two Es!"

A bird on a bonnet is worth two on tosst.

SHERMAN ON FINANCE.

Of all the crooked policies pursued by Secretary Sherman, his last avowed project to retire greenbacks and substitute them with National Bank Notes, and to entirely cease the coinage of standard silver dollars, is the most devious. He tells us oracularly enough that $14,000,000 per year may be saved by refundiug maturing bonds, but purposely omits to state that ths $14,000,000 in question will be presented to the National Banks for generously relieving the Government of the trouble of issuing currency. It is proposed, in effect, to transfer the sovereign money functions of Government into the hands of the National Banks, and to pay them an immense bonus for accepting free money. No one but a financial lunatic or a stipendiary of the banks would have the effrontery to make such a proposition. Perhaps Sherman's syndicate operations have placed him in the power of those corporations, and, if so, he is not fit to be Secretary of the Treasury, not being a free agent. National Bank notes sre only supported by a reserve of ten per cent., while greenbacks are strengthened by not less than fifty per cent. of gold and silver deposits in the Treasury. Greenhacks cost the country nothing in the way of interest, while National Bank notes cost from 4½ to 6 per cent. per annum. It is just as well to meution these things, so that people may understand how completely Sherman is controlled by the National Bank clique. Hayes, always a weak man, having no opinions that are not reflected from soms stronger source, re-echoes his Secretary's *ipse dixit*. The consequence is a storm brewing, which may effectually dispose of both these triflers, and relegate them to the obscurity from which they were drawn—unfortunately for the country. Since the passage of the Silver Bill, that metal has been steadily appreciating, and shrewd observers predict that within five years it will be at a premium as compared with gold. Its production is now somewhat less than the former metal, while its uses are greater and the loss from abrasion considerably larger, owing to its bulk. Every obstacle has been placed in the way of its circulation by Secretary Sherman; it has been persistently lied about by the subsidized press of the National Banks, and every means that power could suggest has been used to its detriment; but, notwithstanding, it has steadily appreciated. It may as well be said, once for all, that the National Banks desire neither greenbacks, gold nor silver, but their own notes to substitute all three. This is the scheme to which a Secretary of the U. S. Treasury lends his aid, but it will not succeed. The Western and Pacific Coast delegations are up in arms against it, and will assuredly defeat the attempt. If we are a Nation (with a big N), it is just as well to preserve soms of the attributes of sovereignty. To surrender the money functions of Government into the hands of a financial cabal is, in effect, to surrender the Government itself. The Republican party threatens to split upon tbe rock of rotten finance.

Father: "And so papa's dear little boy is very ill. Now is there anything I can get for him that will make him feel better?" Invalid: "I don't know, papa—but—I think I would like a gong."

An elegant assortment of Gold Watches and Chains at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

PRIVATE LETTER OF BISMARCK TO HIS FRIEND IN BERLIN.

Mein Lieber Freund: At last I am happy, so say that I am safe at Vienna. The jolly fellow, Andrassy, with his waxed mustachios, awaited me at the depot, and the jolliest of the jollies—the Vionneso—shouted "*Lele hoch*" that it made shake glasses in all beer-halls. My belly vibrated too *dem ich musste lachen dabei*. It was a funny thing altogether. Only think of it! When, as to myself, who struck those Viennese with such a terror while marching toward them thirteen years ago, who served them such ugly tricks in Sleswig-Holstein and in the German Federation; and now they would almost lick my feet, from utter joy and excitement. That poor Hungarian (Andrassy), who so cheaply annexed to Austria Bosnia and Herzegovina and Novi-Bazar, they discard him and vilify him to such a degree, that he was obliged to tender his resignation and retire into privacy forever! Hah! mein lieber Freund, *mundus vult maltretirt werden*, ergo maltretatur! After all, it must be admitted that Vienna is a gay and resolute little town, full of fun, frohlich and amusement—just as it should be! Our Berlin is nothing else but a *Beerland*; and, speaking between us, there is no comparisou whatever. . . . There a person gets weary almost to fainting; properly it is a d——d hole, but here you can get along *lustig* and . . . I am at a loss to know where the women of this place are getting such marvelous eyes from, of which in our *Vaterland* they would not have the least idea, unles by some strayed meteor from Polish provinces! What magnificent azures. . . . I feel ashamed when I think of those our topazes of undecided color! I had by no means bad appetite when I was thinking of transfering our German capital to Vienna. When that could be accomplished, I should be not obliged to fly so often to Varzin for the sake of those historical *hunting-parties*, having near at hand plenty of roes with such languid eyes. Here old Willie, too, would not get so decrepit, because it is more healthy and more agreeable to look into star-covered sky as to peep into a creek reflecting a faint light of moon. Alas! how it is dull and close in Berlin, and they talk, I am eternally uneasy. . . . How it is possible to be otherwise in such a restraint. My case can be dully understood only by a staunch Prussian. Our Crusader-Nation was, and will be, always like a farmer, after a sumptuous feast, taking his rest on the bank of some neigbboring river. Hardly you can lift your head but the Baltic overflows your ears, and when you will stretch out your cramped legs, you will pull down, as a matter of course, your neighbor. What is the use to make room across with your hands, when . . . Ah! *zum teufel* when it were possible, how willingly I would condescend to become an Austrian Chancellor! It is quite another and easy position! Austria is fond of historical missions. I would immediately push forward to the East, just for the sake of such *historical mission*, and at least to Constantinople, in a way that would drive the Muscovites to madness, and those Prussians with cramped legs I would permit, in the name of that brotherly Union, to draw themselves up erect along the borders of that blue Donau, amidst the enchanting tunes of Strauss' Waltzers, and charming eyes. . . . Ah! you see, *mein lieber Kerl*, how I am enraptured with Vienna. I see, however, that it is not I alone who am so; that gay and astute priest, Jacohini (Nuncius of the Pope), who, while in Gastein, was so anxious to have me to Canossa. He would gladly exchange Canossa for Vienna. There is no douht but he is very fond of Vienna; also it will he possible to me to transact more easy some business with those priests. They would not go to Berlin, nor I to Canossa, consequently we will sign the contract in Vienna. I am going to propose this to Jacohini, because I am getting tired devilishly of that obdurate quarrel; at any rate, it is necessary to make some agrecment with them, at least for some time to come, in order to fix properly that living skeleton, *Mr. Gorciakoff*. You write to me, *mein lieber*, that he is going to France. I know it; I know and am laughing heartily at those "ingenious plans" of his. Poor old man, he does not know how my own hand is helping him in those "*French coquettings*." Allons! Allons! Monsier le Prince Gorciakoff. Allons, mon enfant! When the opportunity arrives, then the first I happen to meet, either a Napoleonide or a Bourbon, I shall snatch by the collar, and will put him on the throne of "Old France," "*By the Will of God*," or "*By the Will of the People*." I will have it trumpeted in bombastic phrases all over the country, and I will simultaneously declare war against the Bear of the North, in better terms than Napoleon III. did, thus: "*I am going to rebuild Poland; who has something to object against it, I defy him to step out.*" Ha! Ha! Ha! We shall see who will he the winner! We shall see how that Petersburgh "sage" will fare with his alliance with the representatives of the Republic. I understand perfectly the French people. In its political notions, it does not know anything else in the world hut England and Russia, which they hate from the bottom of their heart since Napoleon I. It is true that we can he reckoned as the third party in that company, but that nation did not forget yet Poland, which it cherishes sincerely, because of its hitterest opponents; and now it is overwhelmed hy Russia. Also, when that nation will hear "Vive la Pologne!" soon it will repeat, "Vive la Pologne!" and in an instant it will scatter to the winds those honorable *Republican Dictators* who are trying secretly to unite themselves with that despot who is odious to it from the time immemorable. And before it will decide what is to be done, meanwhile I will give a sound thrashing, after my fashion, to the Muscovites. I will re-take what is "ours," and, at the same time, something in addition, which may happen ou my way, and will he back again, in order to spend weary hours in Berlin. *Leben sie wohl, mein lieber!*

Dein Servus, BISMARCK.

Vienna, September, 1879.

[The Chaucellor's English has a charm of its own, which we leave undisturbed.—ED. N. L.]

They were looking at the hippopotamus at the aquarium. Said she: "Augustus, dear, did you say that was a horse?" "Yes, duckie, I did; a river horse." "Well, isn't he made up wrong, or deformed, or something of that sort?" "Oh, no; that's the only model of blood stock they have in Africa; he isn't very pretty, is he?" "Well, not very; but do you know he reminds me of you sometimes, Augustus, dear?" "How, dearie? When he shuts his eyes and drifts into those delicious phases of reverie?" "No, you old blessing; it's when he yawns."

The greatest appetizer, stomach, blood and liver regulator on earth —Hop Bitters. See notice.

E. M. Fry. **FRY, WATTLES & CO.,** J. B. Wattles.
Stock Brokers,
303 Montgomery Street, S. F., Under the Nevada Bank.
☞ Money to loan on active accounts. Nov. 8.

GEO. C. HICKOX. E. C. MCFARLANE.
GEORGE C. HICKOX & CO.,
Commission Stock Brokers (San Francisco Stock Exchange, No. 230 Montgomery street, San Francisco. May 4.

J. A. RUDKIN,
Member S. F. Stock and Exchange Board, 423 California street. STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made n Active Accounts. Oct. 26.

E. E. EYRE.] Members S. F. Stock and Exchange Board. [J. H. JONES.
EYRE & JONES,
Stock Brokers,
320 PINE STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. [Sept. 27.

ANOREW BAIRO,
Negotiator of Lnans and Commercial Paper,
Broker in Local and State Securities,
No. 312 California Street.....San Francisco.
[*P. O. Box 1,208.*] Jnly 19.

D. V. B. Henarie. Edward Martin.
E. MARTIN & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Wines and Liqnors.
Proprietors of Miller's Extra Old Bourbon and J. F. Cutter Extra Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies.
April 5. *408 Front Street, San Francisco.*

HIBERNIA BREWERY,
Howard Street, Between Eighth and Ninth.
Dec. 7.] *M. NUNAN, Proprietor.*

TABER, HARKER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,
108 and 110 California St., S. F.
[April 19.]

Henry B. Williams. Henry B. Williams.
WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 218 California st., S. F. [July 27.

NEWTON BOOTH, C. T. WHEELER, Sacramento. | J. T. GLOVER, W. W. DODGE, S. F
W. W. OOOGE & CO.
Wholesale Grocers, corner Front and Clay streets, San Francisco. April 1.

CASTLE BROTHERS,
ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1850.
Importers of Teas and East India Goods, Nos. 213 and 215 Front street, San Francisco. Jan. 13.

J. M. Neville. **REMOVAL.** Geo. H. Bryant.
BAGS, TENTS AND HOSE.
NEVILLE & CO.,
No.'s 31 and 33 California Street, S. E. corner of Davis,
SAN FRANCISCO. [Aug. 2.

L. H. Newton. **NEWTON BROTHERS & CO.,** M. Newton.
Importers and wholesale dealers in Teas, Foreign Goods and Groceries, 204 and 206 California street, San Francisco, Cal May 25.

WM. F. SMITH, M.D.,
Oculist and Anrist, 313 Bnsh Street.
Aug. 16.] *Office Hours, from 12 M. to 3 P.M.*

J. C. MERRILL & CO.,
Shipping and Commission Merchants, Agents for the Sand-wich Islands Packet Lines, 204 California street, S. F. April 13.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
Gold Medal, Paris, 1878.
Sold by all Stationers. Sole Agent for the United States: MR. HENRY HOE, 91 John street, N. Y. Jan. 5.

OOGS.
G. Everill, the Celebrated Canine Doctor from London, can be consulted for treatment or purchase. Fee, $1. Address, G. EVERILL, 528 California street.
☞ Sure cure for worms, distemper, canker and mange sent free by mail on receipt of $1. Oct. 18.

O. HICKS & CO.,
Bookbinders and Blank Book Manufacturers,
NO. 543 CLAY STREET.
☞ Blank Books Ruled, Printed and Bound to Order. [Nov. 8.

COKE CHEAPEST FUEL.
Reduction In Price: Wholesale Price, 50 cents per barrel: Retail Price, 60 cents per barrel, at the works of the SAN FRANCISCO GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, Howard and First streets, and foot of Second st. Jan. 12.

$777 a year and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address, June 7.] P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

KALLOCH'S INTRODUCTORY.

Kalloch has spoken, and has had the whole city for his audience. We confess that we hardly know whether to congratulate or commiserate our citizens upon what he said. His inaugural speech, as Mayor of San Francisco, stamps him as a man of more than average grasp of mind. The document makes good, strong reading. There is a crispness and freshness about it that are delightful. He, moreover, talks like a man of power, who knows what he wants, and how to obtain it. It is the ablest document, of its kind, that has been presented to the people of this State within our recollection. If the first paragraph had been omitted it would have been well. He bebttles himself, and the large subjects of whicb he treats, when he indicatcs that much of his time, and the whole of the influence of his office, are to be devoted to avenging a private quarrel, in which he was very far from being altogether in the right. Apart from this grave error, there is much to praise and some to condemn. The inaugural comes undoubtedly from a man of intellectual power, who knows the right, but seems to have some leanings toward the wroug. We, therefore, say that we know not whether to congratulate or commisserate our citizens. If our new Mayor does the right, as well as he knows it, then without a douht he will make the hest and most popular chief magistrate the city has ever had, and in that event almost any office in the gift of the people will he within his reacb. If, on the other hand, he uses his undeniahle intellectual force for demagogic purposes, then his elevation to office will prove a curse, all the greater because of his ability. His inaugural raises hopes on the one hand and fears on the other, so that only the future can determine what the effect of his election will be. He is altogether admirahle when he tells home truths to the Sand-lotters, and to the voters generally; whilst, on the other hand, he smacks strongly of the demagogue when he holds as a threat over the heads of his confreres in office his superior ahility and intention to harangue and excite the moh, whenever he finds that he is not permitted to be monarch of all he surveys. He says beforehand that he will not suhmit to be in a minority, and that if he is, he will appeal to the mob outside. We iucline very strongly to the opinion that he has used the precise language most calculated to thwart his own ends. He has ruhbed the fur the wrong way. He has been needlessly irritating, when he ought to have heen most winningly complacent. The whole Board of Supervisors were elected hy the party opposed to Kalloch, and to tell them that their duty is merely to register his decrees—for that is the effect of it—is to exasperate at the outset, and to invite a conflict, when every endeavor ought to be made to avoid it. A true leader should draw, not drive. Sturdy men, conscious of their rights, resent threats to encroach upon them, and are very ready to take up the gauge of hattle when it is defiantly thrown down to them, in full view of the spectators. The struggle would douhtless he a severe one. The man strong in the arts of the demagogue would be hard to heat. But he would he in the wrong; he would be wielding a power inimical to representative government, and hence would he entitled to be esteemed a public enemy, who would endanger the commonwealth by subordinating its servants to his will, and hy causing them to be received with scorn and hatred hy tbe people. This is, in effect, what he says he will do; and if he proves as good as his word, then our citizens are to he commisserated upon the speech by which he has hegun an era franght with many dangers. Let us trust that he will think better of it, and be content to act harmoniously, iu every good work, with those who are as responsible to the people as he is. When he tells the Workingmen that "he does not expect to please them," it looks as if he has a prescience of that which is very likely to happen. The power he may invoke against others may be directed against himself. The voice of the people is a very fickle and uncertain voice. It may exalt him to-day and crucify him to-morrow. It has done the first already, and that he expects it will do the second is a good sign. It is evidence that he hopes to rise superior to it. Some time ago, in alluding to the efforts that were being made to unite the Democrats and Workingmen, we predicted that Kalloch would prove a considerahle obstacle to such a result. That we were right seems apparent from his inaugural. He evidently means to serve the Republicans. He says that he is not "oblivious of the fact that he owes his position to the independent voters of that party, of which the Supervisors are all honored members, and of which he has heen a memher since its infancy and his own." He tells a most pregnant truth when he says that if a man passes througb the fire of official corruption unscathed, bis reward is a sneer conveyed in the reflection, "you were a fool not to have made hetter use of your opportunities." He further tells us that we "are perhaps the only civilized community on the face of the earth where it is absolutely no bar to a man's social recognition and respectability for it to be known that he has stolen himself rich." Those words are true, and most bravely told. If Mayor Kalloch will keep on educating his hearers in that fashion, he will certainly prove himself anything hut the demagogue which thinking, conservative men have feared he was. His future is hefore him. He may make it what he will. He has proven himself a man of intellectual power. Let us hope that he will use his great possession aright. We shall watch his career with a more than passing interest. That he hopes finally to reach the United States Senate, we can plainly see. Every tack he takes is an indication that, come fair wind or come foul, he is navigating for the port Senatorial. His struggles to reach it will he worth keeping in view. It is always a worthy study to watch the efforts of a hold, audacious, ahle and ambitious man, all of which Kalloch is.

The new Board of Supervisors can hardly he said to have deserved well of the city in the four days of its power. To go into office with a ring already made, and committees arranged before the oaths were taken, may be considered smart, hut it does not command the public confidence. Outside of the ring, however, there is some comfort for the people in the integrity of the members. Mr. Litchfield, who distinguished himself the first evening, hy exposing the unworthy tricks of the majority, can he counted on to stand hy his duty, and to denouncc wrong doing, and he will not lack support.

The numerous friends of Robert C. Rogers, Esq., were gladdened on Tuesday morning last hy the receipt of a telegram from Port Townsend, Washington Territory, announcing his marriage at Victoria, B. C., to Miss Josie Downing, of this city. As former President of the Bohemian Club, Mr. Rogers was well known and very popular, and made an excellent showing as Republican candidate for the Shrievalty of San Francisco at the general election in 1877, although unsuccessful. He is at present Post Trader at Camp Chilian. Health and good wishes!

THE SURROUNDINGS OF A HOTEL.

If the surroundings of a hotel are of a doubtful character, what can you expect the hotel to he? If the proprietor's reputation is such tbat it might easily he improved upon, if tbe manager is about the last man one would expect to find in such a position, if he is ignorant of the graces and dignity of life, if he is devoid of those nicer sensibilities that are required in an eminent degree, in order to fit him to interfere iu and settle the little, yet important, social difficulties that are constantly occurring in a great botel, if he becomes intoxicated at hours when he is liable to be called upon to perform important duties, ought he to continue a round peg in a square hole? If one of the principal clerks, a married man, associates with a prominent member of the *demi-monde*, and seems to make her home his home, ought such an open scandal to continue in connection with a hotel that claims to be first-class? If a large portion of the social disgrace of the city is congregating in streets around the hotel, ought not the proprietor to call upon good citizens to aid him in abating the evil, or ought he not, at least, to see to it that the Police do their full duty in tbe premises? If women have heen in the hotel who had better have been away from it, is that tbe very best evidence that could have been afforded that due vigilance had been exercised? If there is a theater in the building which contains so much inflammable material that the underwriters refuse to insure tbe hotel, except at prices which the proprietor declines to pay, is that a guarantee against a terrible fire, like unto conflagrations that the American people are too well acquainted? If the domestic relations of the proprietor have almost always been of a character that are questionable, does that fact make him the right man in the right place, when he is in a hotel, and controling its management? If any, or all of these thiugs, are guarantees of high tone, then the Baldwin is the highest toned hotel in the city, for the house, its proprietor, its manager, its clerk, its theater and its surroundings, are all, and more, than we have above described. We allude to this subject now, and shall continue to allude to it, for the justifiahle purpose of doing the hotel good, and of serving the public hy so doing. Hotels are no longer the subjects of exceptional Police supervision. The Press is now expected to praise or censure, accordingly as the one or the other is demanded hy the puhlic interests. Other hotels need attention, and we will take care that they get it. But one at a time. When our good work of improving the Baldwin is done, we shall not fail to visit another hotel on another street, and proceed thence wherever our presence is calculated to he unwelcome to private interests hut beneficial to public ones. Persistence is our forte. We keep on until we succeed. We once heard an eminent man offer to bet that he would hreak a leg with a wax candle, if the subject of the operation would stand it. His audience failing to comprehend how he was to perform such a feat, he explained that the persistent taps of the candle would soon establish a wound that would grow unbearable. The subject wouldn't stand it and the operator would win his het. We have remembered that story ever since, and have frequently had occasion to practice the lesson it teaches. We keep on hitting at the obstruction to reform until the obstructions can no longer stand it. Thus our purpose is accomplisbed and the public good promoted.

"*Poenae recrudescentis aerumnae.*"

The agony of a pain continually renewed—one of the pains of the damned.—ST. AMBROSE.

THE POOR CZAR.

Another attempt has heen made on the Czar's life, and once more the attempt has heeu unsuccessful. Really, Alexander II. has a right to claim—as he always does on such occasions—that the hand of God is specially interposed to sbield his imperial life, and his people can scarcely be blamed for credulity if they believe him. It is rather difficult, however, to think with them that the Emperor owes his marvelons escapes to the fact of his heing head of the Church, for, if he does not sooner or later die a violent death, he will be one of very few Czars that have not so perished. In this particular the record of the Russian sovereigns is as had as that of the Popes.

But if his Majesty's escapes are wonderful, the desperate daring of the would-he assassins is no less so, and was more apparent on this than on any preceding occasion.

To make a subterranean excavation from the cellar of a house to heneath the hed of the railroad, to charge the mine and lay the necessary wires for exploding it, was a work that required time and the utmost caution. It seems, indeed, incredible that it could have heen accomplished without the connivance of the Police, who have their agents and spies in every house and every family. But, however this may have heeu, the fact that such an elahorate method of assassination could be carried to its completion must fill the Czar's cup of terror to the brim. In any case, it is certain to give him a bad fit of the sulks, and he always makes things disagreeahle for his subjects when he has moods of that sort. How he can place them in a worse plight than they are now, though, it is difficult to imagine.

TIMES ARE CHANGED.

No one walking the streets of San Francisco to day would imagine that hut four months ago business was almost at a stand-still, and the faces of men grave with anxiety. Now there is an alertness in the step, a joyous look in the countenance of almost every one you meet, and the shop-windows have never heen more gay. The stocks of goods are ample, not only of the necessary kind, which we must have and sometimes do without, hut of the superfluous, that "indispensahle thing," as Voltaire calls it. Highly civilized men must have art, and the gratification of the artistic sense; and a measure of the public culture is to he found in the style of the luxuries sought. Our city has no reason to veil her face in the presence of others, so long as one establishment can show such a grouping of marvels as those which now attract the passers-hy to the magnificent windows of the White House. The colors and the qualities of the fabrics, disposed with a consummate taste so as to highten and relieve each other, are beyond praise. They represent the finest looms of Europe and the East, the rarest and most delicate workmanship employed upon the costbest stuffs. And on the background so arranged stand forth the perfect bronzes, green and silvered and dark, the translucent crystal, the wonderful terra-cotta sculptures, in which France still displays her unquestionable superiority. Selected with admirable discrimination, these treasures are laid before a people with a natural affinity for what is excellent; and the appreciative glances and remarks of the crowd in front of the White House speak volumes.

Price per Copy, 10 Cents.] ESTABLISHED JULY, 20, 1856. [Annual Subscription, $5.

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS LETTER AND California Advertiser.

DEVOTED TO THE LEADING INTERESTS OF CALIFORNIA AND THE PACIFIC COAST.

Vol. 30. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, DEC. 13, 1879. No. 22.

Office of the San Francisco News Letter, Merchant Street, Nos. 607 to 615, San Francisco.

GOLD BARS—890@910—SILVER BARS—5@15 ₱ cent. disc. Mexican Dollars, 4@5 per cent. nominal.

☞ Exchange on New York. ¼@1-5 per cent.; On London, Bankers, 49¾; Commercial, 50d. Paris, sight, 5 francs per dollar. Telegrams, 3-10@¼ per cent.

☞ Latest price of Sterling, 482½@485.

☞ Price of Money here, ¾@1 per cent. per month—bank rate. In the open market, 1@1½. Demand active.

PRICES OF LEADING STOCKS AND GOV. BONDS.

San Francisco.....December 12, 1879.

Stocks and Bonds.	*Bid.*	*Asked*	*Stocks and Bonds.*	*Bid.*	*Asked*
Cal. St. Bonds, 6's,'57, (nom)	100	102	Home Mutual Ins. Co.....	85	90
S. F. City & Co. B'ds, 6s,'58	Nom.	Nom.	State Investment Ins. Co..	105	108
S. F. C. & Co B'ds, 7s (nom)	Nom	Nom.	Union Ins. Co.....	114	116
Montg'y Av. Bonds (nom)..	65	70	City R. R.....	35	40
Dupont Street Bonds	80	90	Central R. R. Co	55	60
Sacramento City Bonds....	26	28	Clay Street Hill R. R.....	21	23
Stockton City Bonds, 6's...	90	95	Market Street R. R.....	6	—
Yuba County Bonds, 8's....	103	106	N. B. and Mission R. R.....	66	70
Santa Clara Co. Bonds, 7's.	105	107	Omnibus R. R.....	30	32
C. P. R. R. Stock.....	85	90	Potrero and Bay View R. R.	30	35
C. P. R. R. Bonds.....	108	110	Giant Powder Co	155	160
Oakland City Bonds, 8's....	112	115	Atlantic Giant Powder.....	130	140
Bank of California (new stk).	125	130	S. F. Gaslight Co (ex div)..	89¾	89¾
First National.....	95	97½	Oakland Gas Co.....	34½	35
Pacific	115	120	California Powder Co.....	95	98
California Ins. Co.....	108	112	S. V. W. W. Co (ex div)....	85	85¼
Commercial Ins. Co.....	75	80	Nevada Co. N. G. R. R. Bds	93	95
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co....	115	120	Virginia & Truckee " "	100	102½

Bank of California stock and the stock of the two Giant Powder Companies are in demand at our quotations. There is very little doing in General Securities, and at the same tims there is but little disposition to realize.

ANDREW BAIAD, 312 California street.

Death of William Davidson.—On Wednesday morning Mr. W. Davidson, one of the proprietors of the White House, died at his residence, 1711 California street, of pulmonary consumption, which declared itself last July with a violent hemorrhage. Since that time he has been unable to attend to business, and about three months ago he visited San Diego for a change, which, however, brought him so little good that he returned shortly after, feeling that his case was beyond remedy. In the course of his malady he suffered very little, and life died away gradually. Mr. Davidson had lived in California about fifteen years, was very widely known, and universally liked for his kindly manners and generous character. Falling in the very prime of life, for he was but thirty-eight years old, he leaves to his widow and his two children the inhsritance of an unspotted name.

We are informed by the book-keeper of the late firm of Flood & O'Brien that the purported testimony given by him, wherein he is made to say that the style of that firm's book-keeping was "eccentric," is totally and ridiculously false, no such testimony having been given.

Beerbohm's Telegram—LONDON AND LIVERPOOL, December 12, 1879.—Floating Cargoes, turn dearer; Cargoes on Passage (buyers and sellers apart), tending up; Mark Lane Wheat seems improving; No. 2 Spring Off Coast, 54s. 6d.; Red Winter Off Coast, 57s. 6d.; California Off Coast. 57s.; California Just Shipped, 57s. 6d.; California Nearly Due, 55s. 6d.; Liverpool Wheat, 10s. 9d., 11s. 9d., 11s. 8d., 12s.; Liverpool Spot Wheat, firm; California Club, No. 1 Standard, 12s. 3d.; California Club, No. 2 Standard, 11s. 10d.; California Club, Western, 11s. 9d.; California Club, White Michigan, 11s. 10d.; No. 3 Spring, 9s. 9d., 10s. 3d.; English Country Markets, generally dearer; Arrivals Off Coast, moderate; Weather in England, seasonable; Market tending up; Sterling Exchange, 82½, 85.

The Stock Market.—The past week shows a further shrinkage in values, with a heavy undertone to the general market. Large quantities of margin stocks have been forced upon the market, and a general demoralization exists among dealers. While the news from Union continues of the most favorable character, there seems to be a mistrust regarding the appearance of the next level, although it is denied by well informed parties that any drilling has taken place below the 2400 level. However that may he, it is very evident that there is a "nigger in the fence" somewhere. At the close the market showed but little signs of recovery, and considerable uneasiness is manifested.

Health of the City.—There was, as anticipated, a further reduction of the death-rate last week, the total deaths being 64, as against 86 the week previous. Typhoid fever is still prevalent, and two deaths have occurred this week. Scarlatina and whooping-cough are also common, especially in Hayes Valley. The deaths from consumption are less, but pneumonia is still fatal. Six deaths were registered from it last week. Apoplexy, angina pectoris, aneurism and heart disease have been unusually fatal. It may be a question whether any are due to the disastrous break in stocks. The damp, cold weather is productive of rheumatism, which is specially prevalent in local and sub-acute forms.

Free Library.—The trustees of this institution met on Tuesday evening last to elect a Librarian, in place of Mr. Albert Hart, whose regretted resignation takes effect on Monday next. There were a number of candidates, the successful one being Mr. Charles H. Robinson, who has had experience in public libraries in the East and abroad, and is now on the staff of the *Mining and Scientific Press*. At the same meeting the salary of the Librarian was reduced from $200 to $150 per month—an economical measure which cannot be commended.

We regret to announce the death of Lady Parkes, wife of the British Minister in Japan, who so recently resided at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco, which took place on November 12th. Sir Harry Parkes is expected to arrive in London about the 21st of Novemher. His return was decided on partly on account of the precarious state of Lady Parkes' healtb, and partly to discuss with the Foreign Office authorities various *desagrements* whicb have arisen between Great Britain and Japan.

Californians Abroad, Nov. 20, 1879.—PARIS—Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Bugbee, G. H. Carodi, A. Kohler, Mrs. A. Kohler, Jas. G. Mackey. DRESDEN—Mrs. Boswell, Miss Boswell, Mrs. Burrage, Mrs. James C. Clark and family, Mrs. Catherwood and family.—*The Continental Gozette, Paris.* FLORENCE—Mr. R. Morell, Miss Nannie Crane, Mrs. W. W. Crane, Mr. Jeremiah Lynch.—*The Continent and Swiss Times, Genva, Nov.* 22, 1879.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 20TH

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Of THIRTY-TWO PAGES original reading matter, verses, selections and original stories, hy the best writers on tbe coast, all profusely illustrated by STRONG, TAVERNIER and BELLE OSBORNE. BEAUTIFUL ILLUMINATED COVERS, Etc., Etc.!

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IRISH LOVE-SONG.

Ah! swan of slenderness, dove of tenderness,
Jewell of joys arise!
The little red lark, like a rosy spark
Of song, to his sun-burst flies;
But till you are risen, earth is a prison,
Full of my captive sighs.
Then wake and discover to your fond lover
The morn of your matchless eyes.
The dawn is dark to me; hark, on! hark to me,
Pulse of my heart, I pray,
And gently gliding out of thy hiding,
Dazzle me with thy day!
And oh! I'll fly to the singing, and sigh to thee,
Passion so sweet and gay,
The larks shall listen and dew-drops glisten,
Laughing on every spray.

THE HOODLUM ELEMENT.

There is an old saying that "new brooms sweep clean." Will this be applicable on the 1st of January, 1880, to the spick-and-span new authorities, as concerns the vile hoodlum element which has made San Francisco, and several of the larger cities of Australia, a hye-word in the civilized world. Hitherto, in this city, little or nothing has been done to root it out; so little as only to add a sort of zest to the insolence and blackguardism which are among its prominent disgusting characteristics. Can nothing *now be done* to reach the root of the evil? Is there no known remedy here? Have really repressive measures failed? or have they never been seriously undertaken? Possibly the new set of city authorities may be induced to try by the successful example of the magistrates and police of Melbourne—a city as populous as this, and not very long ago as much infested by hoodlums, of both sexes. Fines, no matter how heavy, were soon proved to be of no avail, for there were discovered clubs of hoodlums, with numerous membership, who subscribed so much a month to a fund, kept in one of the banks, for the sole purpose of paying Police Court fines. Henceforth it was useless to inflict fines. The next step was to send the young ones to a reformatory school for a term, and the older to the city jail. That, for a while, acted favorably; but nothing really reached a point of convincing the "hoods" that the authorities were in earnest till the *Birch Rod* was brought to the front. To youngsters under sixteen years a good sound birching is administered, quite privately, by a proper officer, and in presence only of a few prison officers, as witnesses that all is fairly done, in a room adjoining the Court. That being over, with least possible delay the young scamp is turned into the public street, a blubbering spectacle, which reaches the intellect of his fellows when the best logic of Aristotle would fail. For those over sixteen years there is another regimen, of which the annexed excerpt from the *Geelong Weekly News* will speak with force, yet it is by no means an exaggerated instance of severity. By these, and such like repressive measures brought quickly home to the feelings of the hoodlums, their numbers are already vastly diminished. Now, I fail to see why, in the absence, or rather failure, of other measures, that part of the human economy which nature would seem to have provided on purpose for the castigation and correction of juvenile scamps, should not, when the delinquent has been fairly caught and convicted, be made to feel the saving influence of a small branch of a well-seasoned white birch tree. J. J. B.

Six Collingwood larrikins, or hoodlums, who enjoyed themselves after the fashion of their tribe in breaking windows and otherwise destroying property, were recently brought before the Collingwood Court. There were five charges fully proved against the prisoners, who were astonished to find themselves sentenced to three months' imprisonment *on each charge*, and probably horrified to think that at the end of the fifteen months they would have to find two sureties of £100 each, and their own of £200, to keep the peace for twelve months.

SUSPENSION OF THE "GOLOS."

Of all Russian newspapers, the St. Petersburg *Golos* has long been the most violent against all foreign Powers which happen not to approve of Russia's way of doing things. Time and time again it has been suspended for its fierce and imprudent utterances, but no sooner has its term of punishment expired than it has sprung to the front again with a new series of assaults, not to say insults. Now, this constant checking of the paper's apparent hot-headedness would lead most people to believe that the Russian Government strongly disapproves of what the *Golos* says; but, as a matter of fact, it is well known in Europe that every word on international affairs uttered by this same journal is indirectly inspired from official sources. Of course the paper is not acknowledged as an organ of the Government. That would mar the effect of the farce which it is made to play, which consists in trying to give the impression that the paper represents the opinions and feelings of the people. Naturally, it is an object for the Government to have it believed that the sentiment of the Russian masses is warlike and resolute against any Power with whose interests those of the Czar conflict; but international courtesy and Muscovite diplomacy both dictate that there should be at least some show of moderate counsels prevailing. Hence it comes that when this fire-eating *Golos* has said everything that it can say, and has exhausted its vocabulary in abusing foreign Powers, the Government suspends it. Which is something like encouraging a man to talk himself dumb, and then placing your hand over his mouth to keep him from speaking. Nobody can be deceived by this dodge who is aware of the fact (and who is not?) that not a single line is published by the Russian Press but what is first read and sanctioned by an official censor. If that functionary disapproves of an article or paragraph, he causes it to be stamped out with a great black blank, and he is strictly responsible to his superiors for the careful performance of this duty. It is no unusual sight to see newspapers disfigured by the column with these unsightly blotches. How, then, could the *Golos* continue its tirades for weeks together, and then really merit suspension for having printed what the Government officials allowed to pass? In American parlance, the ruse is "too thin."

Artistic Novelties, manufactured from California quartz, at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

Christmas Number of the *News Letter!* Illustrated.

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HUTCHINSON & MANN,
INSURANCE AGENCY,
No. 322 & 324 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

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GIRARD..... of Philadelphia.	LA CAISSE GENERALE..... ..of Paris.
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NEW ORLEANS ASSOCIATION.....	TEUTONIA .....of New Orleans.
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REVERE .....of Boston.	LA CONFIANCE.....of Paris.

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PARIS UNDERWRITING ASSOCIATION.....of Paris.
LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.....of London.
Capital Represented.....$23,000,000.
All Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. OF CALIFORNIA.

Principal Office, 406 California Street, San Francisco. Cash Assets, January 1, 1877, $695,291; Liabilities, $5,952; Surplus for Policy Holders, $589,339. J. F. Houghton, President; L. L. Baker, Vice-President; Charles R. Story, Secretary. R. H. MAGILL, H. H. EGELOW, General Agents.
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FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.--UNION INS. CO. OF S. F.

The California Lloyds.---Established in 1861.---Nos. 416 and 418 California street. Cash capital $750,000 in Gold. Assets exceed $1,000,000 Coin. Fair Rates! Prompt Settlement of Loses!! Solid Security!! DIRECTORS.—SAN FRANCISCO—J. Mora Moss, N. G. Kittle, M. J. O'Connor, R. S. Floyd, Moses Heller, Adam Grant, Daniel Meyer, Antoine Borel, Charles Kohler, E. L. Goldstein, I. Lawrence Pool, A. Weill, Joseph Brandenstein, Charles Baum, James Moffitt, Benjamin Brewster, L. Cunningham, W. M. Hoag, Nicholas Luning, John Parrott, L. A. Booth, Julius Baum, Myles D. Sweeney, Jas. M. Goewey, Edward Cadwalader Bartlett Doe, Gustave Touchard, J. H. Baird, J. G. Kittle, George C. Hickox, C. Ducommun, Wm. Scholle, John Conly, Ig. Steinhart, W. B. Stone, J. O. Eldridge, A. B. Phipps.
GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, President. N. G. KITTLE, Vice-President.
CHARLES D. HAVEN, Secretary. GEO. T. BOHEN, Surveyor. Aug. 31.

THE STATE INVESTMENT AND INSURANCE CO.
FIRE AND MARINE.

Cash Assets, $450,000.---Principal Office, 218 and 220 San-some street, San Francisco. OFFICERS:—A. J. BRYANT, President; RICHARD IVERS, Vice-President; CHARLES H. CUSHING, Secretary; H. H. WATSON, Marine Surveyor. BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—Peter Donahue, James Irvine, C. D. O'Sullivan, A. Bocqueraz, R. Harrison, A. H. Rutherford, R. Bailey, E. W. Corbett, George O. McMullin, A. J. Bryant, Frank M. Pixley, E Burke, H. H. Watson, Dr. C. F. Buckley, P. J. White, E. M. Root, M. Mayblum, Richard Ivers, John Rosenfeld, Daniel Callaghan. P. H. Russell, Sacramento. John G. Downey, Los Angeles. Wm. Hood, Sonoma County. H. W. Seale, Mayfield. Geo. Rutherford, San Jose. Feb. 16.

THE MARINE INSURANCE CO. OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
[ESTABLISHED 1836.]
Whole Amount of Joint Stock and Guaranteed Capital..$5,000,000.
Whole Amount of Capital paid up..... 900,000.
Cash Assets December 31, 1876..... 3,710,000.
The undersigned have been duly authorized to issue Policies at current rates on Freight and Shipments to or from England, Europe, New York, Japan, China, Australian Colonies, Sandwich Islands, and Northern Coast Ports. If desired, policies made payable at port of termination.
WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., Agents,
Aug. 10. 218 California street.

THE SWISS MARINE INS. COMPANIES COMBINED.

Switzerland, of Zurich, Capital 5,000,000 francs; Helvetia, of St. Gall, Capital 10,000,000 francs; Baloise, of Basle, Capital 5,000,000 francs. These three Companies are liable jointly and severally for all losses that may be sustained. Losses made payable in all the principal seaports of the world. In the settlement of all claims under an Englisb policy, these Companies will strictly adhere to the conditions and customs adopted at Lloyds, and submit to Englisb jurisdiction.
June 9. HARRY W. SYZ, Agent, 225 Sansome st., S. F.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSUR. CO. OF BOSTON.

Has transacted the business of Life Insurance for nearly thirty-five years. Its assets amount to over FOURTEEN MILLION DOLLARS. The law of Massachusetts makes all its Policies nonforfeitable. It is a Purely Mutual Company, dividing every cent of surplus among Policy-holders. This is the ONLY Company on the Pacific Coast governed by the Massachusetts Lapse Law. This company has complied with the new Insurance Laws of California.
WALLACE EVERSON, General Agent.
Sept. 22.] 328 Montgomery street.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INS. CO. OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital $5,000,000.---Agents: Balfour, Guthrie & Co., No. 316 California street, San Francisco. Nov. 18.

AGGREGATE ASSETS, $38,789,065.

Imperial Fire Insurance Co., of London..... .....Instituted 1803.
London Assurance Corporation, of London.... .....
.....Established by Royal Charter 1720.
Northern Assurance Corporation. of London.....Established 1836.
Queen Insurance Company, of Liverpool.....Established 1857.
A JOINT POLICY ISSUED BY THE FOUR COMPANIES.
ROBERT DICKSON, Manager.
W. LANE BOOKER, Agent and Attorney.
317 CALIFORNIA STREET, S. F. [Oct. 11.

CRADLE, ALTAR, AND TOMB.

CRADLE.

CRAVEN—In this city, December 4th, to the wife of James Craven, a son.
CAMPBELL—In Sacramento, December 3d, to the wife of J. Campbell, a daughter.
CRAMPTON—In Truckee, November 29th, to the wife of Frank Champion, a son.
GODFREY—In this city, December 5th, to the wife of H. Godfrey, a son.
KULLBERG—In Alvarado, December 3d, to the wife of Wm. Kullberg, a son.
LINEGAR—In this city, December 4th, to the wife of James Linegar, a son.
MOORE—In this city, December 7th, to the wife of P. J. Moore, a son.
PAYNE—In this city, November 28th, to the wife of George W. Payne, a daughter.
SHOCK—In Yreka, November 14th, to the wife of Chris. Shock, a daughter.
STUKE—In this city, November 28th, to the wife of Casten Stuke, a daughter.
TOJETTI—In this city, November 22d, to the wife of Virgil Tojetti, a daughter.
VACQUIER—In this city, to the wife of H. A. Vacquier, a son.

ALTAR.

BLOOM-BUTTERFIELD—In Watsonville, November 27th, H. F. Bloom to C. Butterfield.
BELL-STEIGLITZ—In this city, George Bell to Rosa E. Steiglitz
BOYSON-CARSTENS—In this city, December 8th, C. C. Boyson to Ida R. Carstens.
GRIFFIN-FLANDERS—In this city, December 6th, John W. Griffin to Annie Flanders.
POTTER-MURRAY—In this city, October 28th, John Potter to Miss S. T. Murray.
ROLLINS-BEAMAN—In Petaluma, November 29th, M. Rollins to Nellie Beaman.
RODGERS-HINKLE—In Petaluma, November 3d, J. P. Rodgers to Nettie Hinkle.
SNOW-BRADLEY—In this city, December 7th, G. H Snow to Nellie Bradley.
TURNER-HENSLY—In this city, November 30th, Capt. L. H Turner to Denia Hensly.
WALLACE-PERKINS—In Santa Rosa, December 2d, James Wallace to Alice Perkins.

TOMB

ALEXANDER—In this city, December 5th, Simon Alexander, aged 47 years.
BURKE—In this city, December 8th, Bridget Burke, aged 28 years.
BRADFORD—In this city, December 9th, Wm. G. Bradford, aged 21 years.
COONEY—In this city, December 6th, John Cooney, aged 63 years.
DOWLING—In this city, December 8th, Mrs. Maria Dowling, aged 43 years.
DUNLEVY—In this city, December 5th, Joseph P. Dunlevy, aged 37 years.
ESHELMAN—In Leadville, Colorado, December 4th, 1879, Mary Ellen Eshelman (née Sharpe), wife of James F. Eshelman, aged 22 years, 10 months and 18 days.
FOLEY—In this city, December 6th, Jane Lonise Foley, aged 30 years.
HOLT—In this city, December 5th, Ziba Holt, aged 80 years.
LANKENAU—In this city, December 9th, Metta Lankenau, aged 43 years.
MCGLINN—In this city, December 9th, Hugh McGlinn, aged 60 years.
MCCARTHY—In this city, December 7th, Lizzie McCarthy, aged 24 years.
MCHUGH—In this city, December 5th, Mrs Annie McHugh, aged 54 years.
MUELLER—In this city, December 6th, Annie L. Mueller, aged 25 years.
NOSER—In this city, December 5th, E. Melchoir Noser, aged 26 years.
QUIGLEY—In this city, December 5th, Margaret A. Quigley, aged 48 years.
STEFFINS—In this city, December 6th, Charles Steffins, aged 37 years.
TIERNAN—In this city, December 30th, Addie Eliza Tiernan, aged 13 years.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Australian mail steamer arrived on December 2d, bringing us, among other things, our customary budget of news from each of the provinces of Australia, New Zealand and the Sandwich Islands. Taking, as the *News Letter* has at all times, a lively interest in the rising colonies of those vast Islands of the South Pacific, with their inexhanstible resources of wealth of all kinds, and with conditions of climate and soil not unlike those of California and Arizona, but with sufficient variety to render interchange of produce, and the results of industry, not merely possihle but mutually profitahle; any enterprise which tends to bring this coast of the Pacific nearer, so to speak, to our nearest neighbors, is always hailed hy us with unfeigned pleasure. The Australians of the next generation will know little of the parent-land, and their thoughts, like those of our own citizens, will naturally turn to the land of their hirth; and in the higb spheres of mercantile life will, with equal naturalness, look to this coast as the depot and entrepot of their commercial transactions with the vast and varied interior of America. The growing feeling in this direction we note from mail to mail in the reports of mercantile transactions recorded in the pages of the Australian press. We take this opportunity of returning our thanks for the numerous and valuable exchanges with which they supply the *News Letter*. We would also here modestly record our admiration of the ability and style in which our contemporaries place themselves before their readers. For ourselves, we endeavor to reflect passing events, and only regret the absence of a well-established public opinion in this city and State. It has, alas! yet to be created; hut it will come with time. Events like those International Exhibitions—one now being held in Sydney, and another, on a yet grander scale, if possible, next year in Melbourne, Victoria—cannot help bringing nations, especially young ones, like the Australias and those of the Pacific Coast, into closer intercommunion. Race, language andhistorical traditions being the same, it is a subject of curious and interesting observation to notice how the scions of the old British stock will take root and flourish; and whether the Australian or the Californian will eventually wiu in the race of life.

A Few Variations of Widowhood.—We begin with the ladies:

First Widow: "I was happy with my first husband. I may be happy with a second. I shall marry again."

Second Widow: "I was not happy with my first husband. I may have better luck with a second. I shall marry again."

Third Widow: "I was happy with my first hnshand, unhappy with my second. I must now play the rnhber. I shall marry again."

Now for the men:

First Widower: "I was happy with my first wife—yes, very happy. I could never be happier. I shall not marry again."

Second Widower: "My married life was au inferno upon earth. I am now free. No, I shall not marry again."

Third Widower: "I did lead a very happy life with my first wife; it was worse still with my second. I am not anxious to know what a third would he like. I shall not marry again."

One of Henry Fox's jokes was that played off on the late Mrs. ——, who bad a great fondness for making the acquaintance of foreigners. He first forged a letter of recommendation to her in favor of a German nobleman, tbe Baron von Sedlitz Powdertz, whose card was left at her door, and for whom a dinner was immediately planned by Mrs. ——, and an invitation sent in form. After waiting considerable time, no baron appearing, the dinner was served; but during the sec nd course, a note was brought to the lady of the house, with excuses from the baron, who was unexpectedly prevented from coming by tbe sudden death of his aunt, the Duchess von Epsom Saltz, which she read out to the company without auy suspicion of the joke, and to the entertaiument of her friends, among whom was the facetious author.

A little five-year-old boy was being instructed in morals by his mother. The old lady told him that all such terms as "by golly!" "by jingo!" "by thunder!" etc., were only minced onths, and but little better than any other profanity. In fact, she said, he could tell a profane oath by the prelix "by" all such were onths. "Well, then, mother," said the little hopeful, "there's a big oath in the newspapers—'By Telegraph.'" The old lady gave it up, and the hoy is bewildered on morals.

Double Number of the *News Letter* for Christmas. Original! Splendid Stories!

The finest assortment of Ornamental Silver at Geo. C. Shreve & Co.'s.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital.....$3,000,000.
WM. ALVORD.....President.
THOMAS BROWN, Cashier | B. MURRAY, Jr., Ass't Cashier

AGENTS:

New York, Agency of the Bank of California; Boston, Tremont National Bank Chicago, Union National Bank; St. Louis, Boatman's Saving Bank; New Zealand, the Bank of New Zealand; London, China, Japan, India and Australia, the Oriental Bank Corporation.

The Bank has Agencies at Virginia City and Gold Hill, and Correspondents in all the principal Mining Districts and Interior Towns of the Pacific Coast.

Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world. Draw direct on London, Dublin, Paris, Berlin, Bremen, Hamburg, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Antwerp, Amsterdam, St. Petersburgh, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Christiana, Locarno, Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama. Nov. 4.

FIRST NATIONAL GOLD BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Paid up Capital $2,000,000, Gold. President, R. C. Woolworth; Vice-President, D. Callaghan; Cashier, E. D. Morgan.

DIRECTORS:—R. C. Woolworth, D. Callaghan, C. G. Hooker, C. Adolph Low, Peter Donahue, Isaac Wormser, Edward Martin, James Moffitt, N. Van Bergen.

CORRESPONDENTS—London: Baring Bros. & Co. Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China. Dublin: Provincial Bank of Ireland. Hamburg: Hesse, Neuman & Co. Paris: Hottinguer & Co. New York: National Bank of Commerce. Boston: Blackstone National Bank. Chicago: First National Bank. This Bank is prepared to transact a general Banking business. Deposits in Gold, Silver and Currency received subject to check or on special deposit. Exchange for sale on the principal cities of the United States, Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Commercial Credits issued available in Europe, China and Japan. Collections attended to and prompt returns made at the lowest market rates of Exchange. Jan. 19.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.—Capital paid up, $1,800,000, with power to increase to $10,000,000. Southeast corner California and Sansome streets. Head Office—28 Cornhill, London. Branches—Portland, Oregon; Victoria, New Westminster and Cariboo, British Columbia.

This Bank transacts a General Banking Business. Accounts opened subject to Check and Special Deposits received. Commercial Credits granted available in all parts of the world. Approved Bills discounted and advances made on good collateral security. Draws direct at current rates upon its Head Office and Branches, and upon its Agents as follows:

New York, Chicago and Canada—Bank of Montreal; Liverpool—North and South Wales Bank; Scotland—British Linen Company; Ireland—Bank of Ireland; Mexico and South America—London Bank of Mexico and South America; China and Japan—Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and Oriental Bank; Australia and New Zealand—Bank of Australasia, Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, and English, Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank.

May 18. FREDERICK TOWNSEND, Manager.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

Capital, $5,000,000, of which $3,000,000 is fully paid up as present capital. Reserve Fund, $360,000. San Francisco Office, 424 California street; London Office, 22 Old Broad street. Manager, ARTHUR SCRIVENER; Cashier, WILLIAM STEEL. London Bankers, Bank of England and London Joint Stock Bank; New York, Drexel, Morgan & Co.; Boston, Third National Bank. This Bank is prepared to transact all kinds of General Banking and Exchange Business in London and San Francisco, and between said cities and all parts of the world. March 30.

THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital Paid Up.....$3,000,000.
Reserve, U. S. Bonds.....3,500,000.

Agency at New York, 62 Wall street.
Agency at Virginia, Nev.

Buys and sells Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers. Issues Commercial and Travelers' Credits. This Bank has special facilities for dealing in Bullion. Nov. 3.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

GUARANTEE CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $300,000.

Officers: Vice-President, Jerome Lincoln; Secretary, W. S. Jones; Attorney, Sidney V. Smith. Loans made on Real Estate and other Approved Securities. Office: No. 215 Sansome street, San Francisco. Oct. 14.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.

Deutsche Spar und Leihbank, No 526 California street, San Francisco. OFFICERS: President, L. GOTTIG. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—Fred. Roeding, Chas. Kohler, Edw. Kruse, George H. Eggers, N. Van Bergen, H. L. Simon, Peter Spreckels, Ign. Steinhart. Secretary, GEO. LETTE; Attorney, JOHN R. JARBOE. May 18.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, LIMITED.

422 California St., San Francisco.

London Office, 3 Angel Court; New York Agents, J. W. Seligman & Co., 21 Broad street. Authorized Capital Stock, $6,000,000. Will receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.

FRED. F. LOW, IGN. STEINHART, Managers.
P. N. LILIENTHAL, Cashier. Sept. 13.

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN PATENT OFFICES.

C. W. M. Smith, Counselor and Advocate in Patent Cases, 420 Montgomery street, San Francisco. Established 1862. Specialty: Patents, Trade-Marks, Patent-Law. Sept. 20.

R. H. LLOYD,

Attorney-at-Law, Room 13, Nevada Block.

"PLEASURE'S WAND."

"We Obey no Wand but Pleasure's."—*Tom Moore.*

California Theater.—Plays which are dramatizations of novels are always somewhat unsatisfactory vehicles of amusement. The elimination of minor characters and the condensation of incidents, rendered necessary by dramatic requirements, detract from the interest and intelligibility of the story. It is true, adaptations of this character are generally made from novels of wide publicity. Resting upon the presumption that the majority of theater-goers have read the book, the dramatist is satisfied to leave his work sketchy and unfinished. *Man and Wife* is a good example of this. To one who has never perused this excessively characteristic story of Wilkie Collins's, a clear idea of what it is all about is not attained through seeing the play. The characters of "Lady Lundy," "Arnold Brinkworth," and "Hester Dethridge" lose all distinctness and clearness, overshadowed as they are by those of "Ann Sylvester" and "Geoffrey Delamayn." The theory that underlies the action in the book is entirely lost in the play; there being no suggestion of it at all. The novel is a tirade against excessive physical development at colleges and other places of mental culture. It professes to prove that the muscles, while being nurtured to abnormal growth, will engulph all the vitality and energy of the body to the detriment of the mind. In short, that the mental development would be arrested, or even retrograde in proportion to the advance of the physical one, and that the result would be a being, magnificent in strength and physical beauty, but shallow and debased in mind—a man under whose breadth of chest and vigor of limb the niceties of intelligence, honor and principle would be smothered. As softening elements in this brutish creation of the author are introduced aristocratic birth and early education, which are indicated by outward forms and general surroundings. Brutes exist everywhere, but "Geoffrey Delamayn" is one who, but for the system above-mentioned, would have been a man of intelligence and honor. This is the mainspring of the novel, which, in the play, is entirely inoperative. Here the hero is simply a handsome boor, who happens to be a gentleman by birth. Frank Mayo plays this character admirably, barring that he fails completely to give it any national or local shading. As represented by him it is an American, not an Englishman. His lines are brimful of cheap Americanisms, that are evidently personal interpolations. These detract from the plausibility of the performance. Mr. Russell Bassett did extremely well in the eccentric character of "Bishop-riggs," his make-up being effective and his dialect true. This is a fact worthy of mention, for as a rule this actor is singularly unsatisfactory. Miss Rose Osborne gave a clever rendition of "Ann Sylvester." It is not an easy character to successfully represent, and it is to this artist's credit to be able to say that it was done full justice to. I look upon Miss Osborne as one of the most intelligent, conscientious actresses that has ever appeared on our boards. She is not a brilliant or strongly emotional one, but one who will always be satisfactory and pleasing. Miss Louise Beaudet is a most delightful *ingenue*. She has the freshness and vivacity of youth, coupled with wonderful experience and ability. It is a matter of surprise that she has not ere this obtained footing in some of the great Eastern theaters. She is a perfect juvenile actress. Her connection with the French stage has been of vast service to her. The teachings given her there, coupled with the traits of her origin, have endowed her with a wealth of facial play and gesture. There is, perhaps, a little too much of the latter in her action, but when she is more at home on the English stage this will be modified. The French language will permit of more extensive gesticulatory accompaniments than the English. If this little lady does not become an immense favorite, then is truly appreciation dead in this community. Besides *Man and Wife*, Mr. Mayo has appeared during the week in a *Romance of a Poor Young Man* and *The Marble Heart*. As "Manuel," in the former play, Mr. Mayo was in all respects eminently satisfactory. During the week, this actor has proven himself an artist of talent. He is quiet, natural and forcible. The evil results of one-part acting have never been more fully exemplified than in this connection. To most theater-goers, he is only known as "Davy Crockett" or "Badger;" and that he is an excellent general actor, full of reserved strength and emotional abilities, is a perfect revelation. The company, with one exception, have done remarkably well during the week. I refer to Miss Granville, who, as Madame Aubrey, in the *Romance of a Poor Young Man*, was so absurdly extravagant and exaggerated as to call for severe censure. It was a piece of acting so thoroughly bad that it came near spoiling the whole performance. It is in the province of the stage manager to regulate such flights of fancy. This evening, Mr. John Wilson, an old and useful member of this troupe, takes his annual benefit. On Monday, Judge Leman will make his final appearance on the stage.

Bush Street Theater.—Beauty and fun are still exercising their sway over us, and this place of amusement is nightly comfortably filled by amusement seekers. *Robinson Crusoe* is a capital burlesque, and as played by this troupe affords lots of laughter and jollity. An inevitable comparison with a former production results favorably to the present, but in certain points there is novelty and originality which serves as compensation. Miss Kate Everleigh is a pretty "Robinson Crusoe," and appears to great advantage in the picturesque dress of the character. She acts and sings neatly and pleasingly. Miss Carrie McHenry plays "Jesso," the Indian jester, with true burlesque style. This actress displays more originality than is usually found in such troupes, and therein lies the peculiar charm of her appearance. English burlesque actresses are generally all cast in the same mold, and there is an astonishing similarity in their manner and gesture. This little American girl has ideas of her own, and carries them out effectively. Of the men the most noticeable are Roland Reed, who makes a very amusing "Jim Cox," and Maflin, who is excessively funny as "Will Atkins." The Highland fling of the former, and the bass drum business of the latter, are the most ludicrous episodes of the burlesque. Graham is rather disappointing as "Friday." An exchange of *roles* between him and Reed would undoubtedly improve the performance. Miss Roseau introduces two musical selections. "Coming Thro' the Rye" is one, and the other, I believe, a bolero from *Sicilian Vespers*. The latter she sings fairly, the first execrably. For a singer to take liberties with such a well known song as the old Scotch ballad is bad enough, but the climax is capped when they are so wretchedly conceived and executed. This actress better repeat her selections of last week, which were at least acceptably sung. *Piff Paff*, a very amusing burlesque, will be produced on Monday, and there is more coming, for which let us rejoice.

Baldwin's Theater.—This week has seen the last of *Forget Me Not*. Miss Lewis, in her endeavors to improve and elaborate her "Stephanie," has gone too far, and her last few performances have been terribly overacted, destroying thereby its natural value and artistic finish. It was even so with her "Countess Zicka." The superiority of French dramatists over all others has never been more amply exemplified than by this play. *Diplomacy* is in all respects a perfect play, and as good a one could have been constructed with the material of *Forget Me Not*. The fact of a man of the world, compelled to stand helpless by and see the object of his pure and mature love crushed by the spectre of his youthful folly and gay early life, in the shape of an ambitious, designing, merciless woman, without the power to interfere and defeat her heartless schemes, constitutes a plot out of which a French writer, with his matchless ingenuity and wealth of detail, would have formed a wonderfully interesting play. On Wednesday evening, Miss Blanche Thorne took Miss Carey's part at short notice, owing to a sudden indisposition of the latter. It was a very creditable effort. On Monday, on the occasion of Mr. Morrison's benefit, Miss Virginia Thorne appeared as "Lazarillo" in *Don Cæsar de Bazan*, and played with praiseworthy merit. In the Thorne family, talent is very much diffused, and seems to be hereditary. Tomorrow evening, *Courtship*, H. J. Byron's latest success, will be produced for Harry Widmer's benefit. Miss Katy Mayhew will also appear in a farce. This young and talented musician has done a great deal towards the local development of orchestral music, and deserves strong public recognition. On Thursday evening, *Lucrezia Borgia* was produced, for the joint debut of Miss Rachel Lowenthal and Mrs. Anita de Fitsch Grant. Notice of this is reserved.

Standard Theater.—The Illusionists are appearing to full houses. Their entertainment is amusing and interesting. It is some time since necromancy has visited us, and, as Chevalier Thorn is an excellent professor of this art, public favor is naturally to be expected. The expose of mediumistic manifestations is exceedingly clever, though some of the best tricks are left unexplained. There are a lot of novelties announced by Messrs. Thorn and Darvin, so that attraction will continue to reign.

German Theater.—Notwithstanding the storm, a fair audience assembled for Mr. Kadelburg's benefit. *Sodom and Gomorrha* is a very amusing four-act farce, and was extremely well-acted. Miss Mundt-Muhlback made her reappearance, and was cordially received. For tomorrow evening, *Town and Country*.

Woodward's has endless attractions for to-day and to-morrow. The wonderful Millie Christine, two souls in one body, the unheard of, two-headed lady, the dwarfs, Baron Littlefinger and Count Rosebud, the Allen Sisters, the phonograph and zoographicon, and great Teutonic impersonator.

Marion Singer.—This little lady is at last securing the recognition her talents entitle her to, and, with the "Rice's Surprise Party," is everywhere highly praised. That this city should have been so indifferent toward her ability is not to its credit.

Chit-Chat.—Lotta's Southern trip far exceeds any previous record. It was simply immense. This little lady's equanimity is being sadly ruffled by numerous claimants to the position of husband.——The negotiations for the appearance of Marimon, Mapleson's *prima donna*, were all made from New Yorkby cable, and cost over $2,800.——John McCullough is the sole theatrical attraction (so called) at Washington at present.——Mary Anderson is playing to the biggest business ever known in the Northwest.——The get-up of *Dr. Clyde* at the Boston Museum is said to be perfect. This is due to the talent and ability of our dear friend, Willie Seymour. The Boston critics speak of him as the Napoleon of stage managers. Boston is appreciative! Home news from abroad!!——In refitting the Busb Street Theater Manager Locke has spent over $20,000 (fiddlesticks!) and the owner of the property a like amount (!) in rehuilding the front (!!), thus giving an entrance twenty feet wide and fifty feet in length (!!!)——Boston thinks late comers to places of amusement should be hissed. Perhaps if Boston sets the example other cities will follow.——Currie's trial in Texas has been postponed by reason of the absence of the witnesses for the State.——John Gilbert has fully recovered.——They accuse Rose Wood of having lost interest in her profession, and plays mechanically.——Bret Harte's writings are to appear first in the Paris *Figaro*, and Olive Logan is to turn his English into French.——Annie Pixley is to have a new play.——Mme. Ambre is to visit California.——The Italians revenge themselves on Saint-Saens by dubbing him Senza-Senso.——Patti and Nicolini sang in *Traviata* at Berlin on Nov. 1st. Wilhelm was present. The success was immense.——The new director of the Paris Grand Opera has revived the custom, abolished in 1870 by Halanzier, of having the ushers dressed in knee-breeches and silk stockings. How would Waller Wallace, Jack Martin, and the rest, look in this garb?——Hear the *Parisian:* "Certainly one of the most piquant, dark-eyed beauties now seen on the Boulevards is the dashing American *prima donna*, Clara Louise Kellogg. Her graceful figure—though, as Judic says of her own, *un peu boulotte*—shows to great advantage in a nobby ulster, the product of one of the English-Parisian tailors; and her favorite bonnet is adorned with an amazing ornithological specimen of the cockatoo order. Miss Kellogg is accompanied by her mother, as usual. They purpose taking apartments in Paris for two or three months, when Miss Kellogg will resume the charming musical 'at homes' which were so relished in London last Spring."——Adelina Patti is received in Paris merely as the artist who has one of the most wonderful voices of the age, and who has always been a favorite on the lyric stage. At the same time, the Marquis is warned that his interference will not be tolerated, and that, when Paris wants to hear Patti, he must place no obstacles in the way.——John McCollough: "As a star I was well satisfied with any success for a beginner. The critics seemed severe, and I thought them so; but upon looking back, and seeing how unsatisfactory the performances were, I begin to think the critics were right and I was wrong. They have treated me with more consideration lately, as you remark, and I suppose it is because I have tried to forget what I have seen in other actors, and am learning to draw my inspiration from the book of Nature. I don't care what a critic writes now; he must be a pretty bad one if I cannot learn something from him."

Krug Champagne.—Private Cuvee, in quarts and pints; Shield—Krug—in quarts and pints; Premiere Qualite, in quarts and pints. For sale by Hellman Bros. & Co., corner Front and Jackson streets.

People of no account never run in debt.

SPORTING ITEMS.

Coursing. There was a good attendance of visitors at the coursing meeting at Point of Timbers, last Sunday. The ground compares favorably with any in the State, being far superior to Livermore or Modesto. The only unpleasant feature in the day's sport was the conduct of White, the Judge, in giving so incorrect a decision in the first race between "Kitty Clover" and "Monarch," that he was driven off the ground by acclamation; Gallagher and Douglas judging the rest of the matches. "Kitty Clover" and "Monarch" were the first dogs put in the slips. A hare was soon started, which favored "Kitty Clover." Before the dogs had run thirty yards a fresh hare started up close to "Monarch," who left the course to pursue it. Both dogs killed. The race was decided by the judge in favor of "Kitty Clover;" it should have been given, a "No Course." The gentlemen running "Monarch" withdrew their dog from further competition, but Carroll, the owner of "Kitty Clover," refused to accept the stakes. This action showed plainly that the judge did not act unfairly at his request, or for his benefit, but erred either from personal motives or ignorance. Franklin's "Speculation" beat Tevi's "White Cloud;" the latter showed considerable speed at the start, but was not in proper condition for a long course. Lane's "Lady Gay" ran an undecided course with T. Tunstead's "California Boy." A match for a purse of $50 was then arranged between "Kitty Clover" and "Monarch." The dogs got a good slip. "Kitty Clover" made the first turn, "Monarch" took the second. The rest of the course was even till "Kitty Clover" killed. The race was in full sight of the spectators all through, and the decision in "Kitty Clover's" favor gave general satisfaction. Ryan's "Zerina" beat Douglas' "Colleen Bawn." Both dogs killed another hare before they were taken up. "Colleen Bawn" beat "White Cloud" in a long course, the hare getting away in some brush. Several dogs ware then loosed for a battle royal; the hare was killed by a Point of Timbers dog called "Coal Miner," who made the capture by some of the worst lurching we ever saw. This concluded the day's sport, the party leaving for town on the 2:17 train. The company spoke in high terms of H. Gallagher, proprietor of the Hot Spring and hotel at Point of Timbers, for his efforts to accommodate them and promote the sport. T. Tunstead, the slipper, as usual, gave perfect satisfaction.

Rowing. - Our Victoria, B. C., correspondent furnishes the following account of a race between W. Cotsford and Seeley: "A sculling race between Cotsford and Seeley took place over ths usual course (2¼ miles) for $100 a side. Cotsford giving his opponent oue minute start, Seeley went away at the word, pulling 42 strokes, and was fully 250 yards to the good before Cotsford was started. The latter went away at his usual pace, 31 and 32, gaiuing 14 seconds at the turn. He then let out, going 36, and rapidly closed the gap, but the law was too much for him, and Seeley crossed the score a winner hy four seconds. Cotsford's time was 19 min. 47 sec., the best on record over the course. When Cotsford's new shell arrives, he will he ready to make a match with Leahey, or any other man on the coast, for $1,000 a side."——Leahey and Hoyt are both in practice. The shell Henry Hoyt will race in, if it suits, is being built hy Twohig, who expects to complete it by the end of next week.——We hear of a single scull race between Mrs. W. Wallace, stroke of the ladies' crew of the California Theater Boat Club, and Grace Florence, who has a Boston reputation as an oarswoman.——At present there is no ground for the rumor of a match between Fenn and Sullivan.——The Eastern sporting papers are full of arguments as to whether Hanlan or Trickett is champion sculler of the world. As neither can claim the title without defending it against all comers, it is only fair to refuse to give it to either of them till they have rowed together.

Shooting.—Messrs. Ruth, Carver, Graham and Co. would feel bad if they had seen the marksmanship of one of our well kuown sportsmen last week. At 25 yards he put a hall through a small oak apple, held in the teeth of a friend. He then stuck a half-dollar half way in an apple and suspended it hy a string; at 25 yards he knocked out the half-dollar. A swinging string at 25 yards was cut up inch hy inch, till his accuracy got monotonous. He shot with an ordinary Ballard rifle.——Good duck-shooting can he had at Norfolk and along the line of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad.——Beware of Alameda Flats. Two hunters were nearly smothered in the mud there last week.

Pedestrianism.—The quarter-mile race between Hedley and McIntyre is advertised to come off at the Recreation Grounds to-morrow. There will he several other foot races during the day, the principal one heing a 100 yards race, for an advertised $100, for which Archie McComh, Davis and Pendergast are alleged to have entered.——Sacramento is threatened with a male and female six-day go-as-you-please, to help prepare the inhahitants for the legislative session.——The *Call* says: "Harry Maynard talks of getting up a ladies' walking match at Vallejo." Some time ago he talked about fighting Arthur Chambers.

Baseball.—The hasehall clubs in the northern part of the State are contemplating ths formation of a league. There can he no douht that the idea is a good one, as they have already enough good clubs to form a powerful league that will prove of great benefit.——The game for the benefit of James Hamilton, that was postponed last Sunday on account of the rain, will hs played to-morrow at the Union Grounds, weather permitting.——Several members of the Eastern clubs stated their intention to remain here till the milder weather of Spring makes walking across the Sierras practicahle.

Bicycling.—John Keen's plucky challenge to ride a hicycle a twenty mile race against any trotter in America, or a one mile race if he can select the course, has called forth a storm of indignation from all the Eastern papers, who are unanimous in saying he is either an idiot or the most conceited man living. John Keen may he a little conceited, as he has a right to he, hut the amount of free advertising his challenge brought shows he is no fool. It is possible that he can select a track on which he can heat any trotter in America—stone slahs, for instance.

Football.—The Wanderer's Club has divided into two parties, one keeping the name Wanderer, the other incorporating under the title of the Oakland Foothall Club. The former club is mostly comprised of members from the Olympian Club, the latter draws its strength from the St. George's Club. A match game of foothall hetween the Wanderers and Oaklands will he played at the Recreation Grounds to-day, commencing at 2 P.M., weather permitting.

For Gems and Diamonds go to Geo. C. Shreve & Co., 110 Montgomery street.

Yachting. The San Francisco Yacht Club held n meeting at the Palace Hotel last week, for the transaction of regular husiness. Arrangements are being made by the Club for a course of nautical lectures, by gentlemen well versed in yachting lore. We respectfully suggest the yachting editors of the *Call* and *Argonaut* as competent men (in their own estimation) for the position.

Archery.—N. E. White has been elected Captain of the Capital Bow Club of Sacramento, to fill the vacancy caused by A. W. Pearson's resignation.——There will he a grand archery meeting at Adams' Point on Christmas day, if the weather prove fine.——The San Jose Archery Club are going behind at a rate that insures them the first place in the hurying ground for California archery clubs.

ART JOTTINGS.

The local artists, or such of thsm as contribute to the auction shop, appear to he doing a lively business. To be sure, their trash brings hut low prices, but then it is low work—very low. This evening a sale will take plac at Oakland, hut of its character we ars not advised. Hsretofore, sales of pictures in Oakland have been of the most slovenly aud trumpery sort; in fact, much of the trash offered in this city comes from a picture factory in Oakland.

In this city the local artists contribuls of their work, hut over thsre they have a real cotton cloth, chromo-copying concern, and, of course, it turns out more pictures than can he sold there, so we ars regaled with the surplusage. We understand that great efforts will he made to render the forthcoming Artists' Ball a succes, hut we hear nothing of an exhihition. Are the objects for which the Art Association was started to he entirely ignored?

We observe, too, that tickets ars to he sold to others than members, but only through the committee. We suggest that each ticket sold to non-members shall he indorsed hy them, and that members' tickets he made non-transferahle. In this way only can the responsihility of having improper characters present be placed where it helongs. In the early days of the Society, at various of their entertainments, scenes were enacted at the refreshment tables disgraceful in their character and detrimental to the hest interests of ths Association. No date has yet heen fixed for the pupils' exhihition at the School of Design, hut as many of the pictures produced by the pupils are for sale, ths wisdom of holding it during holiday week will he apparent.

STANDARO THEATER.

M. A. Kennedy, Manager.--For a short season Only. This and Every Evening During the Week, and Grand Special Ladies' and Children's Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday, at 2 P.M. First Appearance in America of

Thorn and Darvin,

the Original Royal Illusionists and Exposers of Spiritualism, from England's Homs of Mystery, Egyptian Hall, London. The World's Greatest Necromancers, who offer a challenge to Dr. Slade of $1,000: "We, without reservation, claim that Spiritualism is produced entirely by human agency. Notwithstanding that Spiritualists claim that we are Mediums, we will wager the above sum that we can fully, completely and satisfactorily perform or expose any manifestations of so-called spirit-power that we may be allowed to witness three times.—THORN and DARVIN, Exposers of Spiritualism." Reserved Seats can be secured six days in advance at the Box Office without extra charge. Dec. 13.

THE BALOWIN THEATER.

Thomas Maguire, Manager.---This (Saturday) Afternoon, December 13th, Positively Last Matinee of

Forget Me Not!

This (Saturday) Evening, Benefit of FIRST CALIFORNIA GUARD, Company A, Light Battery, and Positively Last Performance of FORGET ME NOT. To-morrow (Sunday) Evening, First Benefit in San Francisco of MR HENRY J. WIDMER. Henry J. Byron's New Comedy, COURTSHIP, and JENNY LIND, in which MISS KATE MAYHEW will appear for the first time in three years. Dec. 13.

BUSH-STREET THEATER.

Charles E. Locke, Proprietor and Manager.--Carnival of Fun hy the Famous COLVILLE OPERA BURLESQUE COMPANY, and only repreSeutations for the present of the spectacular and picturesque Burlesque, in two acts, of

Robinson Crusoe!

Acknowledged to be superior in every particular to any Burlesque yet offered. This Week Only, and Saturday Matinee. In readiness for production, another new burlesque, PIFF-PAFF; or, THE MAGIC GUN! And for the holidays, BLUEBEARD!

CALIFORNIA THEATER.

W. B. Barton, Manager; Barton Hill, Acting Manager. Last Night of MR. FRANK MAYO. Special Engagement of Miss Rose Osborne, Mr. George D. Chaplin, Miss Louise Beaudet, Miss Gertie Granville, Miss A. A. Adams, Mr. Russell Bassett. This (Saturday) Afternoon--THE MARBLE HEART. This (Saturday) Evening, Benefit of MR. JOHN WILSON—THE THREE GUARDSMEN and THE DEMON DRINK. Monday Evening, Dec. 15th, Testimonial to MR. WALTER LEMAN—LOVE'S SACRIFICE. Miss Annette Ince, Mrs. Judah, Mr. M. A. Kennedy. TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM. Dec. 13.

PAVILION, SACRAMENTO!

Inauguration Week.--Two Grand Pedestrian Tournaments! Six-Day Go-as-you-please! One Each for Ladies and Gentlemen. Ladies' Race commencing Monday, January 5th, 1880. Gentlemen's Race commencing Monday, January 19th, 1880. For particulars, address

Dec. 13. MARK THALL, 331 Kearny street, Room 9.

ROEOERER CHAMPAGNE.

Notice.--The Trade and the Public are informed that we receive the genuine LOUIS ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE, direct from Mr. Louis Roederer, Reims, over his signaturs and Consular Invoice. Each case is marked upon the side, "Macondray & Co., San Francisco," and each bottle bears the label, "Macondray & Co., Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast."

Oct. 11. MACONDRAY & CO., Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF CAL.

Attendance, daily, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., by the under- signed, to receive subscriptions and donations, and to furnish all information relating to the Society. J. P. McCURRIE, Secretary,

Oct. 23. 730 Montgomery street.

ROOFS

Of Tin or Asphaltum Repaired. Tin Roofs Painted. Send orders early to the OLD STAND, No. 819 Market street, opposite Stockton. Estimates furnished free of charge. [Dec. 6.] H. G. FISKE.

"The World," the Flesh, and the Devil.

[By a Truthful Penman.]

Martin Macomo, a gentleman of African extraction and of no address, but who was described as a lion-tamer, was charged before Mr. Flowers with stealing £20 from his master, in a cab. Mr. Partridge, of Shoreditch, stated that he kept an Aquarium, and that he had recently purchased some lions from Mr. Sanger, of Margate. "The purchase," Mr. Partridge added, "included the prisoner, who, with his father, had charge of the lions." Now, we have it on the authority of honest "Bottom," that there is no more "fearful wildfowl than your lion living," and that the bringing in of such a bird of prey among ladies would be attended—God shield us!—with disastrous consequences. But I was not aware that it was usual to keep lions in an Aquarium, nor did I know that the black men were a salable commodity in the United Kingdom. These, however, are considerations solely for the Aquarium-keeper, and it may well be that he has discovered some subtle and ingenious method of reconciling black men to servitude, and acclimatizing lions to an aquatic life. What interests the public is the fact that, while this investigation was going on, the lions were left to their own devices, and were, it appears, apt to be irregular in their ways when released from the supervision of the African to whom they were accustomed. On these grounds, Mr. Partridge declined to press the charge against the prisoner, and even declared that, unless he was set at liberty, he would not be answerable for what might happen; while the prisoner, being asked by the magistrate to explain his conduct, declared that he relieved his master of his money in order to take care of it. On being interrogated further, he reluctantly admitted that his master was drunk in the cab, a piece of evidence which the cabman was luckily able to confirm. The character of both parties being thus happily vindicated, the prisoner was allowed to return to the lions who were anxiously awaiting him, and Mr. Flowers may be congratulated on having conducted an intricate and delicate case to a satisfactory conclusion. When a servant appropriates his master's money, in order to "take care of it," it is clear that, however he may have erred in practice, he has been actuated by a blameless motive; and it is impossible to help admiring the disinterested spirit of the drunken proprietor of the Aquarium, who thought the public safety of more importance than the satisfaction of his private grievance.—*The Chiel in Vanity Fair.*——Rubinstein is a few days under fifty years old, being born November 30, 1829. He led his opera bimself, and was recalled no less than fourteen times. The style of the opera is before all dramatic, melodic, rythmic. Full of masterly conceived and worked-out ideas, it is long-winded and will have to undergo the beneficial censor's cut. The most surprising feature of the work is that it is so young, so rich, so warm. It is a living protest against Wagner's "new art" in Bayreutb. Rubinstein imitates nobody; he is himself—the greatest praise of an artist. And what have those who tried to imitate Wagner really done?

"Wie er rauspert wie er spuckt
Das haht Ihr ibm glucklich abgeguckt."

His idiosyncrasies, pardonable to his genius, have no *locum standi* without that genius.——A friend of mine has received a letter from an officer who has been spending the Summer at Mount Troodos, the new bill-station in Cyprus It is full of praise of the climate, which he describes as glorious from May until the beginning of October. The spurs of the hills, covered with luxuriant arbutus, ilex, cypress and pines, offer tempting sites for the villas of the future; and in Spring the hill-sides form a glowing carpet of flowers, among which the cistus is the most beautiful. Early in October the weather became wet and stormy, and every one was glad to get back again to the plains. The health of the troops during the Summer, my informant tells me, was excellent.—*Atlas, in the World.*—— Mr. Sala will not stand for Brighton, or ask the favors of any constituency. He sails for New York in the *Scythia*, and intends wintering in the Southern States. This is what he says in the preface to the forthcoming second edition of "Paris Herself Again:" "By the time that these sheets issue from the press, I shall he on the sea, on my way to a far-distant country which I have not gazed upon for sixteen years—to the Great Republic, which I first visited when she was in the midst of war, and which I hope to find in the full enjoyment of peace and returning prosperity. Ere I depart I should like to shake hands with everybody. I think that, for myself, I can say that there is not one human creature living for whom I nourish one spark of unfriendly feeling; and it is a matter of great joy to me to find from the welcome this book has received, not only from the public, but from the reviewers, that at least I have not been making enemies since my last work was published." A party of private friends will entertain Mr. Sala at dinner before his departure.—— I have always been under the impression that the modern burglar was a timid, refined, and somewhat effeminate recluse, of a nervous temperament and sedentary pursuits. Several incidents, however, which have recently occurred in housebreaking show me that I was mistaken, and that these gentlemen are powerful and vigorous, and adepts in the use of lethal weapons. On Monday morning a burglar near Lewisham, having been interrupted in his operations by the thoughtlessness of a policeman, he struck his assailant on the head with a jemuy, fired three shots at him with his revolver, and escaped. This is as it should be, though possibly professional prejudice may lead the policeman to think otherwise. It is of the last importance that our criminal classes, to which the Army is largely indebted for its recruits, should be active, muscular and energetic, and, above all, deeply imbued with that indomitable love of liberty which is the proud inheritance of every Englishman.—*Vanity Fair.*——The *World* says: "All Englishmen who have been properly introduced in New York will be glad to hear that Mr. S. Ward, 'Uncle Sam,' has arrived in London, with the intention of passing some months among us. Mr. Sam Ward is the best Amphitryon in the United States—which is large praise—the most delightful companion that man can wish for. He is in excellent health and spirits, and apparently not an hour older than when he bade me farewell on board the *Calabria*, nearly six years ago. ——The County Court jurisdiction in Ireland is gradually unvailing the secret of Irish poverty. Fancy one Judge having 1,900 processes for debt to dispose of! Many of these were contracted by "the ladies" of the farmers' families for apparel wholly unsuited to their station in life. One hill that I heard of was cut down by the legal functionary from £75 to £5, which he considered sufficient for a farmer's daughter to spend on clothes annually. One item was a sealskin jacket, 15 gs.! These ladies had evidently considered the lilies, and considered them ill-arrayed.—— In the town of Limerick, through which, according to the Hibernian ditty, the River Shannon has the misfortune to flow, they have discovered a thoroughly original and practical application of an apostolic admonition. Men who happen to ambition membership of the Bakers' Trade Guild are literally compelled to be "baptized of the spirit;" they are bathed in whisky, as a ceremony of initiation.——Mr. Tod Heatley made a magnificent present to Mr. Algernon Bastard, on his marriage, the other day—100 dozen of his best wine. This is a wedding gift which would last a man's life, and he well appreciated by his friends as well as himself.

A young gentleman and his blushing bride, who were recently married in 'Frisco, called the next week at an apartment-house and were shown the flat that was to be let by the loquacious person who officiated as janitor. This estimable woman, who would appear to be a good, motherly soul, went on to illustrate how very healthy the house happened to be. "There was Mrs. ——, on the first floor; she came here a bride and went away with three children, as pretty little things as ever I saw, mem. And there was Mrs. ——, the second, who had a little son born to her here, mem, and fourteen months after a little daughter. And, mem, Mrs. ——, the third floor, she was a bride, too, mem, and it was twins, mem, within a year. If you please, mem, I am the mother of four of the darlingest "——"Thanks," said the bridegroom, from whom we gleaned this interesting anecdote; "after all, I think it would be better to go a little further up town." And he led the bride—"blushing again"—into the open air and out of the healthy neighborhood.

When a certain lady refused, soon after her husband's death, to let the hounds go out, a learned sergeant-at-law asked Chief Justice X. whether there would be any harm if they were allowed to do so with a piece of crape round their necks. "I can hardly think," said the Chief Justice, "that a piece of crape is necessary. It will surely suffice if they are in full cry."

New Styles of Watch-Cases at Geo. C. Shreve & Co.'s, 110 Montgomery street.

GEO. STREET, Agent News Letter, 30 Cornhill, E. C., London.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS OF LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, which are calculated to deceive the public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their signature, "LEA & PERRINS," which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see name on wrapper, label, bottle and stopper. Wholesale and for export by the proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, etc., etc., and by grocers and oilmen throughout the world. To be obtained of Nov. 16. MESSRS. CROSS & CO., San Francisco.

ROWLAND'S

MACASSAR OIL strengthens the Hair and prevents it falling off. The bottles have a glass stopper, and *not* a cork.

KALYDOR beautifies the Complexion and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Prickly Heat, Eruptions, etc.

ODONTO whitens the Teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

EUKONIA is a new and delicate toilet powder.

Ask for ROWLAND'S articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid cheap imitations. Sold by Druggists, Bazaars, etc., all over the world. May 3.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

[ESTABLISHED 1820.]

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India and the Colonies: Joyce's Treble Waterproof and F 3 Quality Percussion Caps; Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding; Joyce's Cas-Tight Cartridges, for Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns; Wire Cartridges, for killing game at long distances, and every description of Sporting Ammunition. Sold by all gun-makers and dealers in gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers,
Sept. 20. 57 Upper Thames street, London.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

Finest and Cheapest Meat-flavoring Stock for Soups, Made Dishes and Sauces. March 2.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful. See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," etc.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

Caution--Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature, in blue ink, across Label. "Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years." March 2.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

To be had of all Store-keepers, Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only), C. David & Co., 43, Mark Lane, London, England. March 2.

CHARLES LANGLEY & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

Importers of Pure English, French and German Drugs,

PATENT MEDICINES, Etc.,

100 and 102 FRONT STREET,

San Francisco. [Sept 6.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

Is Life Worth Living? By W. H. Mallock. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons; San Francisco: Billings, Harbourne & Co.

The above is the title of a book by Mr. W. H. Mallock, who has brought himself into notice in England by his "New Paul and Virginia," his "New Republic," and by essays in the monthly reviews. He belongs to the drawing-room school of philosophers, and yet, with all his weaknesses, he is tolerably well versed in all the latest and most advanced views of the greatest minds of this century. He has command of a showy, epigrammatic style, frequently ornate and at times inexact, if not unmeaning; and he has an air of pretentiousness and dogmatism that no doubt imposes on many of his readers. The subject of the worth of life, its conditions, aims and prospects, has in all ages occupied the most thoughtful men, and has had a strong fascination for all classes. This it is that has given to religions and their ministrants their influence and power in all countries, the mysteriousness as to whence we come, what we are here for, and whither are we going. Mr. Mallock takes issue with the leading scientific and philosophical writers of our time as to the basis of morality, and tries to show that amongst these writers morality is a mere sentiment, or an emotion without any basis that will bear investigation, and at that any moment this sentiment may be blown to the winds by changes of opinion or fluctuations in feeling. His main contention is that there can be no sound morality unless it derives its sanction from two articles of belief, namely, the belief in a future life and the belief in a personal God. All the hope, joy and consolation that scientific minds pretend to derive from the pursuit of truth and the exercise of humanity and benevolence, he regards as imaginary, and in no way rooted in the conditions of the life or thought of scientific men. Apart from the belief in God and immortality, he asserts there can be no genuine progress, and in the triumph of science and positivism, he discerns the almost certainty of a return to the "lusts of paganism." Having proclaimed this doctrine with sufficient iteration to satisfy himself, although, after all, it never amounts to more than mere grandiloquent assertion, he then, in rather soft, stealthy accents, dallies with the merits of Natural Theism as a basis of morality, but as this is a mere interlude to draw off the attention of the reader from the climax to which he is almost surreptitiously hastening, we shall only say that in Protestantism of many colors he does not find any resting-place. At length, however, the secret is unveiled, the Sphinx reveals itself, and the supreme sanction of morality is found to be belief in God and immortality, and complete submission to the Roman Catholic Church. Rarely have we seen such a halting and impoteut conclusion following on such a pretentious analysis, and to an intelligent reader such a solution will bring a feeling of surprise if not of bewilderment. On many questions presented by modern life, Mr. Mallock's criticism is of the utmost interest, but the final fall into the capacious arms of Roman Catholicism, and his abdication of all independent judgment, are rather chilling to the warm feelings and ardent hopes which an active-minded and intellectual generation have drawn from an era of unparalleled progress and intelligence, and from an age in which the pursuit of truth has been a conspicuous characteristic. Mr. Mallock has only shown more clearly by his failure to arrive at any acceptable conclusion the difficulties that surround the subject, and we do not think that many persons will be led away from the clear views and the abundant facts with which modern science has furnished us, even if it cannot demonstrate the unprovable assertions of the existence of a personal God and a future life, in order to submit themselves to the pretended infallibility of the Romish Church. Scientific minds do not deny God and immortality; but in the language of Hubert Spencer, they say these ideas belong to the domain of the "unknowable," they are incapable of absolute proof, though most of such minds infer from the phenomena of the world that they are true, and they draw from these much of the consolation of their present lives. Scientific men, however, insist that morality arises out of social life, and progresses as social life rises to higher forms and to a higher organization; and the purer morality becomes, the more highly are developed the instincts or the capacities that lead us to feel more and more strongly the elements in the world that awaken in us feelings of the divine and of the existence of God and of a future state. Science leads to morality and the highest forms of religion through the progress of the human mind and higher social organization; it gives us, therefore, a genuine basis, of which we can all judge, and which we can all understand. Roman Catholicism imposes its dogmas by its own not-to-be-questioned authority, and leads us into outer darkness. The modern mind has an enthusiastic desire for light.

Ziozag Journeys in Europe. Vacation Rambles in Historic Lands. By Hezekiah Butterworth. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. San Francisco: Billings, Harbourne & Co.

This is a pretty book, and a good one, less scrappy than the title seems to promise. The places visited and briefly described are for the most part in England and France, and some historical incident connected with the place is told in a few words, and illustrated by an engraving of a famous character, or an old church or a scene renowned in story. The idea is confessedly taken from Topffer's "Voyages En Zigzag," but the treatment, of course, in no wise resembles his. If books are to be compiled from the labors of others, this is one of the least *book-making* ways in which the thing can be done; and the real information pleasantly communicated to young people excuses the want of real thinking on the author's part. It ought to be mentioned that the cover of the volume is a work of art in itself.

Appleton's Journal, for Decemher, gives us the continuation of Mme. de Rémusat's Memoirs from the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, with judicious omissions from time to time, when the subject becomes too much like one of M. Zola's novels or Mr. Swinhurne's Ballads. The paper on "Some Aspects of Robert Burns," is one of the best on the career of the poet that we have seen, and that on Charles James Mathews is full of entertainment. These, with the two continued novels, make up the lighter and, at the same time, the better part of the number. Mr. Horace White's "Parliamentary Government in America," is heavy, and is written too evidently to please a party. Some sound ideas on "Domestic Art" are expressed by Eustace Balfour, and an article entitled "Fragments" is made up of Karl Hillebrand's brilliant sketches of England and a passage from the *Edinburgh* on "George Eliot as a Godless Writer."

The Book Reviews notice Arnold's "Light of Asia," "Blanid," "Bayard Taylor's German Literature," "Hector Berlioz," "Darwin's Voyage in the Beagle," abridged, "Harper's Latin Dictionary," and the "Early Christiau Priuers."

The Editor's Table, in some remarks on the Obelisk, manages, with singular dexterity, to avoid facing and answering the objection to the destruction of monuments by establishing a parallel between the Venus of Milo and an obelisk, like the one now in process of removal. No such parallel can be allowed. A Greek statue is a work of art complete in itself, not monumental, not significant by position. An obelisk is part of a great work, which is mutilated by its removal; and this consideration must outweigh with every reasonable person all the commonplaces about beautifying a great city, and instructing the popular mind by bringing ancient Egypt into the life of London or New York. It is no answer to this to say that Cleopatra's Needle had no particular significance where it stood, but had been removed from its original site. The violation of a sound principle is equally reprehensible, whether committed by Egyptians, or Romans, or Frenchmen, or Englishmen, or Americans; and any man can see this obelisk-mania in its true light who will suppose the monuments of his own country and national life subjected to treatment like that which the Temples of Egypt and Greece have suffered.

The North American Review, for December, is a number of not more than average interest. Mr. J. A. Froude, the historian, contributes Part I. of what, apparently, is intended to be a series of papers on "Romanism and the Irish Race in the United States," showing the political dangers of the solid Irish-Catholic party in this country. The dangers are undoubtedly real, but how, in a free country, to meet the unity of a large population of religious bigots is a problem which there are no present means of solving. Circumstances will, doubtless, evolve a policy when the danger becomes more aggravated. Senator Boutwell writes, giving sound advice to young men as to the qualifications and conditions of political life. Professor Bonamy Price discourses, with tiresome and vague prolixity, on the subject, "Is Political Economy a Science?" On "English and American Physique" Dr. George M. Beard gives some very interesting views, which will commend themselves to those who wish to be informed as to the difference in type developed, in America, out of the European races, more particularly as shown in the higher nervous sensibility of Americans, both men and women. The other articles are on "The Religion of To-day," and on "The Permanence of Political Forces," by Mr. Cuthbert Mills.

The November "Portfolio" gives a notice of Adolph Schreyer, the great horse-painter, of whom it is said that his "pictures extend our knowledge of geography." His subjects are generally chosen in Turkey, Hungary, Bosnia, and the picturesque lands on the east and south of the Mediterranean. Capt. Lucas's "Art Life in Belgium" gives the palm of colors to the painters of that country. The account of M. Febu, the armless painter of Antwerp, is very interesting, and the manipulation (?) of his pictures is declared to be excellent. Mr. Hamerton's fifth paper on Aesthetics is devoted to Idiosyncrasy, and is filled with good thinking. He gives us, also, some good remarks on Albert Durer's "Prodigal Son." The illustrations are: "Wallachian Posting," by Schreyer, Albert Durer's "Prodigal Son," and "In Westminster Abbey," by J. W. Inchbold.

The California Horticulturist, for November, has a very full table of contents and a gathering of interesting facts in its line. The Notes speak of an insect found an the Florida orauge trees, which is thought to live on the scale bug; and the editor suggests that it he imported, which seems at least a little rash, till more is known. The Cuzco corn, at the State University, is described as wonderfully large and vigorous. Its way of anchoring itself by means of side roots is described as peculiar; but do not all canes and other tall, slender plants throw out these supports?

The Art Chronicle is taken up principally with three late publications on Turner's *Liber Studiorum*, and the exhibition of Méryon's Etchings, a collection of remarkable works. One of the examples specially named is: "*San Francisco, executed in* 1855 *for a firm of bankers.*

An elegant assortment of Gold Watches and Chains at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,

City and County of San Francisco, September 9, 1879.

Redemption of San Francisco Bonds,

ISSUE OF 1858.

Holders of Bonds of the City and County of San Francisco, issued under "An Act to provide for the Funding and Payment of the outstanding Unfunded Claims against the City of San Francisco, and against the County of San Francisco, as they existed prior to the first day of July, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six," approved April 20, 1858, are hereby notified that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the above named Bonds will receive sealed proposals for the surrender of any portion thereof, at the City and County Treasurer's office, New City Hall, San Francisco, until 12 o'clock noon,

Wednesday, December 31st, 1879.

The amount to be applied to the Redemption of these Bonds is more or less, One Hundred and Eighty Thousand Dollars **($180,000).**

Bidders will state at what rate they will surreuder their Bonds, for payment in United States gold coin.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent. of the Bonds offered, or their equivalent in coin, or certified checks, and should the Bonds tendered not be presented within ten days after the award, the next lowest bid will be accepted.

No proposal above par will be entertained.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for surrender of Bonds, issue of 1858."

A. J. BRYANT, Mayor,
COLIN M. BOYD, Auditor,
CHAS. HUBERT, Treasurer,
Commissioners of the Funded Debt.

Sept. 13.

AVERILL MIXED PAINT,

The Best, Most Durable and Beautiful of All Paints.

PREPARED READY FOR USE,

AND OF ANY SHADE OR COLOR DESIRED.

O. S. ORRICK, General Agent,

Sept. 27. *339 Market st., Opposite Front.*

QUICKSILVER.

For sale---In lots to suit, by Thomas Bell & Co., No. 305 Sansome street, over Bank of California. Nov. 16.

MRS. SMALLMAN'S SCRIBE AGAIN.

As we recently pointed out, Amelia of the cunning eye, needed a scribe, and she found one in Bassett, of the obscure *Era*. The woman who, despite many tears, was convicted by twelve men good and true of felony, and sentenced by one of the most righteous of Judges to several years of correctional treatment, finds fools even in jail. We presume she found Bassett there, for, as that has been her only lawful residence for some time past, it seems impossible to tell where else be met her. But she has got even the jail fixed all right. She commands where she might fairly be expected to be subserviant. Separated from Henry Maginnis, she has comfortable quarters, receives visitors, and is, douhtless, as kindly disposed as she ever was. Bassett is again a caller. Some months ago he fell under the spell of that wondrous eye of hers, and started out in search of adventure. He deemed himself a knight errant, whose special mission in life it was to avenge her prison loneliness; and, by the hy, if it were not that that self-same tribulation had overtaken her, Bassett, with a mug worthy of a nigger, and eyes that would do no discredit to a sheep, would never have been permitted to come within touching distance of Amelia, the heroine of so many conquests, and the owner of that irresistible eye. But she was caught at one, out of many, of her tricks, and the law cast her into prison. Her charms were not made to be wasted upon the desert air, nor in tbe common cells of a jail either. Whilst there she needs to stoop to conquer. In the twinkling of an eye she thought she had caught Bassett. Ere long she discovered, as she had often done before, that there are fish easy to catch, but are worthless when they are caught. Bassett was one of this sort. He took the bait at a gulp and was landed without a tussle. To drop the metaphor, he turned out a money-seeking deceiver. His knight errantry consisted in running a tilt at a millionaire's coin. He preceded his efforts in that direction by drawing from his fertile imagination stories about the "wrongs" of tbe "injured woman," that were laughable to those who knew Amelia, and disgusting to those who understood Bassett. With a conscience that appears to have no sensibilities, and with a face that exhibits no signs of shame, he openly avows over his own signature that his attempts brought him five hundred shekels. He had no more to say on behalf of the "injured woman." Her alleged wrongs had all at once disappeared, and Amelia was ahandoned for coin. That is the unconscionable fellow's own story, and a cold-blooded one it is, taken from his own standpoint. He stands proven to be a fellow who believed it his duty to right the "wrongs" of an injured woman, and who, notwithstanding, abandoned her, in her hour of sorest need, to other and greater wrongs, and he did all this for the paltry sum of $500, and, worse than all, tells the story of his own disgrace, as if he were entirely unconscious of the depth of depravity to which he had descended. But this is not all. The time came when the five hundred were all expended, and the cry of creditors was loud. In short, his great need was, like that of most of us, he wanted more money. He resolved that the price of his "silence in the Smallman case" should be raised; he had sold himself too cheap; he would have two hundred dollars more, that he would! He made his demand, unfortunately for him, in writing. That fatal mistake drew his fangs, and rendered him innocuous. Henceforth it mattered little whether he assumed a virtnous indignation, which, it could be shown, he did not feel, or whether he reopened his batteries of abuse, when the evil motive of the abuse could be so readily exhibited. It was seen at a glance that "he had given himself away," but it could hardly have been imagined that, whilst acting as an arrant knave, he would confess his knavery, and thereby prove himself also a fool. But that is precisely what he did do. He again took up the *role* of the defender of the "innocent woman." He knew he would he met with that ugly letter, demanding more hush money, hence he felt it necessary to antioipate the charge by confessing its truthfulness. He said it was given to him to "maintain silence about the Smallman case." If that he true, then he took money and failed to give the consideration which he agreed to give, and for which he has been handsomely paid. Because he couldn't draw more blood money, he resumes the advocacy of the so-called "wrongs" of an "injured woman," which he confesses he had sold to be slaughtered as are sheep in Smithfield. He stands forth convicted of rascality by his own confession.

WHAT BECOMES OF SPECIAL COMMISSIONS?

A number of special Acts of the Legislature have given us a host of special Commissions. In fact, quite a large share of the government of the city is put upon Boards, or Commissions, not elected by the people. This is no doubt good in the eyes of the many thinking men, who are not enamored with all that elective bodies do. But it is a violation of the principle of government by the people, nevertheless. If we say that elected Supervisors cannot be trusted to perform the most important duties of the City Government, then it follows that representative government is a failure, and, if it is in city affairs, it can hardly be denied to be so in regard to national ones. While it is held that a resort to public opinion is the highest and best known form of governing, it is inconsistent, at least, to elect men to do the work, and then to distrust them so greatly as to take away their principal functions, and then place their duties in the hands of a non-elective Board or Commissioners. For ourselves, we prefer the experts chosen by competent authority, and do not care to carry the elective principle too far. But that was evidently not the opinion of the framers of the new Constitution. They have declared that the Legislature shall not authorize special Commissions to "perform any municipal functions whatever." That is clear and unmistakable language. The only difficulty is as to the status in which it leaves the present Commissions. The Constitution, when new legislation is required to enforce it, preserves the existing order of things until July next. But it appears to us that no new legislation is requisite to provide for successors to the present Commissions. The Constitution itself provides that "any city, town or township may make and enforce, within its limits, all such local police, sanitary and other regulations as are not in conflict with general laws." That would seem to render further legislation unnecessary, and that at this moment it is within the power of the Supervisors to sweep away all Boards and special Commissions. We hope we are wrong, but fear we are right.

The "Alta" asks the world in general what "those grand Spanish gentlemen officers" resigned their commissions for, and what it signifies, and who can tell us. We can. They knew the *Alta* would immortalize them, and they struck for glory.

FRISCO'S NEW REGIME.

Like the echoes we hear
In some beautiful dream,
Are the vows from the lips
Of the latest régime—

The régime just elected
From shovel and hod
By the voice of the people.
And, *ergo*, of God.

From the Mayor to the Poundman
They promise so well,
That they really might furnish
New pavement for Hell,

If it's true (as they say),
In that tropic retreat,
Good intentions form sidewalks
'Neath bad people's feet.

But, ah! we have bad
All this taffy before,
And we would not believe
Truth itself any more.

Why, the foot that is cloven
Already peeps out,
And that fraud is approaching
No wise man can doubt.

The star-chamber system
Already 's begun,
And they show that their deeds fear
The light of the sun.

And (we hope we're mistaken)
There's reason to dread
That the live city magnates
Are worse than the dead.

SENATOR JONES ON THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The telegraph announces Senator Jones' intention to deliver a philippic against the National Banks, when Congress reassembles, after the holidays. No abler man could be selected for this great duty. It is well known that the Nevada Senator never speaks until he has thoroughly comprehended the question to be spoken upon. Hence the country has come to consider that anything emanating from Senator Jones will be replete with information, sound in facts, argument and conclusion; and the country is never disappointed. His celebrated speech upon the silver bill is a model in its way, which, for breadth of information and logical reasoning, has never been equaled in any forensic discussion in the United States or Europe. The Senator ransacked the financial archives of Europe, Asia and America to obtain the materials of that speech, and be has left an enduring monument of his persouality in the Senate.

In the matter of the National Banks, we can imagine no one better prepared to deal with their illogical foundation, their gradual increase of power, and the overshadowing pretensions put forward by tbeir satellites in Congress. We expect that what General Jackson did for the United States Banks during his administration, Senator Jones will do for its successors, the National Banks of to-day. These greedy corporations, not content with receiving a bonus of from 4½ to 6 per cent. per annum from Government upon their circulating notes, aim to destroy the greenback currency, and thereafter to lock up the gold and silver of the country, so that their notes may be substituted to an indefinite amount. The national debt amounts to over $2,200,000,000, which the Banks propose funding at 4 per cent. Then, according to their prearranged programme, these same banks having, by means of syndicates, consolidated say three-fourths of these bonds, they will deposit the same in the Treasury and demand notes to the amount of $1,500,000,000. Upon these notes they will receive 4 per cent. interest from Government, and loan them to the people at from 6 to 15 per cent. per annum. This is their benevolent scheme in a nutshell. It smacks somewhat of inflation, but the only inflation which the National Banks object to is that which they do not control themselves. This is the scheme which Senator Jones proposes to attack and lay bare. We may rely upon it that he will do so in a manner that will disclose to the country the full purpose of this financial conspiracy. The National Banks are a part of the protective system inaugurated some years ago, which, while benefitting sections and individuals, has impoverished the nation at large. As our section receives no benefit, we are free to oppose it to the end, and shall watch Senator Jones's course with eager expectancy and confidence in his ability.

THE BURLINGAME TREATY.

In the frequent discussions of the subject of the importation of Chinese coolies, much prominence has been given to the Burlingame Treaty, yet the general character and origin of this instrument have received very little attention. The treaty shows, on its face, that it was framed entirely in the interest of the Chinese; and unless the prohibition of American coolieism in China! or the provision that Americans shall be entitled to avail themselves of the benefits of Chinese educational institutions!! is considered an exception, not a single privilege is secured to Americans, to which they were not entitled under pre-existing treaties—in fact, the United States were not represented in the matter. Mr. Burlingame had been for many years active in politics, and, upon the triumph of the Republicans, it was felt that he, as an old worker in the party, was entitled to his reward; but it seems to have been considered desirable to send him out of the country, and he was first sent to Austria. Upon Austria's declining to receive him, he was appointed Minister to China, and was considered disposed of, so far as his party was concerned. That such an old party manager as Burlingame was blind to the fact that he had little more to hope from his "party," no one will suppose. On the contrary, he comprehended the situation, and at once set himself to work to try to get some good thing out of China. In this laudable enterprise he was assisted by Robert Hart, a very clever Irishman, who, as Superintendent of Foreign Customs, has acquired great influence and much money in the Empire; and there can be no doubt that the treaty and the appointment of Burlingame, as Chinese Minister, to take it home for ratification, were planned by these two gentlemen. That the whole matter was arranged before Burlingame tendered his resignation is evident from the fact that be was appointed Chinese Minister while he was still, in strictness, United States Minister, the acceptance of his resignation not having reached him. Under all the circumstances, it can scarcely be deemed unfair to assume that Mr. Burlingame's main object was to please the Chinese, and, as a consequence, secure a place said to have been worth more than $50,000 per annum. Of course, the treaty, having been ratified, is part of the supreme law of the land; but if our views of its origin are correct, it is not entitled to any special credence. Moreover, it is far from certain that the Chinese Government particularly desired the treaty. The Chinese who return from this country carry with them certain ideas of individnal rights, which are a source of some trouble to the governing class, and are likely to cause more inconvenience as time goes on. Whether Chinese immigration is desirable or not, it can scarcely be necessary to resort to violent measures to stop or regulate it, since there can be little doubt that the desired end can be attained by negotiation.

THE TOWN CRIER.

"Hear the Crier"! "What the devil art thou?
"One that will play the devil, sir, with you."

"He'd a sting in his tail as long as a flail,
Which made him grow bolder and bolder."

Never read the "Western Encyclopedia," devoted to Sport, Literature and Art? Is it possible! And never met Flurry, editor, journalist and dignitist of the *Western, et cetera?* I am astonished! You're behind the age, my boy. Get an introduction; don't fail. Cultivate Flurry. Get him to read you the last gem in the *Western, et cetera, et cetera* —"Use of the Human Hand"— form evidently pied, as the article seems to relate to horse's hoofs and mud pies. But Flurry don't mind it. Flurry is a genius—in his mind; and, in his way of doing business, has a most unique method. Walking matches coming again into prominence. Flurry is on the *qui vive* to interview pedestrians; and a man with square-toed shoes, heavy ulster and a short cane is sure to be interviewed by Flurry as to his chances, etc.; and as the sub-editor always has a copy of the *W. E. et cetera* in his pocket, the ped. is presented with a copy, and then entered on the books as a subscriber. Tuesday morning we encountered Flurry on Kearny street; rain pouring down—no umbrella—and his ulster unfortunately "at the room." "Good morning, Flurry. What's new in literature and art that causes you, in this tempestuous weather, to leave the comforts of your sumptuous apartments so early in the morning? Business? Well, I'm delighted to hear that prospects are brightening. Canvassing for subscribers?" "No, sir! We do not canvass for subscribers. We canvass for back pay. Journal devoted to sport, sir! And the sub-editor is in training. I'll give you the straight tip. It's business. You see, sir, I keep the old maxim of the early bird ever before me. The sub-editor breakfasts with me usually, and so I just take him out with me mornings in the slips, as it were, and when I see a subscriber I let go slips, and the sub-editor has him in a turn. Collects anything he has, from a bit up to two dollars. Combines business with sport; object of the *Western, etc.* See? The sport is fine; so fine, indeed, that sometimes we don't breakfast till late in the afternoon. You see, we have to run off so many byes—good-byes. Lately, our seven subscribers are giving the sub-editor a good deal of trouble. They try to turn, but he has doubled (charges) on them so many times that the sport is about all we get nowadays. They run to earth in the Vienna Bakery, or some other place where the sub-editor is known to the waiters, and don't care to go in after them. The sub-editor has, of course, the hunting department of the *Western Encyclopedia*, devoted to Sport, Literature and Art. My department? Oh, I attend to the litter-y column, in fact, to the coursing and hounding. Another good racket, my boy, is to make the sub-editor do his work on an empty stomach. I find he collects more before breakfast—seems to be better able to harrass a man then. Ah! here he comes. What! missed again? Heavens! do we not eat? Flaming atrocity, sir, that Literature, Art and Sport languish in this manner. Morning, sir." And Flurry and the sub-editor start off to overtake a man in the distance with a heavy pair of shoes on.

How Merrily We Live.—The Czar of Russia leads an uneasy life, as the following excerpt from his diary given to the *Golos*, and translated by a reporter of this paper, will show: "Nov. 6, 1879.—Got up at 7 A. M., and ordered my bath. Found there were four gallons of vitriol in it, and did not take it. Being unable to wash, went to breakfast somewhat grimy. The Nihilists had placed two torpedoes on the stairs, but I did not step on them. The coffee smelt so strongly of prussic acid that I was afraid to drink it, and the fish was so bitter that I only ate one mouthful of it. Found a scorpion in my left slipper, but luckily shook it out before putting it on. Somebody had placed a centipede in the pocket where I keep my blow-my-nose, but it crawled out before I had occasion to use my handkerchief. Just before stepping into the carriage to go for my morning drive, it was blown into the air, killing the coachman and the horses instantly. The scoundrels were just two minutes too soon, reckoning on my punctuality. I did not drive. Took a light lunch off hermetically sealed American canned goods. They can't fool me there. Found a poisoned dagger in my favorite chair, with the point sticking out. Did not sit down on it. Went to lie down, examined the bed as usual, and found a cobra di capella under the pillow. Had dinner at 6 P. M., and made Baron Laischounowonski taste every dish. He died before the soup was cleared away. Couldn't get any one else to do any more tasting, so went up stairs and consumed some Baltimore oysters and some London Stout, that I have had locked up for five years. Went to the theater, and was shot at three times in the first act. Had the entire audience banged. Went home to bed, and slept all night on the roof of the palace. Have ordered a cast-iron suit of armor and a mask. Wish I was in Boston, selling peanuts. Would go, if I thought I could get there without being killed. Don't feel as if I was Peter the Great, by any manner of means. How nice it must be to be a dry-goods clerk. Servant just found three men in the chimney. Don't think I'll write any more just now." Such are only a few of the penalties of greatness, which, however, serve to illustrate the beauty of the old proverb: "How much more nicer is pork-and-beans and love than a roast turkey stuffed with arsenic and carved with hate."

Victorio, the great Apache chief, was born great. He is the son of his father, who was directly descended from his father, who also came of the same family that his father belonged to. The memory of man runneth not back to a time when there was not some Apache of this illustrious line; for the great historian Ap Richards Ap Griffith has shown how, in the seventy-sixth century before the Christian era, a band of tried and valiant Cynery left wild Wales to seek a home beyond the western wave. The failure of the apple crop and the capture of their goats by unfriendly neighbors were the cause of this removal. Reaching Arizona, then a blooming meadow, they cried aloud: "What an apple-cheese country," and the name, with slight alteration, clings to their proud, high-spirited, but imperfectly-clean descendants.

Supervisor Schottler, of the First Ward, presented a petition to the Board of Supervisors, from the "Scavengers' Protective Union," praying that the ordinance prohibiting dumping at Meiggs' Wharf and Seventh street be rescinded. The health of the northern part of the city requires that dumping sewage, etc., at North Beach be stopped. It is a matter of surprise to us that Antone Schottler should lend himself to anything that would forward the repeal of so needed an ordinance.

There was a fine shindy in the Board of Supervisors at a recent meeting. One of the members brought a charge of dereliction of duty against the janitor who cleans up the second floor. He had barely commenced to specify the grounds for his complaint when he was rudely called to order by the presiding officer, who said the janitor was appointed by him at the special request of Denis Kearney, leader of the party he represented, and he did not allow any member of an opposition party to interfere with his appointees. This provoked considerable discussion from all hands, which resulted in the janitor, who answers to the Parisian name of McGuffin, being brought before the Board to testify in his own behalf. The complaint alleged that the toilet rooms on the second floor were left in a filthy condition, and McGuffin was called on for his excuse. "Bedad, gints," said he, "it's all the fault of the mooneyed, leprous Chincse, that meself pays $5 a week to do the work; for yez would not ax a workingman, with lashings of influocnce in the Tinth Ward, to do dirty work himself." His further reasons were cut short by the sand-lotters in the lobby and gallery, who made a break to capture the lecherous employer of haythen Chiness, threatening to hang him up along with Smoot. The Mayor and Supervisors fled in wild terror from the scene; the Sergeant-at-Arms sought the seclusion of the reporters' table; but fortunately a policeman appeared on the scene, and stopped the impending bloodshed. A meeting of Ward Presidents was at once held, at which funds were collected for the purpose of bribing the reporters to say nothing about the trouble; but, as the *T. C.* was handed two bad half dollars in his share, he feels it his duty, as an honest man sworn to expose fraud, to publish the whole business.

We feel badly because San Francisco is beaten. What are the ineffectual fires of Sneath's civilized and fretful lightning champing its bit on the shore of the Pacific, by the side of Mayor Harrison's thunder and lightning eloquence at Chicago? One glance at that "Laodicean Conqueror of the Gordian Knot" is worth a world of civilized lightnings. Mayor Harrison, you have done well. You have knocked the rules of rhetoric out of time; you have husted the crust of history; you have smashed all other orators into everlasting flinders! When grateful Chicago counts up her heroes and builds the monument of enduring brass, thy head will show supreme with the longest ears ever consigned to immortality,

"In shape and gesture proudly eminent."

The Long Island Railroad Company has issued an order probibiting flirtation on its cars. This is cruelty to animals with a vengeance, and right under the nose of Bergh. Flirtation was the only thing that enabled passengers on that road to bear up against its dreary monotony. Nothing of that kind is known on our city roads. The travelers by Casebolt's lines are kept so busy working their passage that they have no time to think of anything else; while on the California the conductors are godly men, and couldn't wink if they were prodded; and there are no pretty women living on the line of the Clay street.

One of the safest declarations a man can make is to swear that he would not be the Czar of all the Russias, if he could, in view of the dread of assassination and the miserable anxiety. Alexander II., whose attention we have called to his fearful position, has not answered our private and friendly letter of advice, but we are told by one high in his councils that he has not thought of looking to San Francisco for a successor, and that if we like to make cheap moral reflections at his expense we may go ahead, since there is not the faintest chance of our losing anything by it. He has not even a tide-waitership to offer us.

That accounts for two or three things. A medical man, testifying in the Probate Court the other day, declared that there was sometimes a variation in the number of bones in the body, to the extent of three or four—sometimes short, sometimes in excess of what he called a good average. So that, when we say a man bones something, we only mean that he is trying to get up to standard; and when anybody passes by the name of Old Bones, it is because he has three or four extra joints lying around loose somewhere for the convenience of the person who calls him. But they do say the medical man boned his diploma.

Telegraphic intelligence has just reached Washington from abroad that the moon eyed Mongols are carrying everything before them. There is a general panic everywhere, and all merchants, of every nation, are packing up their trunks and fleeing from the wratb to come. It is unanimously agreed that there is no living against Chinese competition, and the railroad and steamboat lines in all countries are crowded with fugitives from their native land, going they don't know where, to live they don't know how. There will be an indignation on Sunday to consider who's responsible for all this.

There is a double row of chairs placed on the floor of the Supervisors' Chambers in the new City Hall, for the use of city and county officers. We are at a loss to see why officials, whose business is elsewhere, are entitled to reserved seats in the "Forum." Perhaps they are accorded that privilege for lobbying purposes. This suspicion is based on the frequent interchange of communication between them and the Supervisors, which often appear to contain convincing reasons for a change of mind on the part of the latter.

As a sample of supervisorial economy, we think the following deserves to be written in letters of gold: Last Monday the new Board repealed the Act ordering the employment of twenty-five extra clerks in the Tax Collector's office, but immediately passed an order authorizing the Tax Collector to employ twenty-five extra clerks at a salary of $150 each per month if he deemed them necessary. This allows each Supervisor to appoint two clerks and the Tax Collector one.

The Virginia City people are very much exercised about the difficulty of keeping Col. Fair on the Comstock. They say that every time he leaves stocks tumble. We are nothing if not charitable, and always glad to help a neighbor. Giant Cement will hold him. Spread a little on the Comstock, make Col. Fair sit down on it, and neither a Washoe zephyr nor giant powder will get him up. Our terms are moderate.

"Look," said Denis, "the hellbound villyan that kapes this restaurant has given me a bad oyster." "Send it back, Denis." "Faith an' I won't. A man of my importance ain't to be beat by a bad oyster. I'll eat it first, an' I'll make him give me a good one for it afther."

Moody, the Revivalist, objects to being called Reverend, and well he may. Sydney Smith invented the prefix "Rather Rev." for the use of Deacons, and we venture to suggest that Moody men he dubbed "Slightly Reverend."

C. P. R. R.

Overland Ticket Office: Ferry Landing, foot of Market street.—Commencing Monday, May 19th, 1879, and until further notice, trains Boats will leave SAN FRANCISCO:

7.00 A. M. (daily), Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Landing — Connecting with Trains for Napa (Stages for Sonoma), Calistoga (the Geysers), and Sacramento. Connecting at Davis (*Sundays excepted*) for Woodland and Knight's Landing, and at Woodland for Williams and Willows.
(Arrive San Francisco 8:10 P.M.)

7.00 A.M. (daily) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) and via Livermore arriving at Tracy at 11:30 A. M. and connecting with Atlantic Express. Connects at Niles with Train arriving at San Jose at 10:15 A.M.
(Returning, train from Tracy arrives at 6:05 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (daily), Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland (Or.), Colfax, Reno (Virginia City), Palisade (Eureka), Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Galt with train arriving at Ione at 3:40 P.M.
(Arrive San Francisco 5:15 P.M.)
Sunday Excursion Tickets to San Pablo and Martinez at Reduced Rates.

10.00 A.M. (daily) via Oakland Ferry, Local Passenger Train to Haywards and Niles.
(Arrive San Fraucisco 4:05 P.M.)

3.00 P.M. (daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry and Niles), stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 5:20 P.M.
(Arrive San Francisco 9:35 A.M.)

3.00 P.M. (daily) Northern Railway Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to San Pablo, Martinez and Antioch.
(Arrive San Francisco 9:35 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (daily) Arizona Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R. R.) for Lathrop (and Stockton), Merced, Madera, Visalia, Sumner, Mojave, Newhall (San Buenaventura, and Santa Barbara), Los Angeles, "Santa Monica," Wilmington, Santa Ana (San Diego), Colton and Yuma (Colorado River Steamers), connecting direct with Daily Trains of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Arizona for Maricopa (Daily Stages for Phœnix and Prescott), and for Casa Grande (182 miles east from Yuma), and end of Track (Daily Stages for Florence and Tucson).
"Sleeping Cars" between Oakland, Los Angeles and Yuma.
(Arrive San Francisco 12:35 P.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Landing), connecting with trains for Calistoga, (the Geysers), Woodland, Knight's Landing and Sacramento; and at Sacramento with Passenger Train, leaving at 9:35 P.M. for Truckee, Reno, Carson and Virginia.
"Sleeping Cars" between Vallejo and Carson.
(Arrive San Francisco 11:10 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Wash'n St. Wharf), for Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.
(Arrive San Francisco 8:00 P.M.)

4.00 P.M. (daily), Through Third Class and Accommodation Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. & T. R.) connecting at Lathrop with Train arriving at Los Angeles on second day at 11:55 A.M. (Arrive San Francisco 9:05 A.M.

4.30 P.M. (daily) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to Haywards, Niles and Livermore. (Arrive San Francisco 8:35 A.M.)

5.00 P.M. (daily) Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland Ferry and Northern Railway) to Ogden, Omaha and East.

Public conveyance for Mills Seminary connects at Semnary Park Station with all trains, Sundays excepted.

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS

From "SAN FRANCISCO," Daily.

TO OAKLAND.		TO ALAMEDA.	TO FERNSIDE.	TO EAST OAKLAND.	TO NILES.		TO BERKELEY	TO DELAWARE STREET.
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.		A. M.	A. M.
B 6.10	12.30	7.00	B7.00	B 6.10	7.00		7.30	B 6.10
7.00	1.00	8.00	B9.00	7.30	10.00		8.30	8.00
7.30	1.30	9.00	B10.00	8.30	P. M.		9.30	10.00
8.00	2.00	10.00	P. M.	9.30	3.00		10.30	12.00
8.30	3.00	11.00	B5.00	10.30	4.30		11.30	P. M.
9.00	3.30	12.00	.....	11.30			P. M.	1.30
9.30	4.00	P. M.	.....	P. M.			1.00	3.30
10.00	4.30	1.30	.....	12.30			3.00	4.30
10.30	5.00	2.00	.....	1.00			4.00	5.30
11.00	5.30	*3.00	.....	3.30			5.00	B 6.30
11.30	6.00	4.00	.....	4.30			6.00	.....
12.00	6.30	5.00	.....	5.30			B 6.30	.....
.....	7.00	6.00	.....	6.30				
.....	8.10	B*7.00	.....	7.00				
.....	9.20	B*8.10	.....	8.10	A. M.		Change Cars	
.....	10.30	*1030	....	9.20	7.00		at	
.....	B11.45	B*1145	.....	10.30	P. M.		West Oakland	
.....	.....	.....	.....	B11.45	3.00			

To "SAN FRANCISCO," Daily.

FROM DELAWARE STREET.	FROM BERKELEY.	FROM NILES	FROM EAST OAKLAND.	FROM FERNSIDE.	FROM ALAMEDA.	FROM OAKLAND. (Broadway.)	
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
B 5.40	B 5.40	7.00	B 5.10	B 8.00	B*5.00	B 5.20	12.20
B 6.30	B 6.30	8.00	B 5.50	B10.00	B*5.40	B 6.00	12 50
8.00	7.30	P. M.	6.40	B11.00	*6.25	6.50	1.20
10.00	8.30	2.35	7.40	P. M.	7.00	7.20	1.50
12.00	9.30	4.30	8.40	B6.00	8.03	7.50	2.50
P. M.	10.30		9.40	.....	9.00	8.25	3.20
1.30	11.30		10.40	.....	10.03	8.50	3.50
3.30	P. M.	FROM SAN JOSE.	11.40	.....	11.03	9.20	4.20
4.30	1.00		P. M.	.....	12,00	9.50	4.50
5.30	3.00		12.40	.....	P. M.	10.20	5.20
B 6.30	4.00		1.25	.....	1.00	10.50	5.50
.....	5.00		2.40	.....	3.00	11.20	6.25
.....	6.00		4.40	.....	*3.20	11.50	6.50
			5.40	.....	4.00	.....	8.00
		A. M.	6.40	.....	5.00	.....	9.10
Change Cars		7.10	7.50	.....	6.03	.....	10.20
at		P. M.	9.00	.....	B*7.20	.....	.....
West Oaklnd.		1.30	10.10	.....	B*8.30	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*10.00	.....	.....

B—*Sundays excepted.*

*Alameda Passengers change cars at Oakland.

Creek Route.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*Daily*—B5:40, B6:30, 7.20, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A.M. 12:15, 1:15, 2:25, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6.15 P.M.

FROM OAKLAND—*Daily*—B5:30, B6:20, 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A.M. 12:05, 1:05, 2:15, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05 P.M. —*Sundays excepted.*

"Official Schedule Time" furnished by RANDOLPH & Co., Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St., S. F.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt.
A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.

SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1879, and until further notice, Boats and Trains will leave San Francisco (Washington-st. Wharf) as follows:

3.00 P. M. daily (Sundays included), Steamer "James M. Donahue" (Washington Street Wharf), connecting with Mail and Express Train at Donahue for Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Cloverdale, and way stations. Making stage connections at Lakeville for Sonoma; at Geyserville for Skaggs' Springs; at Cloverdale for Ukiah, Lakeport, Mendocino City, Highland Springs, Bartlett Springs, Soda Bay and the Geysers.

☞ Connections made at Fulton on following morning for Korbel's, Guerneville and the Redwoods.
(Arrive at San Francisco, week days, 10:10 A.M.; Sundays, 11 A.M.

Freight received from 7 a.m. till 2.30 p. m., daily (except Sundays).

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Sunday Excursion Trips are discontinued until further notice.

Ticket Office: Washington st. Wharf.

A. HUGHES, Gen. Manager. JAS. M. DONAHUE, Gen. Pass & Tkt. Agt.

SONOMA VALLEY RAILROAD.

The Steamer "Sonoma" leaves Washington-street Wharf daily (Sunday excepted) at 2 P.M., for Norfo k, connecting with cars for the town of Sonoma and way stations, arriving 6 P.M.; returning, leaves Sonoma 7 A.M., arriving at San Francisco 11 A.M. For further particulars apply at General Office, 426 Montgomery street, or at Washington-street Wharf.
JAMES M. DONAHUE,
Dec. 6. G. P. and T. Agent.

Natural beauty surpasses anything which can be imparted by artificial means. PHOSPHATE SOAP gives health to the skin simply by removing impurities and eradicating the poisons which give rise to skin diseases.

Not only for daily use on the face and hands, but for bathing the entire body, there is nothing equal to PHOSPHATE SOAP. It is a thorough disinfectant and removes offensive odors of every kind.

☞ Ask your Druggist for it.

NORTHERN DIVISION SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Friday, Nov. 21st, 1879, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave San Francisco, from Passenger Depot on Townsend street, between Third and Fourth streets, as follows:

8.30 A.M. daily for San Jose and Way Stations. ☞ Stages for Pescadero (via San Mateo) connect with this train only.

10.30 A.M. daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad and all Way Stations. ☞ At PAJARO, the Santa Cruz R. R. connects with this train for Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz. ☞ At SALINAS the M. & S. V. R. R. connects with this train for Monterey. ☞ STAGE connections made with this train. (Pescadero Stages via San Mateo excepted.)

3.30 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose, Gilroy, and priucipal Way Stations.

4.30 P.M. daily for San Jose and Way Stations.

6.30 P.M.—daily, for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

☞ The Extra Sunday Trains to San Jose and Way Stations have been discontinued for the winter season.

Second-Class Fare.

Between San Francisco and San Jose.....$1.00.

On Freight Trains only, leaving San Francisco at 4:00 A.M., San Jose at 8:30 P.M. (daily, Sundays excepted).

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates

To San Jose and intermediate points sold on Saturdays, and Sunday mornings, good for return until following Monday inclusive.

Also, EXCURSION TICKETS to Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Monterey, sold on Saturdays only—good for return until the following Monday inclusive.

☞ Principal Ticket Office—Passenger Depot, Townsend street. Branch Ticket Office—No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Supt. H. R. JUDAH, A. P. & T. A.

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

Commencing Monday, May 19th, 1879,

☞ Passengers for points on the Southern Divisions of the road will take the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad via OAKLAND, leaving SAN FRANCISCO via Ferry Landing, Market street, at 4:00 P.M. daily (Arizona Express Train), and making close connection at GOSHEN for Sumner, Mojave, Los Angeles, Wilmington, Anaheim, Colton, Colorado River, YUMA, Maricopa and Casa Grande (182 miles east from Yuma). Nov. 22.

Ladies who have injured the skin by the constant use of cosmetics may do much to restore their faces to that beauty which nature alone can give by constantly using PHOSPHATE SOAP.

For chapped hands the constant use of PHOSPHATE SOAP will be recommended by all who give it one fair trial.

If you want a nice article of Toilet Soap and something that is beneficial to the skin, buy PHOSPHATE SOAP.

Ladies who wish to make the skin look beautiful and natural should use PHOSPHATE SOAP.

Manufactured by "Standard Soap Co.,"
204 Sacramento St., San Francisco.

$25 to $5000 Judiciously invested in Wall St. lays the foundation for fortunes every week, and pays immense profits by the New Capitalization System of operating in Stocks. Full explanation on application to ADAMS, BROWN & Co., Bankers, 23 Broad St., N. Y.

NOTICE.

For the very best photographs go to BRADLEY & RULOFSON'S, in an Elevator, 429 Montgomery street. Oct. 29.

NOTABILIA.

THE PEDDLER'S SONG.

Lawn as white as driven snow;
Cypress black as e'er was crow;
Gloves as sweet as damask roses;
Masks for faces and for noses;
Bugle-bracelet, necklace, amber;
Perfume for a lady's chamber;
Gold quoifs and stomachers,
For my lads to give their dears;
Pins and poking-sticks of steel.
What maids lack from head to heel:
Come buy of me, come; come buy, come buy,
Buy, lads, or else your lasses cry.

WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE.

Of all the dazzling displays made by the grand establishments of the city for the holiday trade, it seems to be agreed that the most attractive is at O. Lawton & Co's, 609 Market street, where every variety of porcelain and China and terra cotta, which the general taste has called for of late years, is to be found in profusion of Sévres, Cloisonne, majolica, Wedgwood, Meissen and Dresden, and with these the most exquisite and costly glass fabrics, Bohemian, Venetian, English, Belgian and French. This establishment is now dealing direct with the factories of Europe, and consequently are enabled to sell their latest arrivals of goods 33 1-3 per cent. below the price formerly charged.

General Grant put the whole matter in a nutshell, in his speech at Chicago on the 4th December, when, speaking of the great war, he said: "Though that struggle has ended, it has left us a nation, one that is to be preserved, and will last many generations, and gradually work out what may be wrong in it now." Nothing less can be said of the Origiual Swain's Bakery, 213 Sutter street, which makes patriots and good citizens of all who enter it. Having once enjoyed the comfort, the perfect cooking, the order and harmony of this peerless restaurant, they feel themselves knit by bonds of iron to the country which produces such marvels.

A romance in real life has just come to light within the past ten days. A gentleman of this city, well known for his talents and acquirements, left the Pacific Coast two years ago for a tour in Europe to bury his bitter disappointment at his rejection by a splendid beauty. During his absence the lady rejected five other admirers. Reaching home three weeks ago, the traveler determined to try his self-command by calling upon his fair enemy. As he began to mount the steps of the house, she came up, returning from a walk. Their eyes met, he raised his hat, and they entered the house. Two hours after, he went forth an accepted lover. His hat was made by Herrmann, 336 Kearny street.

The editor of the Los Angeles *Herald*, who has recently spent some weeks in this city, in giving his impressions of the place, declares that Providence has marked out an unequaled destiny for it. Situation, climate, resources, everything in nature is ours, he thinks; and he especially recognizes the art supremacy to which we are sure to attain, from the delicacy and acuteness of our perceptions, as shown in the taste and skill manifested by Mrs. Skidmore, 1114 Market street, the arbiter of fashion and style in hats and bonnets. All the leaders of society frequent her establishment.

The restless people of Paris have made a daring innovation in the order of exercises at weddings, by substituting page-boys for bridesmaids. The pages are dressed alike, mostly in red or blue velvet, with silk stockings and gold buckles. This may pass, but no innovations can enable one to dispense with a good fire for comfort's sake, and J. Macdonough, 25 Market street, has on hand Australian, Pacific Coast, Scotch and Eastern coals in great variety. The favorite Red Ash always kept in yard. Orders may be sent by American District Telegraph.

When Richard Taverner, of Woodeaton, strolled into St. Mary's, Oxford, he began his sermon with these words: "I have brought you some fine bisketts baked in the Oven of Charitie, carefully conserved for the chickens of the Church, the sparrows of the Spirit, and the sweet swallows of salvation." Not less alliterative, and far more admirable, is the Rock and Rye Cordial, distilled for the cure of Consumption by F. & P. G. Cassin.

The Koh-i-noor is, after all, only a great curiosity, which not even the owner can greatly enjoy, for it has to be guarded and kept under locks. How different is the case with the exquisite articles of California torquoise manufactured by D. W. Laird, 27 Post street, which can be bought by every one of taste and refinement, as a lasting souvenir of the Golden State.

How many a ruined home, now open and unprotected from the blasts of Winter and the pitiless rain, might have been still the shelter of happy hearts if the wife and mother had preserved her charms by the use of Wakelee's Camelline. Alas! for the thing that might have been.

Where there is a weakness of the Throat or Lungs, a Cold neglected may be all that is required to establish a lingering, and generally fatal, disease. Even where there is no special tendency to Bronchial or Pulmonary trouble, a severe Cold, left to take care of itself, often plants the seeds of a serious complaint, sure to be developed by subsequent indiscretions. Take especial care of your health, therefore, from the very earliest symptoms of a Cough or Cold, by prudently resorting to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which will soothe and strengthen the bronchial tubes, allay inflammation, and cleanse them and the lungs of all irritating substances. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. Sold by Crane & Brigham, San Francisco.

A thoughtful editorial in one of the great leaders of public opinion in this metropolis declares that some day Russia will have a Constitutional Government, but it will not be brought about by blowing up railway trains and killing rulers. No one but a great statesman would venture to make such a positive assertion, and it is a satisfaction to know that, with the introduction of Montanya's Union Ranges into the vast empire of the Czar, regulated liberty and a Constitution will be firmly established.

B. Nathan & Co., 130 Sutter street, have displayed an extraordinary collection of articles of *vertu*, bronzes, enamel work, ivory and pearl carvings, majolica, faience, porcelain and the most exquisite specimens of delicate China, terra-cotta goods, splendid cut and Bohemian glass, whose facets outrival the ruby and the diamond, the topaz and emerald and sapphire, bas-reliefs and cameos, the rarest damascening in steel and copper, and a few priceless articles in the mosaic of Florence and of Rome. It is only by a visit that one can realize in how many shapes the art-genius reveals itself.

Estates, to the amount of from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000, have lately been adjudged by the English Court of Chancery to heirs in the United States; and all the possible descendants of the haughty Saxon are wild with delight and tremulous with hope. Many of them will come hootless home, and in foul weather, too; but the man who buys Landsberger's Private Cuvée is richer than Crœsus, for he can laugh at Fate, having perfect bliss within his grasp.

The London Examiner says: "The position of Carolina differs in no whit from the position of Poland, save in certain unmeaning forms and in the personal liberty of individuals, which does not affect the question." Mr. Forney proves, in his two papers, both daily, that this cannot be the case; but, whether in Carolina or in Poland, Madame Rachel's Enamel Bloom is the salvation of youth and beauty.

To the uninitiated a glass of beer is a glass of beer, but, as Aristotle says, the man who has but an opinion is, in comparison with the man who knows, a sick man. Beer is not beer, for one beer differs from another, and the Pilsener Kaiser Beer worthily upholds, by its vast superiority in flavor and high quality, the renown of the city so closely connected with the career of Wallenstein. The agents in this city are Wolff and Rheinhold, 334 Washington street.

How often does it happen that a man wishes he had kept a copy of some letter, thought to be of no great importance at the time of writing, and left uncopied because of the troublesome process necessary. Henceforth this excuse is taken away from every one; for the Multiplex Copying Tablet makes it infinitely more easy to copy a letter a hundred times than to write it once. The California Novelty Works, 46 St. Ann's Building, opposite the Baldwin, furnish the Tablet.

A recent German writer tries to prove that Frederick the Great believed in the superiority of extended lines of infantry to the formation in close column; and the instances selected from his campaigns are almost conclusive on this point, but not more so than the matchless excellence of the underclothing sold by Carmany & Crossett, 25 Kearny street.

The great Brooklyn bridge over the East River is at a standstill, the papers say. We hope so, for, if anything may be called strictly unreliable, it is surely a bridge that gets up, every now and then, to go and see a man. Nevertheless, men doubt whether this work will ever be completed, and we cannot wonder at them; for it has taken many years, and is still unfinished, while Bradley & Rulofson have never ceased to be at the head of all photographers.

Every style of hat at White's, 614 Commercial street, the old-established and famous emporium of this trade. When water ceases to flow down hill, or California to furnish corn and wine and oil, White may cease to give, for the lowest price, the best of all head-gear, but not till then.

Three hundred dozen of the Napa Soda are put up at the Spring every month. So the *Register* reports; but this is an evident mistake. The monthly exportation is much nearer to 13,000 dozen, and the improvement in the public health is due to this alone.

Clergymen, lawyers, editors, bankers and ladies need Hop Bitters daily, for nerve force.

Price's Carvers.—Send a set East to your friends for Christmas. No. 415 Kearny street. Grinding and Repairing.

W Morris. **MORRIS & KENNEDY,** J. F. Kennedy.
Importers and Dealers in Moldings, Frames, Engravings, Chromos, Lithographs, Decalcomanie, Wax and Artists' Materials, 21 Post street, nearly opposite Masonic Temple, San Francisco. Feb. 4.

SCHWAB & BREESE,
New Art Gallery, 624 Market street, opposite Palace Hotel.
Oil Paintings, Engravings, Wax and Artists' Materials.
ADMISSION FREE. Sept. 13.

SNOW & CO.,
No. 20 Post street, opposite Mechanics' Institute, Importers and Manufacturers of Pictures, Frames, Mouldings, and Artist's Materials. Established 1849. Sept. 20.

European and American furniture in endless variety will he sold on Tuesday next, at 10 A. M., hy catalogue, at Platt's Hall, hy E. S. Spear & Co. This list embraces the very finest styles of sofas, Turkish chairs, lihrary, chamher and dining-room furniture, upholstered in Morocco, plush, brocatelle and other stuffs, French plate-glass, Cheval glasses. No such opportunity to ohtain first-class articles will occur for a long time; and elegant presents may he secured for the Christmas and New Year almost for the trouhle of selection. With these are center and card tahles, cahinets in marqueterie and huhl, ladies' writing desks, ehonized easels for artists, music racks, mantel mirrors, and every appointment of a first-class house.

It is gratifying to see the heartiness with which the Trustees of the Mechanics' Institute, and especially their President, Irving M. Scott, have come forward to facilitate in every way the enterprise of Mr. Flavin, who has turned the Pavilion into a monster Bazaar, and, at the same time, made it a delightful place of resort for the community during this holiday season. The public spirit shown in this undertaking merits the fullest support.

The fine collection of novelties recently imported hy Snow & Co., 20 Post street, meet with appreciative huyers. The entire line was purchased hefore the recent rise in values, at the East, and are heing sold at low rates. The holiday trade, from present appearances, will only comprise comparatively inexpensive goods, and never hefore could the same, or similar nice things, he had for the same amount of money.

Col. Andrews is inexhaustihly fertile in ideas. To the surprised puhlic it seems as if the Diamond Palace could not he outdone; hut the Colonel intends visiting Europe after the holidays to lay in a stock of new splendors, and the present unmatched collection will he sold at an extraordinary reduction in price. There will he such chance to secure the finest specimens of exquisite jewelry.

Something new is Klinkner's Red Ruhher Stamp Cahinet. Most people wear linen, or what passes for it, and when this goes to the wash there is constant danger of losing articles for want of marking. The Red Ruhher Stamp is always ready, and can he used hy any one. It marks clearly and indelihly, and is indispensahle to every one. Office, 320 Sansome street, over Wells, Fargo & Co.

We have received the first numher of the *Californian*, a new monthly magazine just estahlished here. It is well and handsomely printed, and, so far as can he judged from the brief inspection allowed, full of good performance and good promise. We wish it entire success.

M. Gray has just puhlished "Christmas Bells," a morceau for the piano, composed hy F. Boscovitz, and dedicated to Mrs. C. M. Mills, of Brooklyn.

Geo. C. Shreve & Co., jewelers, 110 Montgomery street, mark all goods in plain figures and have hut one price.

AMERICAN DISTRICT TELEGRAPH!

Holiday Notice!

SEND YOUR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS

BY UNIFORMED MESSENGERS!

A DETAIL OF

One Hundred and Fifty Special Messengers

Selected for this Service!

OFFICES:

222 Sansome Street,	**Mission and Twentieth,**
205 Sutter, Cor. Kearny,	**California and Fillmore,**
961 Mission Street,	**Hayes and Laguna,**
833 Sutter Street,	**Powell and Union,**
Fourth and Bluxome,	**Butchertown.**

[December 13.]

IMPORTANT TO BOOK-BUYERS!

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK

—OF—

FINE ART, STANDARD, JUVENILE

—AND—

HOLIDAY BOOKS!

ON SALE AT THE MECHANICS' PAVILION!

Store Near the Mission Street Entrance.

Prices the Same as Elsewhere.

H. KELLER & CO.,

Publishers, Booksellers and Importers.

[December 13.]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Company's steamers will sail as follows at 12 M: CITY OF TOKIO, Dec. 27th, March 20th—CITY OF PEKING, Feh. 7th, May 1st—for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG.

COLIMA, December 19th, for PANAMA and NEW YORK, calling at MAZATLAN, SAN BLAS, MANZANILLO and ACAPULCO, connecting at Acapulco with Company's Steamer for all Central American ports—calling at SAN JOSE DE GUATEMALA and LA LIBERTAD to land passengers and mails.

Tickets to and from Europe by any line for sale at the lowest rates; also to Havana and all West India ports.

AUSTRALIA, December 22d, at 12 o'clock M., or on arrival of the English mails, for HONOLULU, AUCKLAND and SYDNEY. $10 additional is charged for passage in Upper Saloon.

DAKOTA, December 20th, for VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, SEATTLE, and TACOMA, connecting at TACOMA with Northern Pacific Railroad for PORTLAND, Oregon. Tickets must he purchased hefore 11 A.M. on day of sailing, at Wharf Office. For freight or passage apply at the office, cor. First and Brannan streets. [Dec. 13.] WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., Agents.

TAXES! TAXES!
1879-80.

Notice is hereby given that a certified copy of the Assessment Book of the Taxable Property of the City and County of San Francisco, Real Estate and Personal Property (subsequent Assessment Book included), for the Fiscal Year 1879-80, has this day been received; that the State, City and County TAXES for said Fiscal Year are now due and payable at the office of the undersigned, first floor, New City Hall, and the Laws in regard to their collection will be strictly enforced.

TAXES will become delinquent on the **First Monday in January, 1880,** and unless paid prior thereto, five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof.

CHARLES TILLSON,
Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco.

San Francisco, October 27th, 1879. Nov. 1.

ASSESSMENT OF LANDS
BENEFITED BY
WIDENING DUPONT STREET.

Notice is hereby given that a certified copy of the Assessment Book of the Real Estate which is subject for the Payment of Principal and Interest upon "Dupont-street Bonds," as directed hy an Act of the Legislature of California to authorize the Widening of Dupont street, in the City of San Francisco, "Approved March 23d, A.D. 1876," has this day been placed in my hands for collection. The Laws in regard to the collection of the same will be strictly enforced.

CHARLES TILLSON,
Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco.

San Francisco, October 27th, 1879. Nov. 1.

MONTGOMERY AVENUE ASSESSMENT.

Notice is hereby given that a certified copy of the Assessment Book of Real Estate, which is subject to assessment to defray expenses incurred by the Opening of Montgomery Avenue, has this day been placed in my hands to collect the Assessment thereon.

Said Assessment is for the Fiscal Year of 1879-80, and is now due and payable at the office of the undersigned, first floor, New City Hall. All Assessments remaining unpaid on the FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1880, will have five per cent added thereto.

CHARLES TILLSON,
Tax Collector for the City and County of San Francisco.

San Francisco, October 27th, 1879. Nov. 1.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Gould & Curry Silver Mining Company will be held at the Company's offices, Room No. 69, Nevada Block, No. 309 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California, on MONDAY, the 15th day of December, 1879, at 1 o'clock P.M. Transfer books will close on Friday, December 5th, 1879, at 3 o'clock P.M.

Dec. 13. ALFRED K. MORROW, Secretary.

SUTRO & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers, 408 Montgomery street, pay the highest prices for United States Bonds, County and City Bonds, Currency, Foreign Coins and Gold Dust. Dec. 13.

"BIZ."

Money continues to be exceedingly plentiful, not only in the savings and loan societies, but in commercial banks, and not the less so in the hands of private capitalists. This money can be obtained at comparatively low rates of California interest—say on real estate, 7 to 9 per cent. per annum. Upon call, loans can be had for half this rate, but in all cases gilt-edged securities are exacted with large margins. There probably never was so much idle money in California as there is to-day. Many reasons could be given for this, but most of our readers know the cause thereof. There has been of late rather more inquiry for real estate on the hills traversed by the cable railroads, notably that of California street, which is by far the best conducted of any road in the city. The views along the line of the road are charming, owing to the high elevation overlooking the city and bay. The prices at which desirable lots and houses can now be bought in the Western Addition, etc., is generally thought to be by experts down to bedrock rates, and therefore the present is thought to be a very desirable time for investment, particularly as loans thereupon can be obtained upon very advantageous terms.

Business in volume is falling off, as usual, as the holiday season approaches. Of course, reference is here made to wholesale traffic in staple and general merchandise, stocks of which are, for the most part, very light for the season—notably those of Coffee, Sugar, Tea, etc. Our jobbing merchants and importers all at this season of the year desire to reduce stocks to a minimum; therefore we see little evidence of speculation abroad in any article of merchandise. These remarks, however, are inapplicable to the holiday gift trade of the city. Market, Kearny, and other streets devoted to this traffic are all alive with the eager multitude, making their holiday purchases.

Sugars have again been reduced by the California Refinery one-half cent per pound, thus fixing rate at 12½c, the same figure that was ruling one month ago. This rate for Crushed is now about that at New York, and it would not be at all surprising to see another drop before the close of the month. There is one comfort to the trade in all these fluctuations made by the California Refinery, if price goes up the holder has the benefit of it on his stock in store, and if price goes down then a full allowance is made therefor, and for the unexecuted orders in hand at the refinery. This seems to be a very fair and honorable way of treating all those who purchase supplies direct from the refinery, but sometimes works a heavy loss upon importers of Eastern refined. The City of Tokio on her last voyage brought us 2,100 bags Hongkong Refined Sugar. This was ordered to meet export orders for bonded Sugar. During the week past we have had two arrivals of Sugar from Honolulu—the Lady Lampson and the H. W. Almy bringing 10,400 pkgs. Sugar for refiners.

Teas.—The City of Tokio from China and Japan brought us 2,943 packages, also in transit for Eastern cities 17,000 pkgs. In addition to the above we had two arrivals from Yokohama with Teas, the Levi Stevens, to Macondray & Co., with 16,000 pkgs.; also the Importer, from same, with 3,000 pkgs. Our stock of Teas is unusually light for the season, and prices for all desirable goods upwards inclined.

Silk and Silkworm Eggs.—The City of Tokio, from China and Japan, brought us, in transit, of Silks for Eastern cities 1,963 pkgs.; also of Silk Worm Eggs, 1,878 pkgs.; a part of these latter are destined for the Silk factory at Patterson, New Jersey, the balance to France and Italy. These valuable goods are all in care of Celestials, who go with the worms to their destination to see that they have proper warmth at all times in the cars of the Pacific Railroad and on ship-board. They are extremely valuable and filling several cars, being quite bulky. These Silks and Teas in transit are important feeders to the carriage of the Pacific Railroads.

Coffee.—By late arrivals from Central America we are in receipt of 2,993 bags from Punta Arenas; also from New York, via Isthmus, 1,300 bags Rio. The City of Tokio, from Hongkong, also brought us 724 bags, thus adding material to our Spot stocks. There are also 3,500 bags now due here from Ceylon. These arrivals at the close of the year tend to check the rising tendency of our market. We quote O. G. Java 25½c, Rio 16@18c; Central American 17½@20½c, according to quality.

Rice.—We have had several small arrivals from the Sandwich Islands during the week—in all some 2,000 bags. These sold at 6¼@6¼c. The City of Tokio, fram Hongkong, brought 15,000 mats, chiefly No. 1 China, which we quote at 5¾@6c; No. 2 ditto, 5½c, and for Mixed China 4¾c.

Salmon.—The market continue firm for Case Salmon, with moderate sales at $1 35@1 45 ₱ dozen, 1-lb. cans.

Bags.—Burlap Grain Sacks for forward delivery are in good request at 10@10¼c. for May and June delivery. The stock here and to arrive is large, but is held by strong hands.

Coal.—We have no sales of foreign to record. Low prices generally rule, by reason of heavy and constant arrivals from the North Pacific mines.

Metals.—There is very little sale for Pig Iron at present, as our foundries are not very busy at this season of the year. The high prices of last October and November can hardly be realized at present.

Domestic Produce.—Our European grain fleet for the season, dating from July 1st, now numbers 161 vessels, carrying of wheat 6,330,472 ctls. The same date last year the fleet numbered 160 vessels, with 5,833,000 ctls. From this it will be seen that we are now a little in advance of last year in our Wheat exports. Our Flour exports for the same period to all ports—1879, 211,587 bbls; 1878, 235,986 bbls.

Our total receipts of Wheat from July 1st to December 9th stand thus: 1879, 7,367,239 ctls; 1878, 6,216,119 ctls.

Barley.—We note the sailing of the "Calharien" for Callao with 11,855 centals, and for Cape Town, per "Bylgia," 141 centals. The supply of Chevalier is about exhausted. Best Brewing is held at 1c per lb, but No. 2 can be purchased at 90c@95c, and Feed at 65c to 75c per cental. Stock large, and holders anxious to sell, as we have now had three times the rainfall as same date last year, and farmers are now well assured of good grain crops next season, and plenty of good pasture and cattle feed for the wiuter season.

Corn and Oats.—The demand is chiefly for local use at $1 25@$1 65 for the latter, and 90c@95c for the former.

Hops.—We have about exhausted our surplus stock; present nominal price, 25@37½c.

Beans.—Stock large, causing low prices to rule—say for Bayos, $1 25; Small White and Pea, $1 50@1 60; Pink and Red, $1@1 15; Lima, $6 50 ₱ ctl.

Wool.—The stock of all kinds about exhausted, no good lots remaining; price, 15@35c as extremes.

Tallow.—Supplies are liberal at 5½@6c.; Refined, 7½c.

Hides.—The demand is very active at 20@21c for Dry; Wet Salted, 9@10c.

Fruits, Etc.—We have a good daily supply of Strawberries, Raspberrics, Grapes, Apples, Pears, Figs, etc., causing low prices to rule for all kinds.

WAKELEE'S AUREOLINE

Produces the Beautiful Golden Hair so Much Admired.

SUPERIOR TO THE IMPORTED ARTICLE

—BY REASON OF ITS—

FRESHNESS AND CARE USED IN ITS PRODUCTION.

PRICE, LARGE BOTTLES. $2.

Manufactured by H. P. WAKELEE & CO., Druggists, corner Montgomery and Bush streets, S. F. [Aug. 2.

FOR PORTLAND AND ASTORIA, OREGON.

The Oregon Steamship Company and Pacific Coast Steamship Company will dispatch every five days, for the above ports, one of their new A1 Iron Steamships, viz.: OREGON, GEORGE W. ELDER, and STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Sailing Days

Dec. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, and 28. | Jan. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, and 27.

At 10 o'clock A. M.

Connecting at Portland, Oregon, with Steamers and Railroads and their connecting Stage Lines for all points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories, British Columbia and Alaska.

K. VAN OTERENDORP, Agent O. S. S. Co.,
No 210 Battery street, San Francisco.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Agents P. C. S. S. Co.,
Dec. 6. No. 10 Market street, San Francisco.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Steamers of this Company will sail from Broadway Wharf for PORTLAND, Oregon), every 5 days, direct, and for LOS ANGELES, SANTA BARBARA, SANTA CRUZ, SAN DIEGO, SAN LUIS OBISPO and other NORTHERN and SOUTHERN COAST PORTS, leaving SAN FRANCISCO about every third day.

For Day and Hour of Sailing, see the Company's Advertisement in the San Francisco Daily Papers.

Ticket Office, No. 214 Montgomery Street, near Pine.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Agents,
March 15. No. 10 Market street.

CUNARO LINE.

British and North American Royal Mail Steamships between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, sailing from New York EVERY WEDNESDAY.

BOTHNIA ..... December 17th.
GALLIA ..... December 24th.
ALGERIA ..... December 31st.
SCYTHIA ..... January 7th, 1880.
ABYSSINIA ..... January 14th, 1880.

Passage can be secured and all information given on application to
WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,
Nov. 22. 218 California st.

CALIFORNIA SUGAR REFINERY,

Manufacturers of the Standard Syrup, a superior article put up in barrels expressly for home consumption. Also, Extra Heavy Syrup in barrels for Export. Refined Sugars at lowest market rates. Office, 215 Front street, up stairs. Dec. 21.

JOHN JENNINGS

Hooper's South End Warehouses, corner Japan and Townsend streets, San Francisco. First-class Fire-Proof Brick Building, capacity 10,000 tons. Goods taken from the Dock and the Cars of the C. P. R. R. and S. P. R. R. free of charge. Storage at Current Rates. Advances and Insurance Effected.

SEEDS.

R. J. Trumbull & Co., 419 and 421 Sansome street. Kentucky Blue Grass, Alfalfa, Mosquit, Timothy, etc., etc. Vegetable Seeds of all descriptions. Nov. 29.

CUMBERLAND MINE,

Yavapai County, Arizona. Office: No. 417 California st., San Francisco, California. President, GEORGE M. CIPRICO. Secretary, J. H. GRIFFITHS. Office Hours: 2 P.M. daily. Oct. 11.

ESSENTIAL OIL OF EUCALYPTUS AMYGDALINA.

Bossito's "Parrot" Brand is the original and only genuine Eucalyptus Oil imported, and used internally under medical prescription, and externally for all rheumatic and bronchial affections, as well as for local pains, bruises, sprains, etc., for which it is an undoubted specific. For sale by all druggists. W. H. CAMPBELL, Sole Agent.
Nov. 29. 402 Front street, San Francisco.

EDWARD BOSQUI & CO.,

Printers, Engravers, Lithographers and Bookbinders,

Leidesdorff street, from Clay to Commercial.

ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY,

No. 310 Sansome street, San Francisco, Wholesale Dealer in Furs. Sept. 21.

MADAME WALDO COHEN,

Finishing Lessons--Piano. $3 Per Lesson.

Sept. 20. *507 Hyde Street, San Francisco.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

MAYOR KALLOCH ON PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE.

Mayor Kalloch has delivered himself on the subject of protection to native industries, or perhaps more accurately, protection to workingmen. In a letter to Mr. C. A. Wetmore, on the subject of the proposed Franco-American Treaty, he takes occasion to discourse at considerable length on the merits of a protective tariff as favoring American labor, and, in the course of his remarks, he gives expression to a good many fallacies. As, however, the whole drift of the letter is to show his sympathy with the workingmen, and to reflect their mistaken belief in the efficacy of protection to better their position, we can scarcely blame him for thus soothing his supporters, as we believe he is doing so in perfect good faith. We will quote a few sentences to show some of the views of the new Mayor: "The man who demands the least in exchange for his labor, degrades those with whom he is in competition. Society in past ages has been struggling against debasing competition in labor. As the laborer becomes enlightened, his wants and demands increase. He demands a greater share—a more equal share—in the products of industry." "The industry of Europe cannot offer fair terms of free exchange with the industry of America." "The workingmen of the United States should view with the greatest alarm the insidious movement known as the "Proposed Franco-American Treaty," which proposes to bind American industry to the level of French industry for a term of years. They should observe with alarm the efforts which are being made by English capital to secure this Treaty for France, and should see in them only a menace of a similar demand from Great Britain should this succeed." Our worthy Mayor tells us that he who demands the least for his labor degrades those with whom he is in competition. But he does not tell us that farmers and others who are compelled to pay double the price for their machinery that they could import it for, enrich a small class—the manufacturers; and impoverish themselves—a very numerous class. Nor does he tell us that the farmer, who has to sell his wheat for the world's lowest price, is just as much entitled to protection by means of a bounty on production as any manufacturer can be. Then we are told that as the laborer becomes enlightened, he demands a greater share of the products of industry; but how can he get a larger share when the action of the protective tariff is to diminish the total products available for consumption? He cannot get a share of what does not exist. The Mayor also informs us that the industry of Europe cannot offer fair terms of free exchange with the industry of America. What has the wheat-raiser, the cotton-grower, the owner of gold and silver mines, to say to this? If Europe cannot offer fair terms of exchange to the nation of producers for their produce, who is to compensate them for the unequal exchange? It is evident that here, again, we come to the conclusion that to compensate the producers of the leading articles of exnort to foreign countries, a bounty ought to be granted to all these producers. How, otherwise, can they get back the amounts which are taken from them under the protective tariff? And when every industry that does not benefit from the protective tariff is paid a bounty as an equivalent for its contribution under such tariff, where is the advantage? The tariff makes a large levy on the whole of the people for the benefit of a limited class, the bounty would make a large levy on the whole of the people for the benefit of the very numerous class of producers. Thus we would arrive at the delightful conclusion of taxing everybody so as to add a little to everybody's income; but however philanthropic such a system would be, it may be doubted whether the maintenance of an enormous hierarchy of officials, at great expense and with large opportunity for peculation and corruption would be justified, whose function it was to take a small sum out of the pockets of forty-five millions of people in order to put a smaller sum back into the same pockets of the same forty-five millions. The Mayor is also careful to warn the workingmen to watch with alarm the efforts that are being made by English capital to secure the Franco-American Treaty. This bugbear of English capital, where it is perfectly well known that English capital is not thrown away on pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for other nations, is the last refuge of imposture and prejudice, when it is attempted to rouse international jealousies; and though we hardly knew in advance whether the new Mayor would stoop to the unscrupulous arts of the political demagogue, we are not now in any doubt on the subject. Notwithstanding this pandering, however, to the prejudices of his supporters, we are inclined to hope that Dr. Kalloch will yet show a creditable public career, as we believe he has the intelligence and the ambition to make a satisfactory public record during his term of office, and to leave behind him a reputation for honesty, ability and competent management of public affairs.

A WISE WARNING.

Sir William Jenner warns the public that, in the earliest stage of typhoid fever, the patient is prone to commit certain mistakes in treating himself, either of which may add greatly to the severity of the coming illness: (1) He may think that he has a common cold in his limbs, as it is called, and try to throw it off by strong exercise. A certain sense of weakness accompanies this early stage of the fever, but it is rarely so great as to prevent the patient, if stimulated by strong will, walking long and briskly. (2) He may consider that he is suffering from biliary derangement, and attribute to this the headache, disturbed nights, sense of malaise, want of appetite and disordered bowels, and take a dose of drastic aperient. (3) He may think the weakness he feels is to be removed by food and wine. A dose of medicine, he says, cannot hurt; bed, he thinks, weakens; and food and wine, he knows, restore strength. Therefore, he prescribes a dose for himself, which irreparably injures his bowel; he takes exercise, which increases the waste material in his system, and he loads his stomach with food it cannot digest, and stimulants which lighten the fever and disturb the action of the eliminating organs, and then pays the penalty, perhaps with his life, for the errors his ignorance has led him to commit.—*London Lancet.*

The Mayor of Stafford, Eng., Mr. F. Marson, has been presented with a silver cradle thirty inches high and weighing 200 ounces, in accordance with an ancient custom, prescribing such a gift for the Mayor whenever a child is born to him during his incumbency. This may be the great original "Mayor's nest."

Sterling Silverware.—A large assortment of elegant designs at Randolph & Co.'s, corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

PUBLIC OPINION

---ABOUT THE---

GRAND TOY EXPOSITION!

To open at the MECHANICS' PAVILION

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13th:

"Don't talk to me about Christmas presents! That is just one of the schemes of the merchants, who are doing their best to get rid of their immense stocks at the close of the year." Such is the opinion of a great many.

"It would be disastrous to me to be obliged to buy Christmas Presents for all my children at the ruinous prices asked by the stores," say many others.

"Presents! That is all very well for rich people, but we, workingmen, cannot afford to indulge in such luxuries." Such is another very commonly expressed opinion.

"Business has been so adverse, and stocks so unlucky, that I am obliged to curtail my expenditures for Christmas Presents," says this man, who used to be quite liberal to his friends before.

"I am sure I do not know how to pass the time during those Holidays," says another. "Stay at home, or go out with my wife and children, and it is nothing but a continual drain on my pocket-book for Christmas Presents."

Such was the uniform type of the conversation in former years when the Christmas Tree was about to blossom. But, on the contrary, so soon as the project at the Mechanics' Pavilion has been made known, the public has enthusiastically applauded the idea.

"That is a capital idea—it is so practical," says one.

"I shall, at last, be able to supply all my children with both presents and amusement at a trifling expense," says another.

"What 'fine times' we shall have, wandering through those immense labyrinths of the Pavilion, adorned with so many marvels and wonders," exclaim all the children.

"What an excellent opportunity it will afford for us to meet our friends during the Holidays! What a charming rendezvous it will be!" repeat the ladies.

In giving expression to the foregoing opinions, we make ourselves the echo of the opinion of the General Public; so we must congratulate ourselves upon our enterprise. Before the doors of the Pavilion have been opened, the entire public is unanimous in their approval; and when we shall have closed them, after the feast, we shall enjoy the conviction that we knew how to contribute to their happiness, and deserve their flattering expressions of gratitude.

LET EVERYBODY COME TO THE GRAND TOY EXPOSITION!

Which Opens at the

MECHANICS' PAVILION

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13TH.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Recorded in the City and County of San Francisco, California, for the Week ending December 5th.

Compiled from the Records of the Commercial Agency, 401 California St., S. F.

Tuesday, December 2d.

GRANTOR AND GRANTEE.	DESCRIPTION.	PRICE
Geo Brown to Maria Lapham	N Pacific, 167 e Franklin, e 3x132	$ 300
Thos P Winter to C F Howland	N Jackson, 137:6 w Buchanan, 23x127.8, subj to mortg	60
Margaretta M Ayres to W J Gunn	N Clay, 177:6 w Franklin, w 28:9x127:8 W A blk 124	3,000
Robt Barry to Susan E Barry	E Prospect Place, 30 n Sacramento, n 58:6, e 56:6, s etc to beg	Gift
Sarah E Bonrn to Wm B Bourn	W Gay Place and 1st st, 75x25	9,000
Benj Davideon to Jeffrey Cullen	Nw Commercial and Montgomery, 50 x 25 and nnd 1-3d, n Commercial, 50 w Montgomery, 7:6x50	1
Jeffrey Cullen to S Steinhart	Same	25,000
S Steinhart to A Gansl et al	Same	25,000
Wm Levinston to J Boardman	Lots 25, 26, 27, blk 1205 Felton tract	15
J Nightingale to W J Richardson	Se R st and 25th ave, s 425:7, e 240:6, n 411:6, etc to beg	500
W J Richardson to Geo W Frink	Same and sundry lots in Pt Lobos Avenue and Park Homestead	160
Far & Mch Sav Bk to Clt & Co S F	Streets and Highways	1
Chas L Dingley to J H Schroder	Nw Washington and Webster, 50x92:4—W A 317	4,250
Geo D Shadburne to N Hottna	S Clipper, 330 w of Sanchez, w 45x114—H H blk 130	1,100
Mary S Thorne to W N Jackson	E Mason, 137:6 n Sacramento, 20x68:6	3,500
Laura A Kilham to Cath Scott	E Dolores, 26:6 n Day, n 75x100	980
Sam'l J Tuttle to Jno Sullivan	Sw Dore, 229 nw Bryant, nw 23x85—M B blk 44	620
Eliza J Stewart to Julia Grady	Undiv half s Clay, 113:6 e Kearny, 24 x 51:3—50-v 23 subj to mortg $8,500	1,000
J M Marshall to P McLaughlin	Sw Langton, 150 se Howard, se 25x75—100-v 239	2,500
A T Green to Robt Barton	Se 16th and Diamond, e 34x100	1,250
Michael E Dolan to Mary A Dolan	N 17th, 218 w Valencia, w 30x90 lease hold interest	Gift

Wednesday, December 3d.

Malcolm Thomson to W B Thomas	S Elizabeth, 125 e Bellevue, e 51:8x114	$ 100
Same to Wm Henderson	Se Elizabeth and Douglas, s 125x64	200
H Loewenhayn to Burnett C Sweet	Lots 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, Gift Map 3	5
Anthony Morgenthal to C H Moore	W 35th ave, 200 n K st, 25x110—Outside Lands 734	250
D Jordan to E M Root	Lots 9, 15, blk 209, Pleasant View Hd, and sundry Outside Lands and properties along Pt Lobos Avenue	895
Jno Landers to J D Walker et al	Lot 19, Precita Valley, and n w Clement and 20th ave, w 240x200; also Outside Lands 162 sw Cal and 20th ave, 200x240	3,000
Jas F Hill to Jno Dudolf	W Vicksburg, s 22d, s 22:6x100	1,625
Jno Gamble to Gustavas Gamble	Lot 4 blk 61, lot 3 blk 62, lot 8 blk 126, University Mound tct, subj to mortgage for $275	637
C W Severance to Jas J Lane	Lot 1 blk 52, City Land Assn	400
Delia Murphy to same	Lot 6, blk 20 West End Map 2	5
J J Lane to Delia Murphy	Same as above two descriptions	Gift
Jno Cochran to Jno Center	Se Folsom and 20th, e 245x620 Mission block 53	30,000
J G Klumpke to Ferd Reis	Undivided one-half nw Hubbell, 275 sw 6th, sw 275x275	1
L Godchaux to J A Albertson	W Powell, 115:6 n Ellis, 22x93:5	13,000
Jos O'Keefe to Save and Loan Soc	Sw 3d, 137:6 nw 68:9x275	10,000
J P Fiunall to same	Lot No 26 South Park	1,500

Thursday, December, 4th.

City and County S F to F & M Bk	Ne Francisco and Polk, e 137:6x137:6	....
J D Upson et al to same	Same	5
Farm and Mech Bk to A Sommer	Same	3,100
Emma M Baker to Jno Baker	Und 1-8th e cor Harrison and Main, ne 275x550, und 1-8th se Harrison, 45:10 ne Spear, ne 229:2x137:6; und 1-8th se Harrison, 275 ue Spear, ne 80x40:10	10,000
Jno F Baker to Emma M Baker	Same	10,000
Jos B Walker et al to Jno Baker	Same	10,000
Jas A Lane to Ellen Lane	N Turk, 182:6 w Pierce, w 28x137:6—W A 432	Gift
Jno M Burnett to Hartwig L Miller	N Jackson, 225 w Larkin, w 50x127:8—W A 20	4,000
Chas H Burton to David W White	Lots 340, 349, 350, Gift Map 3	5
Same to same	Lot 13, blk 308 Pleasant View Hd	5
Jno Sheehy to J H Smyth	Und half O L blk 680 and e half 681	1
Jno Mallon to B Curtaz	W Shotwell, 150 n 24th, n 30x122:6	1,600
Cath McGorry to City and Co S F	Streets and Highways	9
T B Howard to Cal Sugar Refinery	E cor 8th and Townsend, ne 275x215	1

Friday, December 5th.

Daniel Sheehan et et to Danl Jones	S Minna, 200 e 6th, e 50x75	$ 400
Jno Sloan to Joseph Perkins	W Tennessee, 100 n Butte, n 75x100—P N 376 s Precita pl, 130 e Folsm 25x100, ne Liberty and Noe, 57x105, M B 108	1
J C Bates to Albert Dibblee et al	E cor Harrison and 10th, 410x275	....
E J Baldwin to Simon W Glazier	Se Market, 78 ne 6th, ne 98:6x170	5
Tin How to Ly Haung et al	W Waverly pl, 96 n Clay, n 27:6x59—50-vara 57 subj to mortg	15,000
Hip Yee Mong to same	W Washing pl, 71:6 n Washington pl, 27:6x30—50-v 50 subj to mortg	5,000
L A Kilham to Henry McGuire	Nw San Jose ave and Day st, w 66:9, n 36, e 70:11, etc to com	300
Hibernia S and L Soc to C Casassa	Se Green and Powell, s 20x57:4	3,750
Jos M Douglas to J O B Gun	Und half se Franklin and Clay, 100x60, W A 89	4,000
J C Hampton et al to same	Same	4,000
Same to Henry T Scott	Und half e Franklin, 100 a Clay, 27:8x87 being W A blk 89	2,000
Jos M Douglas to same	Same	2,000
Chas T Smith to Jno Noonen	N Post, 225 w Stockton, 25x137:6	50
Jno Bays to Jno Best	W Leavenworth, 77:6 s Vallejo, 20x137:6	2,600
Jno Bays to same	Same	1
Henry Hinkel to Anton Fassmann	S Minna, 275 e 7th, e 34x75	7,000
La Societe Francaise to T L Lyons	E cor Folsom and Spear, 137:6x137:6	28,000
E T Crane to same	S Clay, 75 e Davis, e 49:6x119:6	26,500
La Soc Francaise to S Heydenfeldt	Se Sac and Leids, s 98:6, e 55, n 18:6, etc	34,000

E. M. Fry. **FRY, WATTLES & CO.,** J. B. Wattles.

Stock Brokers,

303 Montgomery Street, S. F., Under the Nevada Bank.

☞ Money to loan on active accounts. Nov. 8.

GEO. C. HICKOX. E. C. McFARLANE.

GEORGE C. HICKOX & CO.,

Commission Stock Brokers (San Francisco Stock Exchange, No. 230 Montgomery street, San Francisco. May 4.

J. A. RUDKIN,

Member S. F. Stock and Exchange Board, 423 California street. STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made n Active Accounts. Oct. 26.

E. E. EYRE. } Members S. F. Stock and Exchange Board. [J. H. JONES.

EYRE & JONES,

Stock Brokers,

320 PINE STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. [Sept. 27.

ANDREW BAIRD,

Negotiator of Loans and Commercial Paper, Broker in Local and State Securities,

No. 312 California Street.....San Francisco.

[P. O. Box 1,208.] July 19.

D. V. B. Henarie. Edward Martin.

E. MARTIN & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Wines and Liquors.

Proprietors of Miller's Extra Old Bourbon and J. F. Cutter Extra Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies.

April 5. *408 Front Street, San Francisco.*

HIBERNIA BREWERY,

Howard Street, Between Eighth and Ninth.

Dec. 7.] *M. NUNAN, Proprietor.*

TABER, HARKER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,

108 and 110 California St., S. F.

[April 19.]

Henry B. Williams. Henry B. Williams.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 218 California st., S. F. [July 27.

NEWTON BOOTH, C. T. WHEELER, Sacramento. | J. T. GLOVER, W. W. DODGE, S. F

W. W. DODGE & CO.

Wholesale Grocers, corner Front and Clay streets, San Francisco. April 1.

CASTLE BROTHERS,

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1850.

Importers of Teas and East India Goods, Nos. 213 and 215 Front street, San Francisco. Jan. 13.

J. M. Neville. **REMOVAL.** Geo. H. Bryant.

BAGS, TENTS AND HOSE.

NEVILLE & CO.,

No.'s 31 and 33 California Street, S. E. corner of Davis,

SAN FRANCISCO. [Aug. 2.

L. H. Newton. **NEWTON BROTHERS & CO.,** M. Newton.

Importers and wholesale dealers in Teas, Foreign Goods and Groceries, 204 and 206 California street, San Francisco, Cal May 25.

WM. F. SMITH, M.D.,

Oculist and Aurist, 313 Bush Street.

Aug. 16.] *Office Hours, from 12 M. to 3 P.M.*

J. C. MERRILL & CO.,

Shipping and Commission Merchants, Agents for the Sand-wich Islands Packet Lines, 204 California street, S. F. April 13.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Gold Medal, Paris, 1878.

Sold by all Stationers. Sole Agent for the United States: MR. HENRY HOE, 91 John street, N. Y. Jan. 5.

DOGS.

G. Everill, the Celebrated Canine Doctor from London, can be consulted for treatment or purchase. Fee, $1. Address, G. EVERILL, 523 California street.

☞ Sure cure for worms, distemper, canker and mange sent free by mail on receipt of $1. Oct. 18.

D. HICKS & CO.,

Bookbinders and Blank Book Manufacturers,

NO. 543 CLAY STREET.

☞ Blank Books Ruled, Printed and Bound to Order. [Nov. 8.

COKE CHEAPEST FUEL.

Reduction in Price: Wholesale Price, 50 cents per barrel; Retail Price, 60 cents per barrel, at the works of the SAN FRANCISCO GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, Howard and First streets, and foot of Second st. Jan. 12.

$777 a year and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address, June 7.] P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

UNQUALIFIED CONTRADICTIONS.

There is no truth whatever in any one of the following statements: That the Baldwin is the best-managed hotel in the city, in all respects. That McAhee never gets intoxicated.——That it looks well for the manager of a high-toned hotel to take the linen girl out for drives.——That people fail to talk about it.——That Baldwin knows nothing about divorces.——That Baldwin's lawyer doesn't know whether the last Mrs. Baldwin got a fair divide of the common property.——That he doesn't know whether a suit was commenced, testimony taken and a decree signed in an hour.——That he doesn't know the grounds upon which the divorce was obtained.——That divorces do not run in the Baldwin family.——That the ex-Mrs. Baldwin likes to see her very moral successor enjoy the property she helped to accumulate.——That Baldwin's record is the very best guarantee for his fitness to keep a home for others, the permanent abiding place of culture, refinement, good morals and pure life.——That Fassett, the fat clerk, has an affectionate interest in Nellie Halstead's establishment on Belden Place.——That he is sent for there when he is wanted at the hotel.——That Baldwin, McAhee and Fassett are a worthy trio to run a high-toned hotel; that they are!——That there is no scandal among the guests.——That they don't make each other's acquaintance.——That Robinson and Lew Morrison never heard the name of May Wilkes, nor of the Morgan.——That anybody ever complained of McAhee.——That he knows how much Herring made on his hauling contract.——That Mrs. Blakeney and Mrs. Balhack are unacquainted.——That F. H. Elder was a highly favored guest.——That McAhee was the "best man" at the Schum wedding.——That Frank Cicott ever heard of "buyer 30."——That Donald McLane christened her.——That Nina Varian ever was a guest at the Baldwin.——That McLane ever had a door opened, and kept opened for months, between his room and that of a lady.——That Day & Ritter are names that are never mentioned together.——That Lennie Vincent and Lillie Burnham ever visited the house.——That McLane thinks they did.——That suppers were ever sent at 2 A. M. to them at Clarke's.——That there have been no single women in the house, without father, mother or protector, and no widows or divorced women, and none of them have had rooms near those occupied by men.——That there was ever any noise in Cicott's room, or McLane's, or anybody's.——That Nina Varian ever had a room opened between her's and a male friend's.——That any lewd women ever occupied the parlor to see the procession.——That the name of Triam, and that of her mother, bring religious thoughts into Baldwin's head.——That he forgets visiting his private box in the theater in the daytime.——That Dr. A. J. Bowie forgets who paid his fees for attending the *Fair* girl.——That both the "Squicklers" care to tell all we know.——That McAhee didn't (accidentally, of course) spill a gohlet of water over Mrs. Gladwin.——That anyhody ever said Mac was tight when he did it.——That the Hagers don't know why they left the Baldwin.——That General and Mrs. Burns don't know either.——That the Hill person didn't get Bowman's letters, and never held them to make her "sbut up."——That the said Hill person knows how much money William's advice made in stocks, and how Mrs. W. likes it.——That Mr. and Mrs. Marcus H. don't know the Hill person.——That neither do the Burns family.——That neitner do Cavalier, nor Grant.——That Searle hothers Bothin.——That the *Smart* woman on Taylor street was ever a guest of the Baldwin, or that E. J. knows the reason why.——That Saville knows anything that anyhody cares ahout.——That anybody ever offered to compound his supposed felony.——That McAhee had anything to do with getting Saville out of jail.——That Baldwin, or Splann, or Saville, ever went visiting together.——That Splann ever took the Brown or the Baker to his room.——That M. knew that Saville was to escape, and was with him during the night.——That the sixth floor is the least pleasant part of the house. That the Hill is not fond of painting portraits, and paints them for neither love nor money, and splits on Lizzie.——That Hill gives Bowman & Teagarden away.——That McAhee ever went to the Park with anyhody, at 11 P.M., and could not get in.——That the Smith lived in a secluded part of the house, or that gentleman roomed on each side, or that nobody knows how or where the money comes from.——That Morgan Hill had any reason for removing to the Palace.——That the cahman knows the *elder* gentleman he took to the Poodle Dog, and the lady he afterward took to the house.——That anyhody knows where the telegraph operator goes.——That she goes to the little church arouud the corner.——That nice people live in the neighborhood of the Baldwin.——That the sewing girl who sued Baldwin for her money, which he invested in Ophir, was treated hetter hy the law than hy Baldwin's sense of honor.——That the story of detectives who worked up the Lennie McCormick case is not interesting.——That the seizure of a distillery is pleasant.——That two criminal indictments in connection with it are an assistance to running a high-toned hotel.——That any joh was put up on the detective that came from Washington.——That Government detectives hereafter should heware of the syren in the next room.——That Baldwin's friendships ever hegin with the mother and end with the daughter.——That he ever had private papers at the Stevenson House, or that he didn't pay for his room there.——That the Fox and Edwards trip to Donner Lake wouldn't he amusing, or that there are any other Foxey stories.——That the *Post's* account of Sam Curtis and the widow Cooper at the Baldwin was evertaken hack——That any of the late witnesses know anything.——That it is not tiresome and weary in the extreme to have to deny all the ahsurd, silly aud meaningless stories that are sometimes whispered into an editor's ears, ofteu with malice, and oftener still without truth.

The distinguished organist of Trinity Church, New York, C. E. Horsley, died, leaving a widow who was recently a teacher of singing in the school of Mrs. Lynch, at Benicia. Bishop Wingfield, of Benicia, has an interest in a rival establishment, and spoke of Mrs. Lynch's teacher as tbe "so-called widow" of the late organist and composer. The result is that Mrs. Horsley has had to leave Mrs. Lynch's service, and sues the Bishop, in the 23d District Court, for $20,000 damages, alleging that hy reason of the slander she has been injured in character and reputation as a teacher of youth, and cannot obtain employment as such, or as a "professional singer in churches," which latter occupation Mrs. Horsley alleges is also part of her business. Why the Bishop should have husied himself about Mrs. Horsley's antecedents and tried to prevent her from earning a livelihood is a little obscure to persons not well versed iu Christian doctrine, but we suppose he will he able to give chapter and verse for it. Doubtless our friend G. E. Barton, of counsel for plaintiff, may, with propriety, remind the Bishop that even his Satanic Majesty quoted Scripture under circumstances as little justifiable.

AN EXPERT BOOKKEEPER.

There are many forms of philanthropy. There is the animal's friend, and the friend of mankind, the friend of the friendless and the friend of the rich; and each one of these has some plausible show to make of unselfish feeling, to excuse his particular form of lunacy. But the very queerest of all queer shapes assumed hy this disease is the questionable one of the Stockholders' Expert Friend, which is called, for short, Squire P. Dewey. Now the word expert may mean various things. For instance, when S. P. Dewey managed the estate of Rodman M. Price, his bookkeeping, however curious to the owner of the property, was so expertly conducted that Dewey himself has never expressed any dissatisfaction with the result. This, it may be objected, was not a stockholder's matter, hut the objection is flimsy. S. P. Dewey took a good deal of stock in the estate, and cared for the investor as only a man and a brother could. Seeing, with his eye single to the greatest good, that there were very odd things done in mining companies, he undertook to hring them where he wanted them; and after the fire in the Consolidated Virginia Works, took hold of the hooks of the company. He shorted the dividends, having discovered some terrihle things, and made a very handsome loss. But this was dealing with a real mine, and he wanted to show what could he done for the stockholders of a wild-cat concern.

He took charge, therefore, of the financial department of the Hamhurg, the wildest cat in the neighborhood of Eureka, Nevada; and the stockholders agree, with one accord, that he did for them very sufficiently. They have never heen ahle to thank him as they ought, for their emotions overcome them at the sound of his name. As a financier they consider him a great success, their money having gone with remarkahle ease where it could do him the most good. Last Saturday he turned up again as the friend of the Con. Virginia stockholders, and, in company with Colonel Peter Cbrystal, a distinguished gentleman, who long lived in retirement in Louisiana, but is now as philonthropic as anyhody, called at the office of the company to see the hooks. The Secretary courteously put them at his service; and Mr. Dewey finding $200,000 bullion on hand, and an overdraft at the Nevada Bank for $106,000, ingeniously added these two items from opposite sides of the account together, made over $300,000 on hand, and rushed away to tell everybody that if there were not a 50 cent dividend declared, he (Dewey) would make it devilish hot for somehody. This was an application of the same principle he made available in the Gould & Curry investigation, which he conducted for his own henefit and the public good some time ago. There was a defalcation, he felt sure, in that mine; his instinct for defalcations is infallible; and he went into the books, head foremost, and staid there for three weeks. He emerged at last triumphant, for he had found out the swindle of that last assessment, which had not paid him anything. Not less than $1,900,000 had been taken in, and where was the money? The Secretary said he only made it $100,000, and went over Dewey's figures, when it appeared that this friend of stockholders and expert bookkeeper had added up the numhers of the certificates of stock. If this man had any skin, it would have heen hlistered long ago with the contempt and loathing he has drawn upon himself from those who have heen forced to know him; for no one willingly accepts his acquaintance.

A TREASURE-HOUSE OF ART.

The uncommonly favorable opening of the rainy season this year with gentle, persistent, warm showers, and cloudy skies hetween, has given a great impulse to trade and confidence to nearly every one. The prospects for the coming year hrighten with the darker skies, as in Théophile Gautier's heautiful line on the rolling earth, that turns "*Et fait le ciel splendide en le rendant plus sombre.*" In spite of themselves men feel exhilarated by the coming prosperity, and are more ready to enjoy the holiday season, and to spend freely. The signs of this disposition ahound in the streets. Shops and stores are gay with everything that can tempt the huyer, from the child's toys and the candies to the rare works of art and the treasures of literature. Merely to examine some of the windows is to take a lesson in color and in form. Those of the White House, for instance, at tbe corner of Post and Kearny, are of an aesthetic value heyond the mere pleasure they afford to the eye. No one can look for a few minutes at the terra cotta sculptures or the hronzes there displayed without feeling a wider sense of culture and being led into trains of fruitful thought. Not less suggestive is the heauty of the satins and silk goods, the velvets and rich Oriental stuffs, with their carefully modulated tones and shades. And all these artistically arranged works of taste and skill from many lands are appreciated hy the hest class of the public, as may he seen hy the numhers attracted to this estahlishment.

Patti's Concerts, under the direction of C. A. Chizzola and ahle management of D. De Vivo, will commence in the Grand Opera House of this city on the 5th of January next. The tenor will he Theo. J. Toed, who comes with a flattering reputation. He is credited with baving a most silvery voice, and with heing a splendid hallad singer. Mr. Dulcken will be accompanist. The choice of assistant talent has heen excellent, but, after all, the chief attraction will he found in the *prima donna*. Carlotta Patti is. indeed, a wonderful singer. It is said that she hrings with her the same full, rich, melodious voice that has thrilled her audiences in every part of the civilized world. It is said that this is her last visit to America.

The case of Frederic Clarke, whose father recently died under doubtful circumstances, is now hefore the Prohate Court, the contest heing over the will made by Clarke, senior. The testimony for the defendant, Clarke, junior, has not heen given yet, and therefore it is difficult to discuss it at present. But the case against him, made up principally of his own mother's evidence, is strong and difficult to rebut. Unless it is answered thoroughly, the sooner this man falls out of meu's memory the hetter.

Flour.—The market is steady for Extras from $5 75 to $6 for export grades, and for Family and Bakers', $6 25@6 50 ₱ 196 lbs. Exports to Central America, per City of Panama, 6,180 bbls; to Hongkong, per Gaelic, 10,562 hbls; to Manila, 500 hbls, etc. Our millers carry very light stocks, preferring to sell and fill orders as required hy shippers.

Wheat.—The market has shown a good degree of firmness all the week, shippers huying freely at $2@$2 05, and millers paying $2 05@$2 10 for choice No. 2. Strictly No. 1 Stockton White is held at $2 12½ per cental.

HUTCHINSON & MANN,

INSURANCE AGENCY,

Nos. 322 & 324 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

FIRE INSURANCE:

GIRARD.....of Philadelphia	ST. PAUL.....of St. Paul
HOME.....of Columbus	UNION.....of Galveston
NEW ORLEANS ASSOCIATION.....	TEUTONIA.....of New Orleans
PEOPLES.....of Newark	BERLIN-COLOGNE.....of Berlin
REVERE.....of Boston	LA CONFIANCE.....of Paris
LA CAISSE GENERALE.....of Paris	

MARINE INSURANCE:

PARIS UNDERWRITING ASSOCIATION.....of Paris
LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.....of London

CAPITAL REPRESENTED, $23,000,000. All Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

PUBLIC OPINION

---ABOUT THE---

GRAND TOY EXPOSITION!

To Open at the MECHANICS' PAVILION

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13th:

"Don't talk to me about Christmas presents! That is just one of the schemes of the merchants, who are doing their best to get rid of their immense stocks at the close of the year." Such is the opinion of a great many.

"It would be disastrous to me to be obliged to buy Christmas Presents for all my children at the ruinous prices asked by the stores," say many others.

"Presents! That is all very well for rich people, but we, workingmen, cannot afford to indulge in such luxuries." Such is another very commonly expressed opinion.

"Business has been so adverse, and stocks so unlucky, that I am obliged to curtail my expenditures for Christmas Presents," says this man, who used to be quite liberal to his friends before.

"I am sure I do not know how to pass the time during those Holidays," says another. "Stay at home, or go out with my wife and children, and it is nothing but a continual drain on my pocket-book for Christmas Presents."

Such was the uniform type of the conversation in former years when the Christmas Tree was about to blossom. But, on the contrary, so soon as the project at the Mechanics' Pavilion has been made known, the public has enthusiastically applauded the idea.

"That is a capital idea—it is so practical," says one.

"I shall, at last, be able to supply all my children with both presents and amusement at a trifling expense," says another.

"What 'fine times' we shall have, wandering through those immense labyrinths of the Pavilion, adorned with so many marvels and wonders," exclaim all the children.

"What an excellent opportunity it will afford for us to meet our friends during the Holidays! What a charming rendezvous it will be!" repeat the ladies.

In giving expression to the foregoing opinions, we make ourselves the echo of the opinion of the General Public; so we must congratulate ourselves upon our enterprise. Before the doors of the Pavilion have been opened, the entire public is unanimous in their approval; and when we shall have closed them, after the feast, we shall enjoy the conviction that we knew how to contribute to their happiness, and deserve their flattering expressions of gratitude.

LET EVERYBODY COME TO THE GRAND TOY EXPOSITION!

Which Opens at the

MECHANICS' PAVILION

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13TH.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

To those of the Public wishing to make a Christmas or New Year's Present of an article always most acceptable, we would cordially invite them to call at our establishment and examine our large and elegant stock of CARRIAGE, BUGGY, TANDEM and RIDING **WHIPS** all of our own manufacture, comprising English Holly, Yew, Bamboo, Knotted and Plain Bone, with Ivory Handles, either Gold or Silver mounted, making the Finest Assortment in the Market.

Also, a complete line of Harness, Saddles, Robes, Blankets, Bridles, etc., etc.

MAIN & WINCHESTER, 214 and 216 Battery St.